AN.

guess: t dress ht,

La

NIUS

Bout ,

and warmer grow, and warmer, if in the moin its captor came, the darling little stormer!

aiden fair! the Christmas comes And Christmas snow is flocking; shold a lover at thy feet, If not at thy dear stocking!

HOW MOSAICS ARE MADE.

Together the Delicate Shades of Indestructible Pictures.

D. R. Locke in Toledo Blade.] of the very few industries of is the manufacture of mosaics, est establishment being under ntrol of the church, and emalmost entirely in the adornof churches and religious hments. The process of makpicture in mosaic is very slow, nires the highest order of skill. with, mosaic is made of glass, value consists in its being indeible. The workmen in great res have to have something over shades of colored glass to prothe tints requisite, as in a mosaic color is necessary the same as in

the mechanic's work commences.
akes a piece of glass of the exact cessary and fits it to its place, ing it to get the shape. Then he on, one piece at a time, till the is finished, then the face is nd down to a smoothness, and the re is set in its place.

e of the greatest pictures of anand modern times are in mosaic, ints, with all the delicate shades, as carefully reproduced as in oil, the effects being even greater. The ags of many of the greater churches ntirely of mosaic, as well as many e great altar pieces and other deco-As they are utterly indestructand never lose their color, they are much prized. A picture in mosiac but then it is eternal, barring fire arthquakes.

ll over Rome are small shops devoted manufacture of mosiac table tops, overs, etc., the workman toiling is life on one subject. The man who nences on St. Peter's, on table tops he Coliseum never does any other ct, and he becomes so skillful in ne subject that he is enabled to not only well, but very He has only the tints to manhat enter into the one picture, and laces them mechanically and very

Life in the Manitoba Woods

[Winnipeg Times.] loggers are hurrying into the ds. One of them tells a reporter story of a logger's day. He says: the first thing to be done in the fall is uilding of a shanty, which is genconstructed of logs, roofed with that is called a 'caboose,' or open things that rich men should do. place, from which the smoke makes exit by an opening in the roof. The man to deny himself. Self-lenial is the royal paid the highest wages in the The fare consists of barrel, or le shanty is alive. Some are greasboots, fixing belves and grinding while others are performing their utions and running their lingers ough their hair as a sort of apology combing. Breakfast over, the difcent gangs set out to the scene of ir work, which in some cases is from ur to five miles from this shanty, and work is always commenced by dayght, you can easily see we have no ance to be late risers. The men ork all day, merely resting to devour eir dinner, which is generally eaten zen or half thawed by the side of a About dusk a start is made shanty, which is reached long fter dark. Supper eaten, the weary en 'bunk in' and are soon asleep.

Drinking Koumiss.

Thin women in the west have taken drinking koumiss, in the hope that it ill prove fattening. They do not make the oriental manner, of mare's ilk, however; but they put a quart of w's milk into three pint bottles, ividing the quantity equally. Then bey add to each bottle two teaspoonof white sugar and a quarter of a ake of compressed yeast, tie the corks curely, shake thoroughly, and let it It is fit to drink at the end of day, and will keep half a week in good condition. It tastes a good deal buttermilk, but has fizz and parkle. Those who have confidence in the fat-producing qualities of koumiss say that it should be drunk at the rate of a pint a day.

Actors Made, Not Born.

I asked a manager, the other day, where all the actors come from. round," he said; "they are made, not orn—one-tenth genius, nine-tenths nechanism. Frobisher turns out more than anybody else, perhaps. Linda and Ella Dietz came from his platform my stage; Kate Forsyth was his upil, and so was Florence Wood. He arned out Rebecca Silsbee and Locke Richardson—a very fair job. You ught to go there some time, and see low the raw material is worked up."

The tallest tree in the world is in Australia, and it is 480 feet high.

How the Oil Exchange Dude Was Imposed Upon.

[New York Times.] [New York Times.]
The members of the oil exchange are a rather swell set of young men, but the lead in the matter of clothes is taken by the youth known as "the dude," whose name is withhold for the sake of his relatives. This dude should into the exchange during the duil beid for the sake of his relatives. This done strolled into the exchange during the dail hour yesterday, and Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed like one of him. To be-gin near the bottom, his feet (the dude's, not Solomon's) were encased in the glossiest of patent leathers; his trousers fitted like the ection itself and raised his chin so that he ould only gaze at the floor at the hazard f cutting his throat. But his tout ensemble, so to speak, was completed and set off by the darlingest silk hat imaginable, with the broadest and most curling of brims and a beautifully bulgent top. Altogether he was radiantly, dazzlingly beautiful.

The dude stopped near the middle of the floor, struck an attitude much affected by garden statuary, and gazed serenely and pityingly upon his commonplace fellow-brokers. But, horror of horrors! A rude man came behind him and jerked the silken tile from his head, and the next moment it was thrown to the floor, had received a vicious kick and a dozen brokers were painting. To make a picture the ess is this: A plate of metal required size is surrounded a raised margin an inch height. A mastic cement of edered stone, lime, and linseed oil apread over the bottom of the plate if that covered with plaster of Paris it the paris it that covered with plaster of paris it that the paris it the paris it that the paris it the paris it the paris it the paris it the to be again overtaken, trampled, kicked, and tro-lden until it presented an appearance as if it had been lain down on by a cow and then spent a summer under a dust-heap, and the gay brokers were tired out and perspir-

ing.

The dude during this terrible period stood aghast, and, with horror depicted in every turned in frozen despair as the gamfeature, turned in frozen despair as the gam-bols of his wicked associates led them to the four cardinal points of the room's compass. But when a grinning messenger boy brought him the battered corpse of his precious dicer he forced a smile which was only a desolate mockery of happiness and remarked: "Aw dawn't care anyway. It was an old

Then the rude man who had torn the tile from the unhappy adolescent's head approached and handed him the silken hat uninjured, and the dude learned that he had been the victim of a wicked joke. An old hat had been substituted on the floor, while the joker held the victim's tile behind his back. And it came to pass that the noise of unholy laughter was so great as to jar the ticker into the tape-basket, and the dud wear a Derby hat to-day and forever after while on the floor of the exchange.

The Use and Abuse of Riches.

[Henry Ward Beecher's New Lecture.] The worst use that men can make of wealth is to hoard it. Riches that are simply laid up, and that are never used, are squandered. Money is like powder—no good till it goes off, A man who has a large amount of property and does not spend it, does not enjoy it. He is nothing but a watchman of his own property. Now, I hold that a man does not spend his money selfishly who makes himself an object of admiration and affection in the community. I hold that a man has a right to spend his money on his house. But where a man has acquired a house he ought to make it and his grounds beautiful. He ought to make his house beautiful with books and all the embellishments of art. He ought to make This is fitted up inside with sleeping purposes, in which and his wife and children. The rich men of iks for sleeping purposes, in which and his wife and children. The rich men of a community should then see to it that that as bedding. The chinks between community fares well; that it has libraries, logs are packed with moss and sand the shanty is heated by means shade trees, parks, fountains—these are the

exit by an opening in the root. The road to indulgence. No man will prosper the proid the highest wages in the that by and by he may live upon the highest. Folks think that a Yankee saves a great deal, ttlesnake pork, beans, potatoes, dried but a young German mentioned by the lectures and such game as the men find turer lived upon less than a Yankee would the woods. A shantyman doesn't get throw away. And, as for a Jew, he lives upon what a German would throw away. And a Chinaman lives upon what a Jew the foreman's 'Hurrah, boys!' is would throw away. And this is what all and a few minutes after the this fuss has been about lately. If the Chinaman, when he came over to this country, would have chewed tobacco and drunk tobacco and whisky and voted the Democratic ticket, he would have been all right. A man who ha lived forty years and has not a competency is nothing less than a criminal. He has violated the fundamental laws of morality. What is it lawful and Christian for a man to do with his riches! I advocate, in the first e, liberty to use it himself to make himself happy.

What Pulpit Popularity Means.

[New York Tribune.] Pulpit popularity has come to have a false meaning. The popular preacher now is not the one who stirs men's hearts, but the one who draws money. He is judged like an actor, by the receipts at the box-office. If the pews are taken at high prices, if the church can maintain itself in style and pay expenses, the minister is a good card. He can command a liberal salary; perhaps he can figure as a star, and make lucrative lecture engagements. Whether or not his congregation show any advancement in spirituality under his hortations, or his people learn to adorn their daily lives with simplicity and earne and truth, or the poor and unhappy find succor and comfort at his door, are questions which trouble the applauding public very little. They measure the popular clergy-man's success by secular standards, and he is but too apt to accept their measure as a

The Confederate Seal.

[Chicago Herald.] The original seal of the Confederate states, which is of massive silver, is still in the hands of an ex-Confederate soldier, who treasures it carefully. It consists of a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol square at Rich-mond), surrounded with a wreath commond), surrounded with a wreath com-posed of the principal agricultural pro-ducts of the Confederacy (cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, corn, wheat), and having around it the words, "The Confederate States of America, Twenty-second February, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two," with the following motto: "Deo Vindice." The Confederate monument at Magnolia cemetery to the memory of the dead who fell in defense of Charleston bears on one of its faces an en-larged representation of the great seal of the

Confederate states. A New Figure.

versity.

Why They Are Preferable to the White Kind at Hotels and Restaurants.

they are waiters by nature, and are peculiarly adapted to servitude," said the proprietor of one of Chicago's most ninent hotels to a Tribune reporter. Colored people are not ambitious, like Caucasians, and they are not always scheming and planning for better posi-tions. No matter how incapable a white man may be for any other occu-pation, he always considers that he is above being a waiter, is never content, patent leathers; his trousers fitted like the paint on a lamp post; his coat had never a crease from tail to top; his linen was starched until it shone, and his collar was perfection itself and raised his chin so that he reached the height of his ambition when he has been employed at a first-class hotel and can wear a steel-pen broad-cloth coat and a white vest." "Do they get good wages?"

"Head-waiters get from \$60 to \$75 a month; second waiters, \$40; third waiters, \$30; general waiters, \$25, and captains get \$2 a month extra. Board is included, but not lodging. A first-class head-waiter can always get \$75 a month, first-class restaurants pay waiters \$1 a day; and there is our greatest trouble; their hours are twelve or fourteen. while ours average ten, with very little to do during late supper hours. The colored waiter will come to the office The and say that he wants to visit his sick in Cincinnati, or go to see his wife in St. Louis, and must quit. He prefers to tell this lie rather than the truth, yet he knows we do not believe it, and that if he really were to tell the truth we would suspect something else anyhow. If we discharge a colored waiter it does not affect him in the least. He will take it philosophically, really appear as if he were relieved, and in few days will turn up at some of the other hotels as a waiter in all his assumed dignity. A white man will be indignant, then despondent, and perhaps not find a situation for a month but the colored man always gets in

"No; they rarely go to second-class hotels or cheap restaurants," continued the race delineator. "Dignity is everything with them. The average African must be in a first-class hotel, where he can wear a white vest; otherwise will act as chief bottle-washer in a barroom or work for a private family at much less wages than he could get in a second-class hotel or cheap restaurant. This he cons ders in a measure retirement from public life. And, again, the cheaper restaurants and hotels largely employ white labor, some of which is very cheap. White and black waiters cannot work together in a dining-room. It is something like an oil and water mixture. There is a feeling of su-periority on one side, and while the blacks feel their inferiority as to white people they assert their equality in this instance. But separately the colored waiters are undoubtedly the best in the world, and really are the only people qualified for waiters."

prefer first-class hotels or none is, that it gives them social prominence among their own race. The standing of the hotel or restaurant as a superior resort imparts to the waiter a certain degree of responsibility, and, because of its social eminence, places him on a plane above his perhaps equally-talented colored brothers who may be so unfortunate as to occupy less aristocratic places. Should the position of the waiters be reversed, the code of ethics would also be changed. The social distinction of waiters in each hostelry varies with the establishments. The waiter of the first-class hotel or restaurant, whether white or black, holds himself entirely aloof from the waiter in a cheap restaurant. He considers that his wages and position are a tacit admission of his superior ability and Waiting on table looks to be very easy, but it requires a good memory, and, although it is a menial position, there is an adaptness in it almost approaching to art; and, above all, affability and politeness are necessary. But, with the colored waiter, it is his innate humility as a born servant that especially fits him for a waiter," concluded the propri-etor as he turned to hear the story of a sleek-looking man with a St. Louis expression on his ebony face.

The Value of Literature.

The value of literature entirely depends. If a book has a calf-skin cover, it is valuable as a razor-strop. If it is only a foot thick, it comes in first-rate to put under the corner of a bureau which has lost a leg. If it has a clasp on it that will keep it closed, it cannot be eclipsed as a missile to hurl dog. If it has a large cover like a geography, it is as good as a piece of tin to nail over a stove-pipe hole, or a broken pane of glass. If the paper in which the literature occurs is the large ones known as a blanket sheet, then it is much enjoyed by the young lady who wishes to cut out a pattern of anything. As we said before, the value of literature ent rely depends.

Our Richest Senators.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]
The richest United States senator is Fair, of Nevada, with \$18,000,000. Next Sawyer, of Wisconsin, \$7,000,000; then comes Don Cameron with \$5,000, 000; Miller, of California, \$4,000,000; and Brown, of Georgia, with \$3,000,

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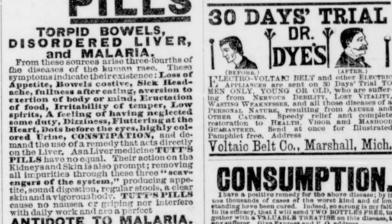
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What Hissing Means.

[Chicago Herald.] Hissing means different things, ac ording to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything The Basutos applaud a popular orator in their assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence.

The Rockford Register, telling of the sui-cide of a rash young man, says: "At the age of 23, young, handsome, and talented, he was overtaken by the bitter pill of ad-