WOMEN AND HOME.

HOW FASHIONABLE LADIES RESIST KITCHEN TYRANNY.

Impertinence of Men-How to be Agree able-Rushing the Fashions-A Woman's Experience-A Fainting Bride Helps in the Kitchen.

The cooking school was only born to the world a half dozen years ago. Now they have become so popular that they are almo as common in New York as the "drug store" in a prohibition state. "It sounds a little odd," remarked the fair

director of one of these institutions, "to say that no young lady is considered to have finished her education and to be ready for so ciety until she has taken a course in cooking Nevertheless, that is getting to be the fact It is beginning to be realized that a knowledge of bread making is of at least as much importance as a knowledge of Greek roots, and that good soup is worth more to the hu-man race than the ability to demonstrate a problem of Euclid. After a fashionable young woman has got through her boarding school, and perhaps been abroad, she come here and gets a thorough grounding in the art of cooking. Work! Well, there's not much play about it. She has to mix dough, knead bread, and wash dishes just like th cond cook at home. "There is no college nonsense of sitting off

and taking notes from a lecture. She has to do the actual work until she thoroughly understands it. Bread is the first thing, then meats and soups, and finally pastry and fancy dishes. Practical experiments in all these dishes. things are mixed with a great deal of instruction about the care of a house and the details of marketing. When the young woman finishes a course in a good cooking school she has the art at her fingers' ends, and can get up anything from a hand made and double jointed sandwich for a railroad eating house to a ten course dinner of the most elaborat kind. Many of the young women who are learning these things will never have a chance to use their knowledge practically, but you may be sure their households won't be the worse off because of it.

"The same practical spirit which has developed the cooking school has made other kinds of instruction popular which a few years ago would have been frowned upon. Great numbers of young women of wealthy families and social rank are now learning millinery and dressmaking. Indeed, I understand that some fashionable modistes draw no inconsid-erable revenue from the instruction which they regularly give classes of such pupils Of course, it is extremely improbable that any of these young ladies will ever have to make dresses for themselves or anybody else but riches have wings, and a competent Inowledge of these arts is a good possession for any young woman.—"C. E. R." in New York Commercial Advertiser.

End De on c

Rushing the Fashions.

The room was filling fast when in stepped a pretty girl. She had the elastic tread, the clear skin, the bright eye, the blowing hair that belong to American young womanhood, but nobody looked at her for these. Every eye was bent on gown, on hat, on wrap. The rest of the assemblage were winter; she was spring. I have no memory for the details of the costume. I only know that it was in browns and grays with a touch of red here and there, a ribbon sash fluttering from the skirt, a bunch of posies nodding in the head. There was no tournure. The drapery fell in simple and natural folds. A modest, unob trusive garb in every particular, quietly worn. Every one gazed at the flowers and became conscious that the season for feathers was gone. Every woman noted the tailor jacket and feit a sudden pang of disgust at the weight of a belated sealskin. A moment before they were uneasy. They had been on the verge of a transition. The young girl had precipitated the crisis. It was upon them. It was past. They would not appear in pub-

Two women behind me were talking about her; a "walking lady" from So & So's establishment, they called her. One met her at the picture galleries, in the book stores, on

chinery for himself and not for her he is | dear, the ladies (7) of the half world have guilty of that form of selfishness which is algone in for the excessively polite and really courteous women are afraid of being misunnost, if not quite, a crime. Husband and wife are partners in the work

of life, each having charge of a special de-partment, and what each does in that department contributes to the general welfare and benefit of the "firm." Neither has the

moral right to consult his or her interests alone. The interests of both should be regarded, and the kind and thoughtful husband will not care to monopolize all the bene-fits resulting from the labor of both. For

every machine that he buys for himself to save labor, or make work easier and more effective, he will buy one for his wife. He will furnish her a good washing machine and wringer. There will be a good churn, and the stove will be one with all the "modern improvements." There will be a cistern, and the cistern will have a pump, and, of course, there will be a sewing machine, and, perhaps, a knitting machine. Why not? Knitting by hand is something like going through a corn field with the old hoe. If he has a cultivator to do that work with, why should she not have a machine to do the family knitting with? She can knit evenings, do you say What will you be doing then? Reading the newspaper, or magazine, eh? Well, perhaps he would like to read some, rather than be obliged to spend the hours until bed time in knitting. Think of it. "Put yourself in ner place," and-do as you would be done by .-American Agriculturist.

How to Be Agreeable.

Very rarely, if ever, young persons acquire the ability to converse with ease and fluency. This implies, first of all, good ideas, clearly and sensibly expressed. An empty mind never made a good talker; remember, "you cannot draw water out of an empty well." Next in importance is self possession. "Self possession is nine points in the law"-of good breeding.

A good voice is as essential to self-posse sion as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice, from infancy, should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding; it falls hke music on the ear, and while it pleases the listener, it adds to the confidence of its possessor, he he ever so timid. One may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agree able; a great talker and yet a great bore. is wise, then, to note carefully the following suggestions:

Be sincere; he who habitually sneers at everything, will not only render himself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life. Be frank; a frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more, even socially, than "pedantry in a stiff

cravat." Be amiable; you may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other; ill natured persons are

always dishked. Be sensible; society never lacks for fools. If you want elbow room, "go up higher." Be cheerful; if you have no great trouble

on your mind, you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be gener ally avoided.

But above all, be cordial; true cordiality unites all the qualities we have enumerated -American Agriculturist.

Mr. Thompson and the Fainting Bride

Assistant Secretary Thompson, of the treasury department is said to be an expert in reviving swooning persons, but not until last week did he have an opportunity to display his skill in that line for the benefit of his official associates. A party of New England excursionists were passing through the de-partment, among them being a newly mar-In consequence of the overexertion or the poor sanitary condition of the treasury, the young bride fell in a faint im-mediately in front of Mr. Thompson's office. Hearing the commotion in the corridor,

Mr. Thompson opened his door, and, taking in the situation at a glance, directed that the fainting lady be laid upon the sofa in his room. The young husband was almost frantic, and with an utter disregard for the presence of strangers he endeavored to restore his wife to consciousness by pressing her to his bosom and caressing her extravagantly. Mr. Thompson suggested his infallible remedy of stretching the patient upon her back, with her head downward, so as to allow the blood to circulate to the brain. The young husband at first remonstrated against what seemed to him to be treatment too heroic for his better half, but he finally consented, and in a few minutes the young lady was restored, and the appy couple rejoined their friends and coned their sight seeing expedition. tin Mr. Thompson says he obtained his experience in fainting cases from Dr. Gittings, of Columbia, S. C. The doctor was called upon to administer to a lady who had fainted Upon his arrival he found the patient stretched out upon a sofa, with a high pillow under her head. The doctor's first instructions were to "take that pillow from under her head and place the family Bible under her heels, and she will be all right in a minute." Mr. Thompson never forgot this remedy, and he has practised it repeatedly with great success.-Baltimore Sun.

WHITE HOUSE DINNERS. derstood. A great amount of thanksgiving comes from the half women when a man puts

their fares in the stage box, and as for giving

one of them a seat, the sighs and exclama-tions and protestations are almost as over

whelming as the perfume of pachouli or white

rose that is all over every place. It is really

very funny, and when there are no mer

about-for instance, in an elevator at a large

shop-they are equally effervescing to wome

by courtesy. From Fifth avenue and Thirty fourth street down to Broadway and Nine

the most frivolous type, could be anything but

displeased at their glances, presumably of ad-miration. The stolid dude is so much greater

comfort that one longs for him, even if he

of town people will conclude the New York

best reason for it-self protection .- "Bab" in

How to Dust a Room.

with the walls. Pin several thicknesses of

cloch over a broom and sweep the walls

town thoroughly, leaving at the same time all the doors and windows open. This matter

of sweeping the walls is important and should

be done once a week in rooms that are much

used. Then with a damp cloth wipe off the

picture cords or wires, the backs of all the picture frames and the tops of the door and

window frames. If there is any danger of

injuring pictures or frames with a damp

cloth use a dry one, but wipe them all off carefully. As often as you can get a good

window, shake and beat the curtains, whether

they be Holland, lace, scrim or what not, for

The window-sash, sill and glass-should

they are prime sinners in the matter of har-

them in decent order. A room is not thor-oughly dusted until all the furniture and

woodwork and gas fixtures have been cleaned

Woman's Suffrage Societies

societies, educating themselves in the ques-tion of the day as involved in politics and

constitutional rights. One reason, and a very

societies, one is the "New York City Woman

Suffrage league," of which Mrs. L. D. Blake,

as successor to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is president. Another is the "Woman's Suf-

Ladies in New York interested in "suffrage

Kelly in New York Mail and Express.

draft which will carry the dust out of

The proper way to dust a room is to begin

commits such a betise as sucking his cane. Out

voman is ferocious, but, indeed, she has the

defend herself.

New York Star.

boring dust.

near.

"My dear madam, I trust I am not crushing

HOW THEY ARE PREPARED BY THE "STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD."

Management of an Entertainment Outside of the Established Routine of the Presidential Household-How the Vari-

ous Bills Are Paid.

The original organic act of the executive "My dear madam, i trust 1 am not crushing you," and "My dear madam, will you kindly allow me to pass?" said like honey tastes, so overwhelms the ordinary woman, who has found "Excuse me" sufficient for most times, stablishment, dating back almost a century, in designating the personnel of what was known as the "official household of the president," created the office of "steward of the that she is absolutely driven to silence to schold." The officer holding that place was by law intrusted with the custody of the But the reason for scowling is found in the plate and care of the furniture and effects of continued impertinence of men-at least men the United States kept in the executive man sion for the use of the president. He was re quired to give bonds for the faithful per-formance of his trust. He also had charge of teenth street one is never certain if one smiles that a man may not smile back, and in a very the personal servants of the president, made offensive way. A minute's stop to buy a flower, a minute to look in a window, and woe all purchases for the president's table, and performed such other duties within the circle betide you, if one of those horrid creatures be of the domestic life of the president as might Really, the police might put a stop to be assigned him. m, for no woman, indeed no school girl of

When Washington inaugurated his "official iousehold" in New York under the act of 1789, he made Samuel Faunce, a local celebrity as a landlord and caterer, the "steward of his household." Faunce during a portion of the period of the Revolutionary war had been landlord of the City tavern, a favorite resort for officers of the English forces during their occupancy of the city, and of the American officers when the city passed into their hands after peace. It was at the City tavern, when Faunce was still its landlord, that Washington and the officers of his disbanded army met, and where the general-in-chief of the continental forces took an affecting leave before his departure for his home at Mount Vernou. There has been a "steward of the president's household" ever since, but the inumbent of the office has been changed as often as there have been presidents. It is natural that every president should desire so important and close a position in his own per-sonal household to be filled by some one previously known to him.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S STEWARD.

When Grover Cleveland established himelf in the executive mansion in March, 1885, he appointed William T. Sinclair, of Buffalo steward of the household." Sinclair began life by assisting his father in the care of public buildings in the Queen City of the Lakes. also receive attention. Use a large cloth, It was in this capacity twenty years ago, with half of it well dampened for dusting, while having the care of the Western Union the dry end being useful to wipe off small articles that might be injured by dampnessbuilding, in which were the law offices of the Cleveland firm, that he first met that member and be careful that you manipulate the cloth so as to wipe the dust into it and keep it there. If it gets dirty have a clean one, and always wash them out and scald them after using. He spent some time on the not a success. If there are inside shutters to the windows lakes and in hotels, connected with the stewthey need to be cared for almost as tenderly ard's department. Later he was porter for as a baby. A thorough cleaning every week, the United States Express company, and last carefully wiping both upper and under sides in the same capacity for the Bank of Comof the slats, is the only thing that will keep merce. The fidelity and trustworthiness of Sinclair had come under Mr. Cleveland's notice. When elected to the governorship of New York he secured his services and made with the damp duster. Upholstered furni-ture should be taken out, brushed all over bany. In March, 1885, he brought him to and then wiped with the damp cloth, not for- Washington. When the president proposes to give a state

etting the under side.-Florence Finch dinner or any other entertainment outside of the established routine of the household he indicates the fact, designating the number of guests to be invited and the hour for the dinher. A menu suitable to the occasion is prewomen" are, by means of different local pared by the steward in consultation with the chef, the latter arranging the courses, of what to consist and the quantity of the raw excellent one, assigned for such a course of material required. From this list the steward study is the ignorance among women of the theory of government and the necessity for a knowledge of the fundamental rules of politi-cal economy, whether the rights of suffrage be ever accorded to them or not. Of these tained. The chef indicates the position of his decorative pieces. The florist is then called in to add the final touches of floral decoration. To arrange a table for a state age committee," presided over by Mrs. Kate occasion and to give it novelty is a work of Palmer Stearns. A third is the "Society for Political Study," at which city and state gov-ing, next to the menus, of the past season was the variety, taste and ele man is president .- New York Cor. Chicago table equipment and decoration. The social lunches given by Mrs. Cleveland to her lady friends were also chef d'œuvers in their way

THE "BOB VEAL" TRADE. How the Traffic Is Conducted in the

Vicinity of New York. March and April are the busiest months of the season in the bob yeal and jerked beef

traffic. During these months the calf butch ers, so called, swarm throughout the dairy districts, collecting of the farmers their green calves, seldom more than twenty-four hours old, and their skinny, worn out and tottering

cows, that are past giving milk on account o old age, or of the exhaustion and decrepitude brought on by stimulating and unwhol feeds. Green calves weigh forty to feeds. Green calves weigh forty to fifty pounds each, and cost the butcher \$1 to \$1.50 while for the bony wrecks of the dairy he pays \$5 to \$10 apiece, according to the anial's condition.

In pursuing the traffic each calf butcher has his territory, through which he makes regular semi weekly rounds during the calvng season, or from February 1 to June 1 This part of the business is carried on in all of the dairy districts within 150 miles of New York, without any attempt at concealment by the traffickers, or any interference by the local authorities.

Concerning the extent of the traffic, it may be stated that in the height of the season from seven to ten meat cars are run into Jersey City every night, each car loaded with several tons of the unwholesome meat. Occasionally a car load or a wagon load is seized and de stroyed by the health officers, but the business pays so well in the long run that the butcher or the city dealer can lose one shipment out of three and still net a handsome profit from the traffic.

The principal customers for this class of meats are the sausagemakers, the canning factories, the cheap restaurants and the butchers in the poorer quarters of the city. Large quantities of the yeal are packed and sold as canned chicken, and it is also largely used in making Frankfurters. The beer finds its way upon the food market in the form of canned corned beef and Bologna sausage, and of the soups, roasts, and steaks of cheap restaurants. Most of the stuff thus palmed off upon the public is shockingly unfit for human food and certain to breed disease wherever freely consumed.-New York Sun.

Marrying an Heiress.

When a young man marries an heiress the langes in his outward condition are subtle but none the less interesting. Very soon-miraculously soon indeed-he becomes a little stouter, and his walk is slower, his feet being planted more solidly and more carefully than they were when they carried a bachelor. His clothes turn darker by one shade at least, and his watch chain is certainly a thought heavier. The handle of his umbrella, also, has become perceptibly bigger, whereas his scarf pins are undoubtedly more quiet in character, less fantastic and trivial. Observe him on his way to a church wedding, for example, and mark how different is his mode of pro gression from that of an unattached and miscellaneous youth. The rogue knows that a good seat will be reserved for him near the head of the aisle, and that he has no occasion for hurry.

When he drives out it is in a substantial dog cart or mail phaeton, and he eschewethnot, perhaps, altogether without regret-the sidebar buggy which he used to think the kind of vehicle that he would have if he wore rich. He is now a substantial person in the community-a family man, a capitalist by proxy -and he begins to have serious views on political and financial matters, which he is lesirous of discussing with older men. In fact, he is rather given to shunning his contemporaries, and is not altogether easy in the ociety of his former companions. He has deserted their ranks, and although he has gained in dignity he has lost in freedom. His chains are golden, to be sure, but they bind with the force of a less costly metal. No onger for him are the delights of a midnight igar or refreshing brandy and soda at the lub. He is now the victim of times and seasons, and must go discreetly home when the proper hour arrives.-The Epoch.

How Electricity Is Measured.

An electric current has been well compared by Ampere to a stream of water flowing in a pipe. Just as the water must have a certain measured in feet, to make it act, so a current of electricity flows in a "pressure, "tension," or "electromotive force"-always written e. m. f.-which is expressed in volts. The liquid may have a high head with but water, as in the mountain stream, while little an electric current may have great tension and yet contain but little electricity. Lightning is a good example of enormous tension with only a little electricity. On the other hand, a great river may have a low head, and an electric current may have a low tension, pressure, or e. m. f., while containing a vast quantity of electricity. Or there may be both a high head and a large upply of water-a Niagara falls-and similarly a high pressure and a large quantity of Electric currents, then, are pracelectricity. tically of two kinds-of high and of loy There is a distinction between the pressure. number of feet of fall and the water itself, so also is there a distinction between the pressur -or number of volts-of electricity and the quantity or current itself, and the current is neasured in amperes.—Arkansaw Traveler.

OUR COAST INDIANS.

MARRIAGEABLE MAIDENS SOLD T THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

What a Dusky Young Wife Can Bought For-Indian Women on Klamath Absolutely Slaves-Impoten of the Law.

"I have been teaching school among t Indians," said a pedagogue to a reporter to other day, "and speak from what has fall under my personal observation. You an aware that there is a reservation located a the mouth of the Klamath for the acco dation of tribes living in northern Californ but very few of the Klamath Indians are posed to leave the white settlements scat along the river and adjacent territory, who whisky is easily obtained for the 'dry' di on the borders of the ocean.

"Along the Klamath, therefore, are a nur ber of clans, speaking different dialects, w have their own laws and enforce th cording to their own idea of political and mestic economy.

"The squaws or young wom en are vende commodities, and are put upon the market a price supposed to correspond with the charms. Her choice is not consulted in th matter, and if a rivalry exists between bid ders for her possession she is knocked down the most liberal offer.

"A maiden of comely appearance, and ha ing a talent for plaiting hats, baskets an other ornamental wicker ware, is of cour nore merchantable article than her sist without accomplishments and with beauty.

"The price paid for a girl of the desirable kind is in the neighborhood of twelve red headed woodpeckers, a broncho and a breed loading rifle, the woodpecker heads be valued at \$2.50 apiece and the pony and g at about \$20 each, making the price of t girl \$70. This amount varies, of course, a cording to the financial standing of the p chaser and the avarice of the parents. It c curs occasionally that as much as \$150 s given for a girl, but she would be possessed unusual allurements and the pu nabob.

"The lazy and oleaginous bucks, when th have purchased a nominal wife-for they not consult the laws in respect to marriag at once require their lady loves to enter up all the hard work obtainable. They, in fact, are required to neglect nothing which might contribute to the comfort of her lord, who confines himself to an occasional hunting fishing expedition with the otium cum dig tate for which the aboriginal American is celebrated.

"The women pack wood from the forests in baskets, which are carried on the back and supported by a band which encircles the forehead. They also collect gold dust from the exposed bed rock in abandoned mines, which is handed over to their consorts with religion regularity.

"It is a fact that the Indian women on th Kismath are absolute slaves, but they are faithful and loving, no matter how harship treated. You can readily imagine, however, that on account of the hard life they lead by the time middle age is reached they lose all feminine charms and become hags. "I suppose it is generally known that white

men here purchased squaws for matrime purposes, but it is not generally known how happy such unions are. White men who have espoused squaws almost invariably cling to them through every vicissitude of life, Divorces are unknown among them, and 'squaw men' take a pride in boasting of the good qualities of their purchases. "So far as the California penal code is con-

cerned in its application to the Klamath Indians it is a dead letter. When an injury is supposed to have been committed the perpetrator is by common consent considered th proper prey of the party injured, including his relations, and ambuscades and assassina-tions naturally ensue. Dead men tell no tales and the live ones won't, so that investigation 'never amounts to anything. "Let me tell you an incident illustrative of

the impotency of the law to reach the abo-rigine in the mountain fastness of Del Norte I was teaching s nty. Camp, and one night a parcel of boys, princ pally half breeds, were making a trouble noise outside of my window. After severa admonitions I sallied forth and laid about m with a walkingstick. It was very dark, and not being able to distinguish forms I struck a squaw on the 'funny bone.' She set up a fearful howl, but quieted down when I offered her \$5, being ashamed to have hit a woman "The next afternoon when school was dis-missed a big, burly Indian buck marched into the school room with a pistol in one coat pocket and a club in the other. "'I want that money,' he said.

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promenade, wherever women congre gated, they said. It was her business to rush the season, spring and fall, and to introduce a new material or a novel shape, by looking pretty in it and drawing eyes wherever she "I am going to ask her what she wore it. calls that jacket and whether bustles are really going out," wound up the bolder of the pair, as she left her companion and walked up to the graceful young girl. A moment later the two were in conversation, the walk ing lady answering her inquisitor's questions with apparent readiness and ease.

The walking lady is a unique advertise-ment. I am inclined to think she is a new She does not seem, at any rate, to be extensively employed as yet. Most of the firms at which I have inquired after her dis-own her acquaintance.—Eliza Putnam Hea-ton in New York Mail and Express.

A Woman's Experience.

Whenever I offered to help in any household duty I remember I was told that it was more trouble to show me how to do it prop erly than to do it alone, and so my poor, patient, hard working mother baked and churned and swept and ironed alone, and when she had worked herself into an unnecessarily early grave, she left behind her a daughter who could "neither wash dishes nor sew up a seam.

Perhaps I should blush to confess that I could "feed the swine," aye and the rest of stock, and I could harness a team and drive it, too, as well as any man on the place. Fo I had led a wild, nomad sort of life out of school hours, and when I followed my father and brothers to the field they did not seem to find it a trouble to teach me, so in my way I became quite a farmer, but I was none the less unable to keep my father's house. I learned it all later, but through much tribulation.

It is true kindness to children to give to each some daily duty, and insist on its being promptly and thoroughly done. I often wonder how much of my husband's dyspepsie is due to the fact that the means of our early married life were something calculated to produce that disease in an estrich. Don't let your daughters wait to learn their housekeeping by experience. The air that some homes have of going at "sixes and seven" is a strain on the affections that few men are able to endure. Make your children self helpful and helpful to others.-Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Helps in the Kitchen.

The head of the family has all kinds of la-bor saving machinery in his field of action, but too often it is the case that the woman of the house has to get along without the assis-tance of such labor saving devices as are ap-propriate to her sphere, and the work she has to do. This is not as it should be. The man who seeks to save labor in the field by the us of machinery, ought to have in mind the fact that his wife has to work quite as hard in the kitchen as he has been in the habit of doing out of doors, and that it is his duty to pro cure for her such helps as will lighten her toil

A Hint to the Thoughtful.

A recently published pamphlet on "Wedlock," by an anonymous author, undertakes to show that matrimony is not so bad as is represented by many who make up their picture from the scandals of divorce courts, the quarrels of uncongenial partners, and the disease and wretchedness that follow excess and ignorance as inevitable consequences. He assures the candidates for conjugal has piness that there is a golden secret by which love may be made perpetual. The great error, he thinks, is the traditional fletion that husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one. They should both preserve their individuality as they possessed it before mar-riage. They should maintain reserve the same as in the days of courtship; they should

respect, as then, each other's personality ; they should each preserve a sphere apart from the other in which to exercise good tastes, judgnent, will and activities with which nature has endowed every person, and which are essential to the normal development, health and continued enjoyment of existence. In . single word, his remedy for the evils and abuses of the institution is, live under the same roof but apart.-Home Journal.

Little Tot's Logic.

Bright and early the other day-so early that it seemed to the head of the house that he had just fallen asleep—he was awakened by a vision of a white flannel nightgown, a fair face above it, with fairest hair encircling that, big blue eyes and a rosy mouth, with one white finger thrust falteringly between the lips standing by his bedside. "What is it, Margherita?" he asked.

"It's-it's-it's morning in my room, papa!" It was morning throughout the house after that.-Boston Transcript.

The Impertinence of Mey.

Any stranger coming to New York just now has a perfect right to think that all the well dressed women are in a rage. A scowl, or at least a look of indignation, is deemed and do away as much as possible with the or at least a look of indignation, is deemed a smooth plate, and one imp drudgery and housework. In buying ma. very good form. And why? Eccause, my by means of an etching press.

ako-Journal

Woman Versus Man.

hosen

"There is a growing tendency nowadays for women to unsex themselves-that is, to crowd into occupations which have up to late years been occupied exclusively by man. If women usurp occupations originally intended for the other sex, what about the men who are thrown out? for it is very certain there is not room for both." This is a fallacious popular idea. The question is misunderstood; women have not become manly, but men have become effeminate. In consequence of all their time immemorial employments having been gradually taken from them, women in this Nineteenth century are absolutely driven to seek some outlet for their energies, or neces-sities, in new lines of work.—National Re-

Just Looked at Him.

Sometimes an impudent ruffian gets his due at the hands of a woman. Not long ago a modest, well bred girl paused for a moment on a street corner to await the coming of a friend whom she had left indoors. A man saw the stationary feminine figure, and, ap proaching, began with confidence to talk about the weather and inquire the young woman's destination. He was met with stony stare. He braved it for a moment and talked on, but presently his words began to fail, he repeated himself, he stammered, he stuttered, he even blushed under the cool. surprised eyes, and in the end he turned and almost ran away from the woman he was insulting .- Chicago Herald.

The Value of a Helpmeet.

When a man becomes a widower he soon learns what the financial worth of his wife was to him. When he is compelled to hire food cooked, the garments made, the the washing and ironing done, he finds that about me-half of his income is required to meet these outgoes. Who saved this expense be-fore? Let the cold fingers and the silent lips in the graveyard bear testimony .- New England Farmer.

A Girls' Fire Brigade

In a Liverpool cigar factory, where 1,000 girls are employed, a fire brigade, composed of the operatives, has been organized. The girls are well officered and drilled, and at a recent blaze in the factory did efficient service in subduing the flames.

Mrs. Jackson, a miscionary recently re turned from India, says that during ten years she never saw a Hindoo child receive a caress from its mother.

A "premature wrinkle" is one that come in a woman's face before she is married.

How Monotypes Are Made.

Monotypes are attracting considerable attention at Boston just now among artists, and sure except in case of some extraordinary ocmany of them are experimenting in the process. The design is drawn in printer's ink on a smooth plate, and one impression is taken

ROUTINE OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

The usual daily routine of the household is breakfast at 9, luncheon at 1:30, and dinner at 7. State dinners are usually announced for 7:30 p.m. The serving of a state dinner is in courses by ten to twelve experienced colored waiters in full dress. The additional number not permanently in the mansion are taken from outside, but are regularly employed for such occasions on account of their training in this special service.

There is a mistaken notion that a large share of the official entertaining is paid for out of a contingency fund provided for the purpose. This is a mistake. Only the 'steward of the household," the florist, door purpose keepers, ushers, waiters, laborers and metropolitans, the furnishing, heating and lighting of the mansion and maintenance of the con servatories are paid for out of funds appro-

priated. Out of his salary of \$50,000 a the president pays for his chef and assistants, for all his official and unofficial table and the female domestics in the private parts of the mansion. He also pays out of his own pocket for his private coachman, footmen and stable men and the care of his private horses. It is a small business for a great nation, but such are the drains upon the annual stipend allowed the president out of the public treasury. The state dinners are as much a part of the proprieties of his high public station as are his ceremonial receptions to the diplomatic corps, the congress, the judiciary, the army and the navy, and the sovereign public. And direliction on his part in this respect would be heralded far and wide as an official mis emeanor. Even as it is murmurs are often neard among those not reached in the order of precedency or importance for a chance to poke their legs under the presidential mahog-

any and show their familiarity with polit ing by putting sugar and cream in the bouillon, diving into the celery, and being accused by their vis a vis of eating the bouquet or drinking the water in the finger bowls for lemonade and offending politeness by promeing it, in the parliamentary language of the house, "d---d weak."

The executive mansion is not an official hostelry, and as the president pays for his own dinners, official and otherwise, he is entitled to the inalienable right of any other citizen in selecting his own guests, even re-strained as he is by the proprieties of supreme rank.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Rather Unruly Lately.

Every foot we travel in a railroad train saves us a greater danger in some other means of conveyance which is less secure. Our locomotive is not an animal that shies at each blowing leaf, or that takes its bits in its teeth and gets away from us. It is a piece of machinery, absolutely controllable, rolling up and down on a smooth, sure foundationcurrence less likely to occur in your case and relatively safe in a car.-Boston Transcript.

Ice No Longer Required.

Science has come to the relief of the large onsumers of ice who are no longer victims of the rapacious ice dealers. In fact ice is no onger required in refrigerators, which can be kept at a pleasant or low temperature by an improvement on the ammoniacal process Two two-inch pipes are placed in the ice box with the ends attached to a copper tank where the cold air is generated. The outfit resembles the soda water tanks that are sup plied drug stores from central factories, and the principle is the same. Once a week, or day, if necessary, the consumer ceives his charge of ammoniacal air, and by neans of a gauge he can produce any temper ature he desires. There is no dirt or waste water to look after, and the question of short weight in ice delivery is a thing of the past. -Globe-Democrat.

To Make News Copy "Salable."

I asked James Gordon Bennett, the elder once how to make my copy "salable." "Put ews in it that I must buy for fear that you will sell it to some one else," was his answer; and he added, "Make yourself expensive to a ewspaper as a seller of news and i. will purhase your time for a salary; then you'll have a city editor and a managing editor suggest your staff for you, instead of having to think up or look it up for yourself." He said that to more than one, and every one to whom he said it has found that it contains the whole secret of getting on in journalism. -Brooklyn Eagle.

The Home of the Stars.

Detroit claims to be the home and birth ace of a great many theatrical stars mong these may be mentioned Lawrence Barrett, who was a cash boy in a dry goods tore in that city; Margaret Mather began life as a news girl; M. B. Curtis, who began life as a clerk; John T. Sullivan, Miss Mae Clark, Miss Minnie Maddern, Miss Kitty Malony, Miss Nellie Cross, George Tyler, tnown as "Signor Taglieri;" Charles Ray ssett, Scoville the tenor, and Miss May Fielding .-New York Tribune.

"'What money do you want, Bybee,' I asked.

" 'That money you owe my mother,' he replied.

"He had his hand on the handle of the pistol, and I imagined that he was prepared to use it, but I was also satisfied that it never do to show the white feather, so, grasp ing a hatchet, I chased him from the room

"In turn he drew his weapon on a white man and chased him home. He was then arrested, carried to Crescent City, and escaping before trial, has ever since been lying around Happy Camp, protected by his friends from arrest

"That is but one instance. The Scott Bar tribe and the lower river residents meet in joint session as often as circumstances require and settle disputes without recourse to law and in utter defiance of it."-San Francisco Examiner.

The Old Commoner's Penmanship.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, when hurry, wrote a hand that was almost also lutely unintelligible. A gentleman whom I knew once received a letter from him of which he could scarcely read a word, and yes he had quite a gift at deciphering hyro-glyphics. He knew it was from the old commoner because of the printed letter head and the signature, which was simply a Th fol-lowed by something that looked like a rigzag flash of lightning. Some six months afterward the recipient of the letter had basin in Lancaster, and he took the epistle with him. "Mr. Stevens," he asked, "what is this letter about !" Mr. Stevens stared at it for some time, and I keep within the bounds of truth when I declare that he wasn't able to read it himself. "Had you addressed any in-quiry to me?" he asked. "Yes," was the requiry to me?" he asked. "Yes," was the re ply. "What about?" He was informed; that gave him the cue: His face brightened, and he read his own letter aloud in a voluble manuer. It wasn't so hard for him to do, after he knew what it was about.-"Observer in Philadelphia Call.

A Thrilling Story.

I remember when I was young and not so conscientious as I am now, I was standing on the Central station steps discussing a banque with another reporter. A man who had cently entered the profession endeavored to hear the conversation. Well, I made up a thrilling story, poured it into the ears of my friend, but just load enough for the listener After hearing all the story be to hear. rushed to the office of the paper he repre-sented and-published it. He is my enemy to this day.---"Observer" in Philadelphia Call.