

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

HOW WOMEN MAY ADD TO THEIR BEAUTY.

Dress Does It If Cut in the Proper Manner and From Becoming Fabrics—Some Fetching Ideas That May Help Out in the Hot Weather.

"I want," said the summer girl to herself, "a gown that I can wear upon a variety of occasions—one not too elaborate for the street and yet appropriate for house wear." And fashion straightaway devised the costume.

The illustrated costume is decidedly chic both in color and cut, and is designed for out of door service. It is of a soft wool material of an odd shade of light blue, and is relieved by black and white. The bodice is banded about the lower edge with three narrow folds of the blue material. The corsage has a narrow vest of white cloth, ornamented with four big gilt buttons, the turnover collar being also of the white. The puffs forming the upper part of the sleeves have on the under side an inserted piece of cloth laid in folds corresponding with the bands on the skirt. The entire sleeve is of the



blue, and the close fitting cuff fastens at the wrist with four small gilt buttons. The black appears in broad satin ribbon, a twisted breadth of which is drawn across the bodice front at the waist line, belt fashion, ending on either side in a lengthwise bow. In the back the bodice flares out in an abbreviated skirt, edged all about with black satin. The light yellow straw bonnet worn with this gown is of the popular sharp pointed, brimless species, and has pink roses and a black aigrette by way of trimming.

The inevitable crepon appears in the second costume. This time it is brown in color, and the pattern confines itself to the simple wave. Except for the large scallops about the lower edge formed by the godet plaits the skirt is entirely plain. At the waist line there is a graceful zone, double pointed in the front and having big loops in the back that extend carwise at the sides. The zone is of blue mirror velvet edged with passementerie over pale blue satin. Velvet also forms the bodice yoke, which



is deeply slashed along the lower edge. Lengthwise bands of the passementerie extend from the yoke slashes to the zone, and in between is finely plaited brown chiffon. The sleeves hang in big balloons of the crepon from shoulder to elbow, the upper point of a deep buff of the velvet indenting the puffs at the elbow. The cuffs are finished off with the illuminated passementerie. The collar is of the velvet with loops at the back. The broad brimmed peaked crown hat is of brown straw faced with velvet. It is ornamented with pale blue plumes.

From the present indications, orchids and irises are the coming flowers in millinery. One thing may be said in their favor, that cheap imitations will not interfere with their popularity. An orchid, particularly one of the small, rare varieties, is not an easy flower to imitate, and to do so in cheap material and by unskilled hands is simply impossible.

FASHION NOTES.
What are called "French zephyrs" are fine soft gingham made on Scotch looms.

Pique dresses for small girls are made with the plain round waist and skirt with a wide hem and worn over a white guimpe.

Collars and revers of cream white open work embroidered batiste over white satin are a novel and showy trimming for black satin capes.

Feathery horse-chestnut blossoms look very pretty on pale yellow straw hats trimmed with brown velvet ribbon rosettes and yellow lace.

New beautiful creamy French ba-

listes are used by many dressmakers in the fashioning of poetic-looking toilets for summer, in preference to the less durable chiffon textiles.

Dresden china patterns are in new dotted Swiss muslins that have very light grounds wrought with tiny dots of the same color. Pretty Dresden ribbons trim these gowns.

New French outing cloths, light of weight and pleasant to the touch, are selected for mountain and seaside dresses in preference to the more woolly outing flannels so long popular.

All capes, if they are fashionable, are very short and show the waist line below, unless they are made in a latter style, which is fitted down to the waist at the back and front, with long stole ends reaching to the knee.

A waist model for a gray crepon dress has a short jacket, pointed in front, with draped revers of gray velvet and ecrú lace lapels underneath, worn over a pink silk vest made with a box plait and belt and collar of the same with two lace points, while the points of guipure trim the sleeves at the elbow.

A pretty model for soft silk is gauged in a circular yoke and filled into a belt of silk covered with lace. The folded revers and square collar in the back are of the silk edged with lace insertion and satin ribbon.

Mauve and rose shot taffeta makes a charming gown for afternoon wear, and white embroidered batiste and violet velvet form a harmonious trimming. The batiste may be used for a guimpe or yoke effect with full epaulets of the embroidery falling over the sleeves or for the entire waist over rose-colored silk.

Brown holland, trimmed with white or ecrú embroidery and colored ribbon, makes very stylish looking costumes for young girls.

Golf and bicycle costumes give the young girl of the period a chance to make herself almost as conspicuous as the pyramids of Egypt.

The lace collar, now so fashionable, cannot be too wide or too deep. Additionally the more costly the lace the better the collar.

In leather belts for summer wear there are new colors and styles. They are wider and have more ornamentation than last season.

White crepe Chinese shawls with a deep silk fringe will be among fashionable wraps for summer evenings. They are held to be "very dressy."

Since an American sculptor in Rome declared a woman to be a fool who, with beautiful ears, wears earrings, the fashion of sporting them has declined.

India blue china is in use by all who happen to possess the kind no longer made. People who know its value enjoy most a dinner that is served on it.

Jet and bead bodice fronts are revived in great elegance. Some of the designs and patterns are sufficiently intricate to be really interesting.

The white, tailor-made cloth jacket is about as "smart" a garment as Florence McIlmsey ever donned. Paper on the wall is a poor fit in comparison.

A Canine Nurse.
"Jack," a rough-haired fox-terrier of quiet disposition, but a good ratter, and an inveterate enemy to strange or neighboring cats, of whom, to my sorrow, he has slain at least one, became without effort the attached friend of a minute kitten introduced into the house last November. This friendship has been continued without intermission, and is reciprocated by now the full-crown cat, who, unfortunately, got caught in a rabbit trap not long ago, but escaped with no further injury than a lacerated paw, which for some time caused her much pain and annoyance. Every morning "Jack" was to be seen tenderly licking the paw of the interesting invalid, to which kind nursing no doubt her rapid recovery may be attributed; and though she is now more than convalescent and able to enjoy her usual game of play, he still greets her each morning with a gentle inquiring lick on the injured paw, just to see if it is all right, before proceeding to roll her over in their accustomed gambols. This seems to me a marked instance of individual affection overcoming race antipathy.

A Ridiculous Custom.
But there is nothing more amusing, perhaps, in all the quaint and curious "customs" of the House of Commons than the strange ceremony which marks the termination of its every sitting. The moment the House is adjourned, stentorian-voiced messengers and policemen cry out in the lobbies and corridors: "Who goes home?" These mysterious words have sounded every night for centuries through the Palace of Westminster. The performance originated at a time when it was necessary for members to go home in parties for common protection against the footpads who infested the streets of London. But, though that danger has long since passed away, the cry of "Who goes home?" is still heard at night after night, receiving no reply and expecting none.

The Power of Eloquence.
History teems with examples of the power of eloquence. A good story of an incident which occurred the other day in a Cardiganshire chapel, where the congregation was made up largely of seafaring men, is now going the rounds. "A figure used by the preacher related to a captain at his wife's end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow winding channel, abounding with rocks and strong currents. The face of some of the listeners were perfectly pictured as the preacher eloquently described the details and the difficulties of the voyage. The ship ran against a bank, and in a thrilling voice the preacher shouted, 'What shall we do?' 'God knows,' cried an old sailor, 'for you are going starboard!'

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
In Argentina the preservation of meat by electricity is to be tried on a large scale by an English company that owns the patents. It will set up six establishments in Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental, to kill 3,200 head of cattle a day.

The Salvation Army now numbers among its officers the smallest man in the world. Gerrit Keyser, the celebrated Dutch dwarf and the legitimate successor of Gen. Tom Thumb, may now be seen in Amsterdam and The Hague parading the streets in uniform and leading the army meetings, in which he is said to have been singularly successful.

The best tea in Japan is raised in districts where the sun often falls to the east of the houses. Many plants will survive under such snow that are not hardy even in the Southern States. By the same rule some varieties of Japanese lilies will survive Vermont winters that are not hardy in Missouri.

PARIS has the greatest number of tailors, paperhangers, dressmakers, wigmakers, lawyers and authors. London has more hackdrivers, engineers, printers, booksellers and cooks than any other city; Amsterdam has most "cranks collecting anything" and users of any city; Brussels is the town of rogues and smoking children; Naples the town of "Lazzaronis"; Berlin of soldiers and beer-drinkers; Vienna of musicians; Florence of flower girls; Lisbon of porters; St. Petersburg of adventurers; Constantinople of idle officials.

It is a significant sign of the times when a grandmotherly little old lady boasts of being a feminine nimrod. That is, however, what Mrs. Wallihan, of Colorado, a white-haired, gentle little woman, well past middle life, can claim to be. She is a deer-slayer of renown. Thirty-two deer have fallen before her fire and she enjoys deer staking with her husband as much as the ordinary white-haired old lady enjoys sitting before the fire with her consort and reading the religious weekly.

WILLIAM WARREN has brought suit to establish that he is the same William Warren who thirty-seven years ago made a deposit of \$850 in a San Francisco savings bank. It was only recently that Warren, being short of money, decided to draw against his old time deposit. The officials admitted the fact of the deposit, but would not admit Warren's identity, and for that reason refused to pay. Warren now demands judgment for his \$850, with accumulated interest. Principal and interest now amount to a snug little fortune of several thousand dollars.

It seems that Hawaii has some compensation for its deplorable condition as it is reported that very fine qualities of teas and coffees can be raised there, and it is thought by experts that the islands will soon become an important source of supply. Both tea and coffee grow luxuriously, and both are being prepared for market by machinery instead of by hand. The tea is picked by machine and rolled and packed without being touched by hand. It is believed that the use of efficient machinery will compensate for the low wages paid in China and other tea countries. Extensive drying houses have been erected by the coffee planters, and preparations are making for preparing a large crop for market this year.

The main features of the Chicago World's Fair are a mass of ruins. The Transportation, Women's, Fisheries and Horticultural buildings have been completely destroyed, and in their places the visitor finds many signs telling of "Kindling Wood for Sale at \$1 per Load." The iron framework of the Machinery Building constitutes the most imposing ruin that remains standing, and in the meshes of the gigantic network of beams and braces the sparrows and orioles have built their nests. Another standing skeleton is the Government Building, never noted for any beauty of design, and now more ugly than ever. The Mining and Administration buildings have so completely collapsed as to bear no sign of their original outlines, and it will be a relief to the eye when their wreckage is finally cleared away. In the entire park there are few beautiful spots left. Only the natural features of the landscape, such as the wooded island and the lagoons, retain their former attractiveness.

"CANNOT we have a cable penny post?" Mr. Henniker Heaton, Member of Parliament, asks and answers this fascinating question in the North American Review. He is the father of a resolution which stands on the Order Book of the British House of Commons declaring that it is advisable, at all costs, to put an immediate end to the cable monopolies and operate them hereafter as a Government enterprise for the general good, charging only such rates as are necessary for the cost of maintaining and extending the service. It is estimated that the total capital invested in the existing transatlantic cable companies is \$60,000,000. Nominally there is competition between them, but actually there is none except between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company. The former company controls nine cables and the latter company three. There are three other cable lines in existence, but they have been abandoned. According to Mr. Heaton the cost of laying a transatlantic cable is about \$2,500,000. The total cost of the twelve working cables and the three which have been abandoned was, therefore, about \$37,500,000. Yet the capital of a single company is stated at \$35,000,000, and the aggregate capital of the twelve at nearly double that sum. Mr. Heaton proposes that the British and American Governments shall jointly acquire the property and rights of the existing cable companies at a fair valuation and establish a common State monopoly in cable communication. They would have them establish a tariff of one penny per word. He believes that the result would be a prodigious development of trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the great mass of the people of both countries.

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just been elected President of the Altruistic Co-operative Union, of Oakland, Cal., thus describes it: "This is the first union of the kind in the United States. Whether we will start a department store, a planing-mill, a brickyard or laundry, or all, depends upon the amount of capital we have. While they would be very acceptable, we do not expect any gifts from any one. You see, each member pays \$1 a month dues, and when you have 500 members this amounts to a very neat sum. Here we have a co-operation without colonization, and that is going to make a great difference. I can see no reason why our scheme should not be eminently successful. Oakland Council, No. 3, of which I am the president, will be back of the Union to nurse it along. We expect to have these unions started in all the towns in the State before a great while. We propose to get things in running order here and then hold Oakland up as an example to the State, showing what can be done by co-operation without colonization. We want to establish manufacturing, ranches, laundries, and the like. We want the money to remain among the wealth producers. The preamble to our constitution gives a few points on that idea. It says: 'Corporate greed and vicious legislation have built up colossal fortunes for the few and a plutocratic power which practically disfranchises the wealth producers and threatens the very life of the nation. The time has come for the wealth producers to unite in one solid compact for their own protection and the salvation of the Republic. The subscribers unite and organize into an economic phalanx, to be known as the Altruistic Co-operative Union, based upon justice, equity and fraternity.' The preamble, it strikes me, is right to the point."

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the preparations being made for the Cotton States and International Exposition which opens at Atlanta, Ga., in September. The project is receiving the practical endorsement of the leading industrial interests throughout the country. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the three great commonwealths which head the lists of manufacturing States, have already made provisions for exhibits, and will show the latest achievements in industrial arts. Several departments of the National Government are making arrangements for very interesting exhibits. The United States Geological Survey will make its entire economic exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition in the mining building. This exhibit has been planned to include a statistical column showing the total product of each mining industry in the South for a limited period of time. Another feature of the Government's exhibit will be instruments for testing structural materials, and it is hoped that this machinery will be in daily operation. The South's resources in road material will be similarly shown, and another feature will be a collection of typical ores from the regions, which can furnish the most characteristic specimens. The exhibit to be made by the Department of State will be practically the same as at Chicago. This exhibit will be quite interesting, and will illustrate the principal period in our country's history. The exhibit to be made by the War Department will include many rare relics of Revolutionary times and of the early days of the Republic. All forms of army wagons, pack mules, ambulances, etc., many of them used on historic fields, will be shown. There will also be models of harbors and river work, and a complete field signal outfit, including field telegraphic and telephonic instruments. The Art Department of the exposition promises to be the most notable one that has been shown in America. It will not be too large to be properly seen, and the variety of exhibits will possibly exceed any exhibition that has yet been attempted.

Directors' Fat Fees.
The fees that directors of business corporations receive for attendance at each meeting range from \$5 to \$15. It is a fact not generally known that there are some men in this town who enjoy very handsome incomes from this source. Of course, there are men of wealth and high business standing, whose reputation for financial skill and probity makes them eagerly sought for as directors. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, would be welcomed in the directory of any business corporation. Samuel D. Babcock, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, has the reputation of being a director in more concerns in New York than any other man, with perhaps the possible exception of Russell Sage. The president of one of the largest banks in this city said the other day that, although he was a director in comparatively few corporations, his fees last year amounted to \$2,000. "I know one man," said he, "whose income from directors' fees ranges from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year. Nearly all of the great financial concerns pay their directors \$10 each for every meeting they attend. The money is usually paid in gold, and is handed to the director as soon as he enters the board room."

Our Foreign Population.
The Germans number 3,000,000 of our population. Bohemia has furnished us with 118,000 people. Poland has furnished us with 147,000 immigrants. Austria has sent to our shores 123,000 of her population. China has given us 106,000 men, mostly laundrymen. Italy and Russia have each furnished about 132,000 emigrants to America. Hungary has sent to our shores 62,000 descendants of the followers of Attila. According to the eleventh census there are 2,000,000 of Irish among our people. The total immigration from France to this country has slightly exceeded 113,000. The immigrants from the Scandinavian Peninsula and Denmark exceed 1,000,000 in number.

A Lecture on Tramps.
Prof. John J. McCook, of Trinity College, in a recent lecture in New Haven on "The Pathological Aspect of the Tramp Problem," gave the following interesting facts about the knights of the road: "New Jersey was the first State to pass a law punishing the professional tramp, and at the same time to define what he was. This was in 1876. Rhode Island was the next, and Connecticut came third. A recent writer asserts that there are about 60,000 tramps in the United States. This number is a trifle large, although it is safe to say that there are over 40,000. This is larger than the army of Wellington at Waterloo. We look on tramps as human wrecks and driftwood, and yet the majority of them are in the prime of life, and in better than the average health. Only 84 per cent of the tramps from whom my statistics were gleaned claimed in the dead of winter, while the grip was raging, that they were in bad health. They are robust, and will fill you with envy, malice and all other jealous feelings when you hear them snoring at midnight. "Eighty-one per cent of tramps declare that they took to the road because they were out of a job, and only one man because machinery took his place. Over sixty per cent of the English tramps are given as taking to the road because of vagrant habits. The majority of our tramps are of American birth, sixty-five per cent of 1,842 being of American parentage, and 272 Irish, who come next. Over 100 out of 1,788 tramps could read and write, and they all spend money in the daily newspapers. Out of 1,889 only seventy are married, fifty-seven are widowers, and eighty-four have children. Thirty-eight per cent say that they work for their food, twenty-four per cent beg it, and 56 per cent steal it. Over 400 sleep at cheap lodging houses and nearly 800 in police headquarters. About 100 sleep in boxes."

Electrical Treatment for Sunstroke.
An interesting electrical plant has been installed in the sunstroke ward of a New York hospital. The old treatment for sunstroke included warming drinks and hot applications to the body, with a view of drawing the heat from the head, as well as iced applications to the head. Now the patient is immersed in very cold water, and kept there until the abnormal temperature abates. The new apparatus for transferring the patient to the bath is worked entirely by electricity. A hammock, suspended by chains, is lowered and receives the patient, who is gently slid in from the stretcher. A turn of the motor wheel lifts him, and he is carried smoothly along to a bath filled with iced water. Into this he is lowered by the machinery until only his face remains above water. Ice is packed around his head and he is left until his temperature has lowered to the desired point. The machinery then quietly lifts him and transfers him to a pallet at the side of the room. This method of handling not only causes less jarring to the patient than any other, but it saves the doctors and nurses much exhaustive work, particularly in the case of heavy patients. It is interesting to note, also, showing that the medical profession is alive to the mechanical as well as the therapeutic advantages of electricity, that this apparatus was designed by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, the attending surgeon of the hospital.

In Days of Tallow Dips.
In these days of cheap and universal illumination we almost forget the humble tallow dips of our grandmothers, and the way they were made. Candle making was the great household event of the late autumn or early winter, as soap making was of the spring. Careful and laborious preparations were made for this labor. The small wooden rods that had been laid up above the great beams of the kitchen or thrust under the garret eaves since the previous year were brought down stairs to the scene of the candle dippings and cotton wicks that had previously been cut, and sometimes soaked in saltpetre were placed three or four inches apart the entire length of each rod. Usually eight or ten wicks were fastened to a rod. Sometimes "cat tails," or flags, were used instead of wooden rods. Then long poles were placed in a cool room supported on two straight backed chairs, and across these poles the bewicked rods were hung like the rounds of a ladder. This work was all done on the day previous to that appointed for the candle dipping, and on the following morning all in the household were astir before dawn.

Test for Real Diamonds.
A real diamond is not acted on by acids or alkalis. When rubbed on a piece of silk it acquires positive electricity, and will attract small pieces of wool, cotton and paper, and this electrification will last sometimes half an hour. A real diamond, if exposed to the sun's rays for a time, possesses a distinct phosphorescence in the dark. It gives only a simple refraction—that is, it gives only a single image of a bright light when that is viewed through its facets. This last test is a very good one, and the electrification and phosphorescent qualities afford two other good tests. Jewelers usually test with a file. If that affords no proof, the jeweler places the stone into a leaden or platinum cup with some powdered flour spar and a little oil of vitriol. The vessel is then placed over a charcoal fire in some place where the noxious vapors evolved. When these latter have ceased rising the mixture in the vessel is allowed to cool, and the stone is then fished out with a glass rod. If it is genuine, no change will be noticeable; if false, it will be corroded by the acid.

Thumbnails as Pens.
The ancient Chinese and Japanese frequently used to draw pictures with their thumbnails. The nails were allowed to grow to a length of some eighteen inches, and were used to a point and dipped in vermilion or sky-blue ink.

MONEY IN ORGAN GRINDING.
Skillful Organ Grinders Make from \$5 to \$10 a Day.
Reliable statistics show that more money is paid to the organ grinders who furnish street music to New Yorkers than is paid for the grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House. In fine weather a single organ grinder frequently makes as high as \$10 a day, and sometimes the amount he receives exceeds this figure.

Two hundred and fifty licenses have been issued in New York this year to organ grinders. The license is \$1 a year, and an ordinance passed two years ago limits the number of our street musicians to 300. But the law is not very rigidly enforced, and the actual number of organs about town at present far exceeds this number.

Like all other professions, that of the organ grinder at times suffers from depression, but on the whole it is surprisingly profitable. The most profitable audiences are usually found in saloons, and next to these the organ grinder prefers the fashionable neighborhoods. The most enthusiastic audiences are to be found, however, in the crowded streets on the East side. An enterprising Italian can usually manage to play before as many as 800 audiences in a single day, and sometimes he plays much oftener. The manufacture of hand organs has also grown into a very important industry. A single piano organ mounted on wheels is sold from \$150 to \$250. The organ builder usually rents organs out by the day. It seldom happens that the ambitious musician is at first able to buy an organ for himself. The large organs are rented out for \$1 and the smaller ones for 50 cents a day.

A new cylinder of tunes for an organ costs about \$10. The grinder, however, seldom feels called upon to change his repository.

The cheapest organs—those which play one or two tunes, such as "Home, Sweet Home" and "Yankee Doodle"—are usually sold to blind members of the profession, or to the very poor-looking old women who sit all day long in some sheltered doorway.

The next step in the procession is to own one of the box-like organs which the organ grinder carries about with him. These are usually supplied with a stout stick, which is used as a supporting leg, while the Italian's two legs complete the tripod. These organs make a very heavy load to carry about all day, and a more popular form is the organ mounted on a small wagon. These are often made up by using a child's express or toy wagon. The most improved form in hand organ construction is the regular piano organ mounted on a specially prepared truck. At present the street music of New York is supplied entirely by these noisy instruments. About two years ago a law was passed doing away with all street music. The street band disappeared at this time, and so did the familiar organ grinder's monkey, but public opinion restored the street organ.

The Italians are a very frugal people, and in time the organ grinder usually accumulates enough money in a short time to buy an organ for himself. After this point is reached the Italian's fortune is practically assured. As in every other business there are some unsuccessful organ grinders, but the percentage of such is said to be very small.

In many cases, however, the organ is used simply as an excuse for begging. The organs used for this purpose usually play only very dismal tunes which, it is supposed, will put the passerby in a proper spirit for almsgiving.

In more than one instance it has been found that a forlorn looking child has been borrowed to sit beside the organ to excite sympathy. Some of the most profitable organs are those which are decorated with a tin cup at the well known "I am blind" sign. In some cases a stock of shoe strings or of lead pencils is added to the outfit.

The Baby Giant.
Eddie Thompson is a four-year-old wonder, living at Clarksville, Ind. So is his sixteen-months-old brother Clyde. Both are the children of Mrs. Jennie Thompson, a spare built woman, about five feet seven inches and weighing 120 pounds. She obtained a divorce a short time ago from her husband William, who is a six-footer, weighing not more than 150 pounds.

Eddie is a little more than four years of age and weighs 124 pounds. He measures three feet six inches in height, and measures forty inches around the waist. It takes a shoe about the length of a No. 8 to fit him, and he wears a man's hat—a 6 1/2 in size. He tipped the scales at three months at his birth. Three months later he began to develop at a most wonderful rate, until when he was 64 weeks of age. With it all he is as lively as a cricket and a very pretty child, with strength far beyond his years.

His brother, Clyde, gives promise of outstripping him in his giant class. Though but sixteen months old he weighs forty-six pounds and is a most wondrously developed infant.

Butcherer Saved His Life.
A Brooklyn man, who had studied for the priesthood, and was just about to take orders, relinquished the idea and opened a butcher shop on Court street. He is a finely educated man, but he wears a white apron and cuts up meat from 6 in the morning until 8 in the evening, and has never been heard to complain about the life. When he made the sudden change he feared that he had contracted consumption from overstudy and a general weakening of the system, brought about by confinement and hard work. He took matters into his own hands, and decided that a butcher shop was the best place for a man with weak lungs. There may be something in his idea, for to-day he is fat and strong, and looks as if he would live for more than the allotted three score and ten.

Valuable Tea Sweepings.
One of the principle sources of the supply of caffeine in England is the sweepings of tea from the floors of the various docks, wharves and warehouses in London. These sweepings aggregate about 675,000 pounds of tea annually, or, with the dirt, nails, hoop iron and wood which gets mixed with the tea, to about 400 tons. The loss to the tea importers annually is about \$125,000. The sweepings have naturally a fair proportion of good to fine grade teas mixed with them, and consequently contain a larger amount of the active principles of tea, called by chemists "caffeine," than the low quality teas. The sweepings cost the chemists only about half a cent per pound.

A TRADES SCHOOL.

Carpenters, Printers, Plumbers and Telegraphers.

The trades school of St. George's Protestant Episcopal parish, New York, is the successful evolution of an idea to keep youngsters out of mischief at night. It occurred to the rector of the church that it would be a good plan to arrange some form of entertainment that would attract a certain class of boys in the parish evenings. From this arose the Boys' Club of St. George's.

Only carpentry and drawing were attempted at first, but the plan met with success from the outset, and soon other floors were taken, and plumbing, printing and telegraphy were added, and then manual training for the little chaps too small to try the trades, that their hands might be trained to use the tools when the time came to essay the higher branches.

Now 250 boys work six nights a week in the school, and as many more regret that lack of room deprives them of the benefits of the instruction given there. Many of the pupils are employed during the day, but gladly work at the trade school benches at night, that they may soon be able to earn an artisan's wages.

The instruction that they receive is of the best. The directors of all the classes are experts in their respective lines, and are paid to teach the boys. The carpentry class, which bends over the benches on the ground floor, is in charge of a cabinet maker who is in business for himself, and tables and desks and clothes horses and hat racks and various other products prove that his instruction has fallen on fertile minds. A master plumber imparts the secrets of his craft to aspirants who see visions of big fortunes in the near future, and the room in which they work is bright with joints and coils and connections, all done by the boys, and as well as any man could do them.

Eight cases of type, flanked by a hand press and "proving galley" give aspiring young printers a chance to see themselves in print, and a foreman of a big job office gives the boys, as teacher, the benefit of his experience. The printers are already a means of money saving to the parish. They do all the church printing, and every month get out St. George's Industrial Herald, a publication devoted to the interests of the school. An expert has the class in telegraphy, and he not only teaches them how to send and receive, but makes them run lines, make repairs, store the battery and take entire charge of all the electrical apparatus. An electrical contractor has charge of the drawing class, while the manual training school is under a competent man.

Why Do Mosquitoes Bite?
It has long been known that only the female mosquito bites. The male possesses no lance for inflicting a wound such as his mate is provided with. The purpose of his existence is merely to perpetuate the species, and he never enters a house unless by accident. The natural food of the female is the juices of plants, and it is not known why she seeks blood. The indulgence seems to be a kind of dissipation with her, like whisky and tobacco with human beings. Unlike the latter, she never gets full but once. Though it is asserted that she carries poison, the fact has never been proved; no venom glands have been discovered. Her sting consists of five extremely sharp needles, two of which are barbed. They unite to form an awl, which, having inflicted the puncture, serves as a tube for sucking the blood of the victim. The suggestion that a poisonous fluid is introduced into the wound for the purpose of making the blood more liquid is mere theory.

Avoiding Germs in Butter.
So carefully are germs avoided in the dairies of Denmark that the celebrated butter of the country, much of which is sent to England, is washed when it is thought necessary in water that has been boiled. The butter is however, rarely washed, but is first worked over by hand by girls who are scrupulously clean, and afterward finished by machinery. This butter, which is made with the greatest care from milk that is strained through flannel, and afterward filtered through clean gravel, is white in color when finished and is artificially colored. It is very little salted when used at home, but more or less salt is added when it is sent as far as England. It is said to retain its fine quality when shipped better than any butter known. As an incentive to furnish only pure milk the owners of the cows are under contract to notify the buyers at once if there is any sickness in their herd. The milk is then bought from them and paid for at the usual price, but it is thrown away.

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