

THE MAN YOU CAN HELP.

There are plenty of men who will grasp your hand. With a pleasant, cordial smile; There are plenty of men who will pass you by. In the most indifferent style.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

When Paul Irving applied for the position of assistant teacher in Pemberton academy and was chosen through the influence of Harold Redmond, who was principal, none, save the interested parties, knew that he was a Harvard sophomore

Irving had looked upon this sentence in the light of a joke, but when his father refused to view the escapade in the same side splitting manner, and had intimated that for one year at least the young man's presence was not desired under the parental roof, Paul had remembered his friend Redmond, who gladly smoothed over the rising difficulty.

"You'll find the town lively enough," said the principal, as with the new assistant he walked toward the school house, "and what's more, there are lots of pretty girls among the pupils. But let me give you one piece of advice: Don't get snitten on any of the students, for this beloved village is full of gossip."

"All right, Hal, I'm going to behave myself well I'm here," answered Paul. "I don't think that I've committed a capital crime, but the Governor rather feels it, and when I go back I'm going to work hard and take my degree or die."

"That sounds pretty fine," laughed the other. "But here's the academy, my boy, and remember I expect great things of you."

"Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," said Paul softly, as he took his place and began his first day's work.

Twelve months later there was an air of subdued excitement throughout the building. During the whole school year Virginia Adams had been in open revolt against the new teacher. Paul Irving had instituted a stricter regime than the pupils of Pemberton academy had known; idle students soon found themselves in disgrace and dull ones in despair. The new and exacting methods brought no terrors to Virginia at first, for she scorned imperfect lessons. Naturally bright, she had no difficulty in mastering the daily tasks allotted to the senior pupils, but she was such a lover of her own free will that Irving saw rocks ahead, and was on the lookout.

The unavoidable conflict soon came. "We have been accustomed to omit learning the list of States in which certain laws are enforced," said the teacher, "but hereafter, beginning with to-day's lesson, you will please learn the two or three extra columns in connection with the usual amount. Virginia coming in late, did not hear the timely warning, and walked into the recitation room without even glancing at the extended lesson.

"There is but one state where fine and imprisonment are added to the loss of principal and interest when usury is the offense," said Mr. Irving. "Miss Adams will tell us its name."

"I don't know," answered Virginia. "Didn't you learn the lesson?" demanded Paul.

"Yes; but I didn't know we were supposed to learn the states," was Virginia's answer.

"Where were you when I announced that in future we would omit nothing? Late, as usual, I believe. You will remain to-night and I will hear you recite it. Miss Gilman may answer the question."

"I don't know whether you'll hear me recite that or not," said the girl to herself. "I'm no mind reader and I'm not to blame since I didn't know the lesson had been extended," and the black eyes betokened stormy weather.

The dismissal bell had rung, but still the girls waited in the corridors. "I'd like to know what he says to her," said one, "for he looks awful cross and she's as mad as she can be."

"If my sorry it happened," said another, "for it's only five weeks to graduation, and if she don't learn that I'm afraid she'll be expelled."

"Perhaps we'd better go," returned the first, "for if Virginia has one of her usual freaks she'll make him wait until she's ready to recite, and that may take some time," and soon the last echo in the great building died away and nothing could be heard save the ticking of the clock in the room.

Irving sat at his desk and Virginia stood near a window overlooking the square. "When you are ready to recite, Miss Adams, I will be glad to listen," said Paul when fifteen minutes had ticked away slowly.

"I am not going to recite that lesson," she answered, looking up at him with a world of defiance in her dark eyes. Irving sat in silence. Long before he had admitted to himself that she was the nicest feminine thing he had ever met, and with the best intentions in the world—a 20-year-old hermit, not a steel-clad fortress. But yielding was no easier for him than for her. The desire to conquer her perverse will took possession of him and visions of a delightful reconciliation afterwards danced before his eyes.

"Very well," he answered quietly, "you will remain here until you answer that question, then I may omit the remainder." She started toward the doorway, but Irving frustrated her design by closing the door and standing before it. She stopped suddenly and stood facing him. A dainty little creature, rather below medium height, with a slender girlish figure, and carrying her head not a steel-clad figure, and carrying her head not a steel-clad figure, and carrying her head not a steel-clad figure, as if to make up in dignity what she lacked in stature. Her hair and eyes were a glorious black, her cheeks crimson with excitement, while the full, red lips quivered nervously.

"If she recites," thought Paul, "I'll surrender instantly." But Miss Adams had no idea of spending the time in idle tears as she walked back to the window and began to beat a dismal tattoo upon the glass.

"Perhaps you are not aware," he said sharply, after five minutes of mournful music, "that you are making a very irritating noise."

"Very likely," she answered softly, but the sound did not cease. "I want that noise stopped," he said, as he jumped from the platform and crossed the room.

Virginia folded her hands with a gesture of resignation. "You will please be seated and take out your book. It is nearly five o'clock, and the sooner you learn that lesson the better. I shall call and see your father this evening," now thoroughly angry, "and perhaps he can use some influence and insist on your compliance with the rules."

Virginia set down at the desk and bowed her head on her hands. Twenty minutes passed away, and still she did not move. Paul began to show signs of weakening. "After all," he thought, "she didn't know I had extended the lesson. Dear little girl! I wish the confounded states were in Kalamazoo before I told her to learn them. If she'd only cry and give a fellow half a chance to say something." Here he walked over to the desk.

"Virginia," he said softly, but there was no reply. Suddenly seating himself beside her, he took the little hand in his, but the slender fingers refused an answering touch. "I give in, Virginia," he said. "You need not learn that lesson. Let me teach you another, dear. I hope with more success. Surely you know that I love you, but please answer me this time."

And Virginia looked at him with her heart in her eyes and answered meekly: "The State is Idaho."

"What did he say to you?" asked the girls in chorus when Miss Adams appeared the next morning 10 minutes before the required time. "Gertie Gilman said she saw you walking up together as jolly as could be long after five o'clock, and Belle Marshall's brother met him in your street a few minutes ago. Did you recite to him, and what did he say?"

"Yes, I learned my lesson, but he called to see my father," answered Virginia.

During the administration of Governor Hastings up to the present, fourteen executions have taken place, and the sentence of capital punishment was committed in twelve cases to imprisonment for life. Two prisoners died while awaiting the day of execution. Two murders are now awaiting the day set for their hanging, Frank Jolingrass, of Lawrence, who murdered his sweetest, and will be hanged Feb. 24th, and Philip Hill, of Allegheny, whose case was in the Supreme court.

In 1895 there were six executions—Daniel Werling and Albert Woodley, Allegheny; Charles Garrett, Lebanon; John Eisminger, of Greene; John Good and William Freeman, of Westmoreland. Six death sentences were commuted in that year.

In 1896 there were four hangings—the notorious H. H. Holmes, in Philadelphia; Joseph Orszor, Allegheny; Crezenzo Morolo, Lackawanna, and Frank Morris, Lafayette. Abraham T. Eckhart, Luzerne, committed suicide on the morning he was to have been hanged, and George Windish, Luzerne, died while awaiting execution. Three murders were committed during the year.

In 1897 there were four men hanged—George Douglas, Allegheny; Herman Paul Schultz, Pike; Peter Vasalka, Luzerne, and Pasquale Daddario, Philadelphia. There were three commutations of the death sentence, among them that of James T. Gentry, of Philadelphia, who murdered Madge York, the actress. It is said that Gentry's friends will in time endeavor to have him freed.

Republican newspapers have been given a new lesson to learn by the political bosses. They have been instructed to speak all together, in a good round tone. "Trusts are not formed all along political lines." This oracular deliverance has been ordered because the trusts have grown so numerous and so aggressive that the people are beginning to recognize the fact that the Republican party fosters trusts, is placed in power by trusts and is to all intents and purposes the slave of trusts. In order to succeed, trusts must have political protection. An attempt was made by trust managers to control the Democratic national convention, and when that attempt failed the trusts flocked to the Republican standard. Mark Hanna organized the trusts, assessed them for political contributions and as a result sold the Republican party to the trusts. President McKinley has been kept busy carrying out the bargains made by Hanna. His appointments have been entirely in the interests of the great money combines of the country. His secretary of the treasury represents the bankers' trust. His attorney general is the next friend of all kinds of trusts, and in the person of Mr. McKenna the trusts have a pronounced attorney on the supreme bench. As the situation exists to-day the trusts are all on the side of the Republican party. Democracy makes no bargain with the money power, and hence antagonized trusts of every character. "Trusts are not formed all along political lines." It is not necessary that they should be so formed. They own the Republican party and that settles it.

In Lithuania, a providence of Russia, it is customary that the bride's ears should be boxed before the marriage ceremony. No matter how tender hearted her mother may be, she always makes a point of administering a hearty smack to her daughter in the presence of witnesses, and a note is made of the fact. The mother's intention is a kind one, though the custom itself is bad. The reason for it is to protect the bride should the marriage prove an unhappy one. In that case she will sue for a divorce, and her plea will be that she was forced into the marriage against her will, and on that score the verdict of the judge will be in her favor.

In Copenhagen the Copenhagen companies work on a large scale. At one place the milk is pasteurized by passing through 800 feet of tubing heated to 85 degrees, and cooled down by ice at the end, so it is thoroughly sterilized. In another place where they handle 50,000 pints a day, every drop is filtered through sterilized gravel, and some of it is sterilized separately after that.

Paste This in Your Hat.

What to Do in Emergencies—Some Interesting Points in Dr. Alfred C. Wood's Lecture to Nurses.

Dr. Alfred C. Wood gave an instructive and interesting talk to nurses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Philadelphia, on emergencies, arising from accidents, disease or nervous condition, which they are likely to meet with in their experience.

Nurses he said, are expected to know rather more about the treatment of such cases than others outside of the profession; although it has been generally understood that the nurse should be only a pair of hands for a physician. He confined his remarks to the commoner forms of emergencies, such as fainting, hysteria, drowning, wounds, burns and scalds, suffocation, epilepsy and apoplexy, giving brief directions how to proceed and what to avoid in the treatment, with a little insight into the causes of some of the conditions. A few of these points will be of general interest.

In any case of unconsciousness, if the nurse does not know its cause, first examine the pulse. The action of the heart in the circulation of the blood is one of the most important functions of the body, and a person can live but a few moments after it ceases to beat. In persons who have fainted, the heart beats so feebly that it would not long sustain life. In most cases placing the person on her back will probably restore the pulse. Fainting is caused by a bloodless condition of the brain, produced by a weak action of the heart. In a condition which usually need cause no alarm.

A condition commonly confounded with fainting is hysteria, a well recognized nervous disorder, in which the person simulates any form of disease. In such cases the pulse is not affected, no matter how skillfully the person may feign. The same remark applies to the temperature. If both pulse and temperature are normal, there is nothing serious the matter, and such cases do not need any treatment. It is unwise to throw cold water in the face, or use heavy currents of electricity to arouse them. It is also objectionable to pay too much attention to symptoms, but to ignore them as they do not exist.

It is a bad plan to give a person everything that is recommended in cases of emergency. A nurse should do nothing unless she sees some indications requiring certain action. Some persons give every remedy in reach that they ever heard of, as in the case of a man who walked up with a soreness in his windpipe, and before a physician could arrive his faithful wife had put a mustard plaster on him, given him powdered alum, sulphur, coal oil and would have used other remedies had time allowed, while the patient husband was nearly in a state of death by the treatment.

In cases of epilepsy, commonly called "fits," the person becomes very pale, and the muscles become absolutely rigid, preventing breathing. After a few moments the spasm relaxes, there are a number of convulsions, and respiration is resumed. The condition at the outset is perfectly plain. It is not a particular treatment. During the convulsion the person should not be allowed to hurt himself in any way. Apoplexy, or, as it is called, a stroke of paralysis, and by various other names, is caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, which allows the blood to pour out and cause a pressure on the brain. If a large vessel is ruptured, the person loses consciousness and the power to move the various portions of the body at once. If small the effect is produced gradually. In such cases the patient should be set upright, with the head as high as possible. A person with apoplexy would not be apt to have any convulsions. It occurs almost invariably to persons past middle life. If there are any premature symptoms, they would be headache and dizziness. No stimulants like whiskey should be given.

Convulsions commonly occur in children from all sorts of causes, some of them very simple, like the scratching of a pin. The best thing is to put the child in a tub of water, the temperature 100 or 103 degrees. If the child has fever, ice should be applied to the head while in the hot water.

What is called shock results from any general injury. Any local injury should be allowed to wait until the patient has been partially restored to a better physical state, the pulse and temperature being the best guide. In giving stimulants, particularly in the case of the elderly, care should be given an over-dose, as it prejudices subsequent treatment.

In case of drowning, the person should be placed face downwards so that the water may escape from the lungs, and the chest pressed at not too rapid intervals, so as to clear the lungs. Then the person should be turned over on the back, and the motions of breathing be simulated by pressing the chest about sixteen times a minute. In cases of suffocation from choking by something in the throat, care should be taken not to push the object further down. It is well when the person is coughing to strike a smart blow on the back at the moment of the cough to assist in forcing the object out.

Burns or scalds, if superficial, are best treated by a strong solution of baking powder. If deep, and the whole skin is involved, care should be taken to bring nothing against the wound which is not surgically clean. Strong antiseptics on the raw flesh should not be used. Sterilized gauze should be used freely without being cleaned, the part, it should be protected from the air until lime water and lincseed oil could be applied.

Walrus leather is used for making buffer wheels, for polishing brass, steel and silver. It has a peculiar coarse grain that holds the emery or polishing powder well. It takes about five years to tan a walrus hide. Some walrus leather is made in this country, but the bulk of it is imported from England. Leather made from the hide of a cub walrus would be about half an inch thick. The hide of an old bull might be two inches thick. The value of the leather depends upon its thickness. Half-inch would sell for about fifty cents a pound; one-and-a-half-inch would be worth \$1.40 a pound; and walrus leather, from one and five-eighths to one-and-three-quarters inches thick, smooth and well trimmed, would be worth \$2 a pound, and a side of such leather would cost about \$300.

Walrus wheels are made in a variety of shapes, depending upon the work on which they are used. They are made with a flat face, grooved, cone-shaped, or of any shape that may be desired, and by cementing layers of leather together wheels of any desired thickness are made. Walrus leather is also used for valve packings.

Bull necks are used, also, for polishing purposes. Three-quarter inch bull necks sell at about 50 cents a pound. Leather made from the hide of the sea lion is used for polishing purposes. This is a smoother and softer leather, used for softer metals. Sea lion leather of an average thickness costs about 50 cents a pound. Built-up wheels of any thickness are also made of sea lion and of bull neck leather.

About Ammonia.

The part played by ammonia in the destructive work of the great fire of Pittsburgh makes pertinent some notices of its characteristics at this time. Briefly ammonia may be described as a gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, with a pungent smell and taste, often called volatile alkali and spirits of hartshorn. Several origins are ascribed for the name, one being that it was derived from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in upper Egypt, near which it was first produced from animal refuse. Another theory is that the name came from Ammonia, a Cyrenia territory, while a third looks to the Greek word "ammos," meaning "sand," because the sal ammoniac was found in the sands of Africa. Phly was probably acquainted with it; it was afterward discovered in 1677 by Kunkel; still later, in 1756, by Dr. Black, and finally more fully described by Dr. Priestly, in 1774. It is composed of one volume of nitrogen and three volumes of hydrogen, on combination condense to two volumes. In its pure state and at the ordinary temperature and pressure it is a colorless, pungent gas, wholly irrespirable, not a supporter of combustion, excepting of bodies which readily combine with hydrogen, strongly alkaline, having a specific gravity of 0.59, and readily converted into liquid by cold or pressure. The liquid ammonia is colorless, very mobile, having a specific gravity of 0.63. It freezes under a pressure of 20 atmospheres at 75 degrees centigrade and at 87 degrees in vacuo.

Liquid ammonia is a powerful solvent for a number of metals. It has also been utilized as a means of motive power and for the artificial production of cold. One gramme of water at 0 degree centigrade and 760 mm. pressure absorbs 0.877 gramme, or 1.149 times its volume of ammonia gas; at 20 degrees centigrade it absorbs 681 times its volume and yields the liquid ammonia of the shops. A great part of the aqueous ammonia of the shops is derived from the waste liquors of the manufacturing of illuminating gas, coke and beet sugar. Ammonia is produced in the juices of various nitrogenous animal and vegetable substances in their putrefactive fermentation. It is given out in their decay, and, passing into the atmosphere, is returned to the earth in rain water, mist and snow. It furnishes to plants the nitrogen they require, and is thus the principal valuable ingredient in manures. Guano is a great repository of it. The shavings of horn have been used to prepare it, whence the name spirits of hartshorn. Refuse animal substances and rags of wool and silk are made to yield a variety of ammoniacal salts, as the carbonate and acetate, by distilling them. From the solid matters that will not distill are obtained animal black, used for clarifying sugars and carbonaceous substance employed in the manufacture of Prussian blue. Ammonia yields numerous salts, some of which are employed in the arts.

In medicine ammonia also has value. The water of ammonia, the carbonate, chloride and acetate are used by physicians, the first externally as an irritant or to develop the gas; the others internally. Their effect is to temporarily accelerate the heart's movement, by an action rather on the muscular than on the nervous apparatus, and to liquefy mucus. Ammonia has also been proposed as an antidote for poison. The elastic force of liquid ammonia increases rapidly under heat pressure and its explosive force is great.

The Pension List.

We believe that every deserving soldier should have a pension. So long as he did his duty bravely and honorably to his country, we are not willing that he should be the recipient of the country's bounty during his life, but we believe that the country should and does esteem it a privilege to make his last days as comfortable and pleasant as the last days of an invalid can possibly be.

For the information of our friends among the real soldiers, however, we wish to state precisely why we believe that the pension list needs purging. In the first place, let us repeat that we are sure that a very large number of pensions are deserved, and so far as they are deserved we are sincerely in favor of paying them, even if payment involves an increase in the public debt. But what are the reasons for believing that the government has pensioned hundreds of people who are fraudulent recipients of its bounty, and how has the presumption been created that the list is tainted with fraud?

In the first place, it will be recalled that James A. Garfield, in 1873 that the high-water mark had then been reached, and that from that time on the pension list would decrease. It must be admitted, therefore, that the enormous increase in the number of pensioners and in the annual appropriations for them since 1873 cause suspicion. In 1873 there were 238,411 pensioners on the roll, since then 321,485 pensioners have died, and there are now on the rolls 976,014 pensioners, of whom 73,527 are survivors of the war. In 1873 the amount paid to pensioners was \$26,502,529, and now the annual appropriation is about \$140,000,000.

There are now carried on the rolls 6405 more "survivors" than there are living survivors of the war. How is this consistent with the theory that the pension roll is entirely a roll of honor of veterans and their dependents?—Harper's Weekly.

Kansas Debt-Paying.

There may be inquiry as to how Kansas could pay off so much of her mortgage indebtedness since 1890. One reason is that a change in the law in that year gave the mortgagee the privilege of paying off a mortgage in installments of \$100, or multiples of that sum, and thousands of farmers availed themselves of that privilege, and this year will see their farms clear despite the hard times. But how did they get the money, even the small sums? The answer is found in the amazing productivity of Kansas since 1890, notwithstanding the crop failures. The State Agricultural Department's figures show that since 1890 the farmers of the State have raised in crops and live stock nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of produce. The value of these seven years of produce is more than the national debt of the United States. The grand total for 1897 is put at \$230,000,000. 1890 it was \$325,000,000; 1891, \$257,000,000; 1892, \$373,000,000; 1893, \$230,000,000; 1894, \$192,000,000; 1895, \$201,000,000; 1896, \$189,000,000; total, omitting all but general figures, \$1,917,000,000. The product of Kansas farms for 1897 was \$41,000,000 more than in 1896, and of this increase \$15,000,000 was in corn, wheat and oats.—Harper's Weekly.

None Wanted.

"No, thank you, I've got some money of my own," said little Tommy, politely, as the contribution plate passed in front of him on the occasion of his first visit to church.

A Young Hero of '76.

The Part That He Played in the Capture of Ticonderoga.

Of the boy heroes of the Revolution, the first and almost forgotten one was Nathan Beman. In the spring of 1775 he lived with his father, a farmer, near the village of Shoreham, which was opposite Fort Ticonderoga.

Farmer Beman was an American, devoted to the cause. Being of a roving disposition and fond of play, Nathan had often crossed the lake and formed the acquaintance of the boys whose fathers composed the garrison.

The little fellows had fine times under the walls of the fort, and every now and then Nathan went inside and saw how things were moving along there.

In the month of May, Ethan Allan, at the head of the famous Green Mountain Boys, came up through the forest to surprise and capture, if possible, the fort and its garrison.

The expedition with which Benedict Arnold was connected was composed of three divisions, one of which was to capture some boats at Skenseshore and send them down the lake to Allen and his men, who were to get them at Shoreham, but when the renowned Green Mountain leader reached the latter village, in night-time, not a single boat awaited him.

This was a bitter disappointment, for Allen had but 83 men with him, and his position was one of great hazard. It looked like madness to assail with this small force an armed place like Ticonderoga, yet it was still more dangerous to remain idle.

"We can't wait for boats my boys," exclaimed the intrepid Allen. "We must assault the fortress!"

In looking for a guide the Vermont found Farmer Beman, who as soon as he found out what was wanted, said: "Why not take my boy?" Nathan knows all about the fort. He's been all over it, inside and out."

The suggestion delighted Allen, and little Nathan was called in and questioned. "I'll go sir," he said at once. "I know the way to Delaplace's quarters, too, if you would want to find him."

Delaplace was the commandant, and of course the very person whom Allen wanted. The spoil that fell into the hands of the victors amply repaid them for all the dangers they had faced, and the fort remained in the hands of the Americans until many months later, when it was abandoned and dismantled by General St. Clair.

The little party crossed the lake in such boats as were at hand. The oars were dipped silently in the starlit water, and no one spoke above a whisper. Morning was near at hand, and so much precious time had been lost that every moment had to be put to use.

When the patriots reached the opposite shore, their commander turned to Nathan Beman and, lying his hand upon his shoulder, said quickly: "We're ready now. Show us the way to the saltpetre."

Guided by the farmer's son, the mountaineers moved toward the fort and, coming suddenly upon the sentry, heard the snapping of a fuse-lock and saw him run through a covered way within the walls.

"Quick!" cried the boy looking up at Allen, and the soldiers sprang after the guide and made their way to the parade ground unopposed.

The enthusiasm of the patriots now broke forth in sounds of victory, which, reaching the ears of the British soldiers, caused them to spring from their pallets and rush from the barracks, only to be made prisoners as they appeared. Never was a surprise more complete, thanks to Nathan Beman.

When Allen had secured most of the garrison he asked the boy to show the way to the commandant's rooms, and the two were soon running up the steps leading to them. Bang, bang! went Allen's sword against the colonel's door, and the British officer hurried out of bed to answer the demand.—Lake George Mirror.

Survivors at Key West.

Their Stories Tend to Increase the Conviction That the Blowing up of the Maine Was the Result of Treachery.

"From knowledge of the construction of the Maine and the location of the magazine it does not seem possible to me that the Maine could have been destroyed by internal explosions. It must have been by a submerged mine or a torpedo."

This statement was made to The Dispatch correspondent by one of the survivors of the battleship. This man is a sailor and was in the steam cutter of the Maine waiting to make the trip to the shore. He says: "We were fast to the boom on the starboard side of the Maine when I was blown out of the launch, and I found myself in the water. I saw a great flame ascend into the air, and hearing someone calling for help, I swam to him and found it was one of my comrades who had been in the launch at the time of the explosion. He asked 'Is that you, Mickey?' I replied, 'Yes.' He said, 'What do you think of the treacherous devils that blew us up? Let us keep together until some boat picks us up.'"

"I got on a floating mattress and he got on some floating boards, and we saw two boats coming toward us. He got into one and I got into the other. I found myself in one of the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. I heard persons crying for help and asked the men on the Spanish boat to go to the rescue, but after pulling close to the Maine we could find no one."

Another survivor declared that a comrade said that at 1:30 on the day of the disaster there was seen to pass the Maine a sloop with a small barge in tow proceeding toward Moro Castle. The barge had up a powder flag, he declared, "and it is my opinion that she dropped something that exploded under us when we swung over it."

The tug and barge were reported to the Captain of the Maine as being mining boats at the time.

A Williamsport dispatch says: On Tuesday, near Montgomery, Mrs. Theo. Hess, while pumping water from a well in the barnyard, was attacked by a vicious bull. She was terribly gored, and would doubtless have been killed had not her daughter, sixteen years old, heard her screams and ran to her rescue. With a pitchfork the girl drove the animal away and dragged her mother outside the fence.

My friend, asked the go-as-you-please missionary, are you traveling the straight and narrow path to the best of your humble ability? The man in the evidently-sometimes-slept in suit said nothing, but handed over his card. The missionary read: Signor Ballanico, Champion Tightrope Walker.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Florence King, of Chicago, has been appointed Alaskan commissioner of deeds for Illinois, and is not only the first woman to hold such a position, but also has the distinction of being the only woman lawyer registered at the United States patent office.

The best shirt-makers have sent out their patterns for the summer, and there is little or no difference from last year's styles. The sleeves are smaller, and there is perhaps a trifle less fullness in the front. Yokes are made square or pointed in the back, as is most becoming. A plain band finishes the neck, so that either a turn-down or a high collar can be worn. The preference is as yet for the heavier wash materials, such as Madras and duck, and judging from the samples of fancy white materials, the white shirts are to be as fashionable as they were last year. The thin materials are now those that have been made up in the fitted and more fancy waists. The different shades of wood color a steel blue and a pink are among the new shades. Then there are the checks and plaids, whose name is legion, but the different patterns of white and tan are easily the smartest. Among those that have yet been shown there is one style that must not be forgotten, of plain color—dark blue preferably—made with square or pointed yoke at the back, medium full front, and down the centre of the front a flat pleat edged on either side with a ruffle of sheer white linen. This is a pretty style, and looks very smart when worn with a white leather belt and white linen collar, the blue and white combination being a perennial favorite for summer.—Harper's Bazar.

No two girls are built alike. Therefore, no two women walk alike naturally. In order to bring about a perfectly correct walk the teacher is obliged to study each girl separately. Some of these girls walk stiffly, some bend at the knees, some sag from the hips, others have round shoulders, others have badly curved backs, and so the defects go on.

Here are some of the laws laid down by a specialist upon the subject of correct carriage.

"The first point for the purpose of obtaining an easy, graceful carriage is called the harmonic poise," and its object is to liberate the hips. A great majority of women have what we call a sloppy carriage; they let their hips sag and break. Have you never seen a woman who stands with one hip higher than the other, as though one limb was shorter than the other? Such women walk like jointed dolls, first one hip goes up and then goes down.

"Always keep the body in the centre, and have the line from the forehead run as though it were a plumb line. The upper part of the body must go first, never the lower. The abdomen must always be held in and the chest expanded. Nine-tenths of the women you see walk with the head first, the arch and ball of the foot afterward, the abdomen prominent and the head sunk between the shoulders.

"A good exercise for acquiring a correct walk—that is the walk which comes from the limberness of the hips—is to swing the leg ahead and, with the leg in order to keep the perfect line of the body. The chest line must be over the toe. Hold yourself very erect in the torso. The muscles should support the body, not the bones.

"A woman's arms should hang at the sides, relaxed, but never swing. Nothing is more ungraceful in a woman than swinging arms.

The Parisians have their pupils learn to walk on a crack. The body is balanced just as it would be on a tight rope, by the hands, and it stays to and fro from the hips. One foot is placed directly in front of the other. We do this for a reason which is little known, and that is, that many women walk with their feet very wide apart, while others fall all over their feet, and others again stub the toes on the heel of the advancing foot. Do you know that the generality of women are knock-kneed? That comes from the binding of their heavy cloth skirts.

The principal thing for acquiring a graceful walk is the limberness of the hips. That is really the pivot, and is the first motion taught. To acquire a graceful carriage of the head we have copied the peasant women of Europe who carry heavy bundles on their heads. I have my girls walk around for hours sometimes with weights on their heads, to train them to look sideways, backward, to turn the heads slowly and quickly with the weight always poised on the head. This motion, to be correct, must come from between the shoulder blades.

Too much washing is to apt to make the hair harsh and dry. At bedtime the hair should be unfastened and thoroughly brushed and then plaited loosely. Hair that is regularly brushed night and morning will keep clean and glossy and require less frequent washing.

There is as yet but little preference for the close coat sleeve with every sort of odd little garniture as a finish to the tops, including the wing decoration consisting of a three-cornered piece of the dress fabric, or else of a material matching the trimming used on the gown, this piece hemmed, ruffled, piped or satin-lined with a contrasting color.

The third short point is tucked away under the folds of the two finger points are then brought to the top of the shoulder and simply tied, the ends left to somewhat resemble the wings of a bird in flight. A full, soft knot is left in the center. Wide ribbon loops in place of a puff, a number of horizontal tufts taken in the fullness of mutton-leg sleeves, and straight, flat rows of gimp laid across the tops of close coat sleeves are other popular modes.

For hickory nut cake one cup butter, two cups sugar, four eggs, one pound flour, one large cup split and stoned raisins, one large cup very finely chopped nuts; dredge the raisins and nuts with two ounces of the flour, which stir in last; flavor with nutmeg, ice with pink icing and put homemade pink burnt almonds around the edge. Flavor icing with rose water.

A pretty gown was of gray cloth, braided at the left side from the bust line to the hem of the skirt, the braided blouse giving the becoming princess effect. The yoke of white satin was finely tucked in groups, with strips of insertion between, thus forming a striking contrast against the black braid which outlined the rounded bodice.

Spring skirts will be exceedingly narrow as compared to those in vogue for the past three years. Three and a half yards at the foot will be the correct measurement, and the widest will not be more than four and a half. One distinctive feature is the close-fitting "plow-case" effect at the sides and front. The fullness in the back is grouped in bellows pleats.