#### FOR THE FAIR SEX. New York Shop Girls

What a sad spectacle is found in the shop girls! When one considers the heat of the past summer, and the close air of the shops, the condition of this class is sufficiently pitiable, but to this is added a peculiar and unreasonable privation. They are not permitted to sit down during business hours. How great a trial this must be to the system I need hardly mention. Were it strictly necessary it might be excused, but in many instances it is a requirement as cruel as it is needless. Shop girls are paid from \$2 to \$5 per week, and in a few instances \$10. Their labor in some stores closes at six o'clock, while in others it is continued until nine o'clock. They get few opportunities of vacation. and if such were granted they hardly have a place to go. They are shut up in this vast prison of New York with little prospect of anything but continued labor, until the advance of years and the loss of attractiveness cause them to be turned adrift on the world. I wonder why Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who now has an income of \$1,000,000, does not do something for this unfortunate class, whose faithful labors did so much for her husband's success. The shop girls have a claim on the public, but especially on those who hold the keys of

## The Stoop of the Belles.

wealth .- New York Letter.

The New York correspondent of the Syracuse Journal thus writes of the stoop of the belles: The grand afternoon parade of the belles on Fifth avenue has begun. Seeing a number of young women elegantly dressed stooping over as though weak-chested, or chary of stepping on their heels, I looked at them with sympathy, as they passed, but when the number increased I asked the meaning of this peculiar bend, or stoop of the belles. Imagine your correspondent's surprise to learn that it is the ashion for a woman to walk as though she is crippled from age, round shouldered, and has no chest to speak of in ters of eyes on each tentacle. The amparticular. The whole weight of the body seems to be on the toes, and it is distressing to see a pretty girl make such a deformity of herself. A servant's recent description of a belle is tolerably worth repeating, as follows: "Well, mam, I walked down Fifth avenue on Sunday afternoon and I saw some fine young ladies that made me sorry for the them. Why, mam, I think their spines are crooked the poor things; and one young lady in particular everybody was looking at. She had on a rich purple satin dress, but it was that short you could see the top of her shoes, and her hat was purple satin, too, and it just hung on the back of her head. Her elbows were stuck out square, and her back bent over so-and she was that hollow in the chest that I could have cried for her. But it was queer to see such a handsome girl leading a little yellow dog with a black nose by a purple ribbon; and will you believe me, mam. the dog had a piece of purple satin around its stomach just the color of her dress, I suppose to keep it warm." It is needless to add that Bridget has recently come from the old country, and her ideas of fashions and pug dogs are rather mixed.

# Fashion Notes.

Turbans are still in favor. Fine feathers are worn this season. Foulard and velvet collars and cuffs

re worn abroad.

Poke bonnets have the trimmings ssed far in front, leaving the crown perfectly bare.

Breton lace plaitings in many rows over one side of some of the dressiest Japanese fans.

Gold beads mixed with chenille are ed in patterns on the crowns of bonets and lace to match edges the brim.

Monograms and heraldic devices are mbroidered in gold chain stitch on nany of the new pockets or reticules. Butterfly bows and rosettes of satin

bbon, with drooping ends to fall on e low coiffure, are worn by young dies in preference to the broad Alsacian

A corsage cluster of flowers is now rnished by Parisian modistes with all resses except the plainest suits. Somees a small bird is perched in these sters.

Some very sensible overcloaks are reorted from abroad. They have capes gringing from the shoulders, and they rotect the dress entirely. The cloaks mble an enlarged dolman, and they lined with blue, aimond, gray, carnal or black.

Low-throated linen collars, with int each side and flaring behind, are rn by young ladies. High linen colare worn very close indeed, and are ade quite straight, with a stud button the top of the collar, and a second d lower down.

In Paris fashionable dinner and eveng dresses are made of grenadine, lace, ndian or Hindoo tulle, gauze, muslin d barege mixed with silk and satin. ints of white, black, pearl gray, pale ne and different shades of yellow, such amber, ripe corn and ecru, are the orite colors, the trimming being jete, beads and ribbons. If the habit casaque bodice is worn, it is of plain red or brocaded silk or satin merilleux, and generally of a different

The long unpopular and generally unming color of green is again appearoming color of green is again appear-in the list of new and fashionable des. This color is not of the order keeping cool and enjoying themselves. g in the list of new and fashionable

of invisible greens, but is of a bright unmistakable line. Suits of this color have already appeared in Par & and London but are worn mostly by ultra-fashionable ladies, who care more for novelty and eccentricity than for comeliness in ress. There are a variety of shades to choose from, variously named [Impyan green, willow, moss, cooked sorrell grass and serpentine.

### Curious Sea Inhabitants.

There is a continual warfare going on in the deep, a constant struggle for the means of sustaining life. The carniverous devour the vegetarians, and the mud-eaters swallow both animal and vegetable forms; and this runs all the way down the scale, from the shark and the equally ravenous bluefish to the least of the annelids. These last, the sea-worms, are wary, but they cannot escape their enemies. If they were to confine themselves to the bottom, where they feed and where many of them grow the length of a foot or two, they might in a measure escape, though they would still be a prey to the scup and other fish that know how to dig for them; but they love to swim, particularly at night and in the breeding season, and then they are snapped up in countless numbers. They have almost every variety of forms and their structure is marvelous - monsters with hooked jaws at the nd of a probocis and, withal, sides of bluest green that throw off an infinite variety of iridescent hues. Some of the sea-worms have scales, others have soft bodies; some are sluggish and curl themselves up into balls when disturbed, others are restless, particularly at night; some are round, others flat; some build tubes of sand and cement, woven together till they make a colony of many hundred members; the tubes of others are soft and flexible, and some, when disturbed, withdraw within their crooked calcareous tubes and close the orifice with a plug. One variety of the serpulæ has three dark red eyes; another has clusphibods were accounted of no great value till it was shown by the fish commission that these small crustacea furnish a vast amount of food for salt and fresh water fishes. Indeed, there is not a creature that swims or crawls that does not become the food of some other animal. A beach flea is caught up by a scup or flounder; squids make terrible havoc among young mackerel, and sharks and sting-rays find something appetizing in the gasteropod.

But I have not room here to dwell on the attractions offered by the invertebrate animals on this coast. The rocky shores abound in varieties differing from the product of sandy and muddy bottoms, and the different zones have their peculiar forms of animal and vegetable life, and one has only to sweep the water with a fine net, and drawing it through the seaweed, to gather an infinite variety of animal life, so minute and delicate in form as only to be seen with the aid of a glass. At the laboratory of the fish commission, crabs not bigger than the head of a pin may be seen swimming in a shallow dish, tiny forms, almost transparent, but active and pugnacious when they meet each other. These minute animals at this stage are not fully formed, but have a tail, which, when not in use, is drawn up under the body. This appendage. ike the caudal one of the tadpole, disappears when the creature has no further need of it. So of the young of the lobster; it has five feet, while the abdominal segments are flattened out into a tail fin. But perhaps there is no greater change in the growth of any of the crustacea than that which characterizes the star-fish. Its larva seems complete in itself, and its movements are active before it presents any aspects of the parent fish. Even its temporary mouth does not remain the permanent mouth of the star-fish. It is the starfish that is the great destroyer of oysters, and there is nothing more tenacious and another will grow in its place; tear off two, three-all of its five arms and it is able to reproduce them all .- Correspondence of the New York Post.

# New York's Excursions.

The Herald devotes several columns to last summer's work and receipts at the more popular resorts about that city. The summing up is as follows:

Coney Island 4,500,000 visitors, \$8,775,000 expenditures; Long Branch 400,000 visitors, \$1.800,000 expenditures; Highlands, etc. 250,000 visitors, \$1,000, 000 expenditures: Rockaway 1.000.000 visitors, \$1,500,000 expenditures; Long Beach 300,000 visitors, \$750,000 expenditures; Glen Island 750,000 visitors, \$562,000 expenditures; Fort Lee 750,000 visitors, \$375,000 expenditures, Tota visitors, 7,950,000; total expenditures,

\$14,752,000. Nearly a million people paid for baths at the four bathing stations on Coney Island. Mr. John H. Starin, whose barges and steamers carry most of the excursionists to less prominent points, estimates that \$1,500,000 were spent on excursions alone to such places as Glen Alpine and points up the Hudson, and all of the chosen resorts of New York's people about Staten Island and beyond Hell Gate. If one were to go further and add what has been spent at the races, in visits to picnic grounds, by rail and sailing craft, and the money spent in a hundred ways of pleasure-seeking, of which no account can ever be had, it might be found that 3,000,000 people

## THE CHINESE QUARTER.

Glimpse of Their Domestic Life in New! York—Peculiar Celestia I Rites Over the Dead—Chinese Industry and Economy—The Season of Mourning— Superstitions Concerning Death.

As the Chinese differ in their daily life and customs from all other branches of the human family, equally at variance are their last sad rites over the remains of a dead Celestial. Though they are numbered by the hundreds in New York they never intrude their religious views and opinions upon the public until one of their countrymen is removed from his washtub and opium-smoked cellar by Father Time, and then the demonstration is one that keeps the Chinese quarter in a state of uproar for several days, ending only at the grave. As a general thing the health of a Chinaman is not impaired by a basement and filthy surroundings, and nothing mars the even tenor of his life, apart from the customary small boy and the inquisitive Caucasian with his bump of curiosity slightly enlarged by liquor. He works at all hours of the day and night in an uncomplaining manner, washing and ironing, tying up packages of laundried linen, and affixing to each a slip of paper bearing a few cabalistic scrawls, which signifies that The coffin is not encased in a box, but there is a certain amount due on the "Melican man's washee." His infor rest are not many. When hungry, a few minutes' vigorous use of the chop sticks replenishes the inner Chinaman, and his sole comfort is when he crawls under his table to smoke opium, or goes out to a neighbor's cellar to "buck" Chinese faro. His sleep is a secondary consideration, taken when nothing else remains to be done, on the smooth side of his ironing board. When one is selzed with illness very little until it is given him by his brothers. He is removed to the inner room of his establishment, a native doctor called in, and he is left to recover or die as the malady, heightened by the physician, may direct. If the former, the disease being of an unusually mild nature, he is seen in due season at the gaming table, a trifle yellower than before—nothing more. If the latter, his fate is speedily known, and the Chinese quarter takes on a series of semi-holidays, governed exclusively by the amount of money taken in during life by the dead man which did not go up in opium fumes or into the gambler's coffers. His death announced, every brother pig-tail in the neighborhood grows curious.

cellars, and proceeds to the scene o All the late man's effects are carefully inspected, dollars, dimes and pennies counted, and then the funeral festivities begin. The remains are encased in a new cloak coat, new shoes are put on the feet, and a coffin purchased without quibbling as to the price. Once the lid of the coffin is screwed down, it is not raised by the mourners. Candles are lighted and placed at the foot, and a punk fire is kindled in a dish at the head. There is no crape attached to the door knob, as all of the dead man's friends have been notified of his demise. A demijohn of whisky is purchased, a goodly supply of opium and pipes laid in, and the wake begins in earnest. Open-house is kept from that hour until the interment, the committee assuming the role of host. At least six of the mourners are in attendance day and When a Celestial friend or night. stranger calls to pay his respects the whisky and opium are produced. Should the new-comer be averse drinking whisky, one of the watch sallies forth with a can to a saloon and returns with beer, and the gentleman who objected to the contents of the demijohn drinks to the successful journey of the Chinaman's spirit to Chinese heaven. The beer quaffed, one who had known the dead man in life seats himself near the coffin, and, with one hand resting upon it, narrates the history of the one they mourn. All the facts, both great and minor, which characterized his life, are told; the manner in which he existed in China; how he was induced to come to America, his wanderings while here, and last but not east, the sum of money he saved in plying his vocation. The story loses nothing by the telling, and should the crude narrator become mellowed with whisky or beer, the acts and virtues of his sub ject are extolled until one unacquainted would regard him little short of a

A committee is formed in one of the

second Confucius. After a due season of mourning, all the way from three to seven days, during which time, unless the weather has been extremely warm, the body has not been on ice, preparations are made for the burial. All the blankets and house hold effects are given away, the blankets generally to the undertaker, to whom is awarded the contract for burial, and the washtub, sad irons and other vessels and instruments to friends. The pipe and a quantity of opium are placed in the coffin for tomb. All the coins of the denomination of ten cents, left by the departed, are gathered together and examined by the committee. Those without flaw or tarnish are neatly done up, separate, in pieces of red tissue paper, placed in a oox, and intrusted to the care of one of the mourners. Another takes charge of the candles and punk, and the funeral cortege sets out for Greenwood ceme tery, where the Chinese have several lots. The number of carriages forming the train depends entirely upon the work or rank of the deceased. Not long since; one funeral comprised only the hearse and a transfer omnibus to convey the mourners, while on occasions twenty-five carriages have been ne-cessary. When the line has been drawn up, with the hearse at the head, the coffin and its contents

placed in the hearse. One of the committee of arrangements mounts the hearse box by the side of the driver, and the procession is in readiness. When they start the man riding with the driver produces a block of white tissue paper, similar in size to that used in blotting visiting cards, and tearing off slip by slip at intervals of a few seconds, throws them from the hearse to the ground, never ceasing until the ceme-tery is reached. The Chinese are of the opinion that the devil is in pursuit of every corpse, and to keep him from seizing the spirit of the dead, which is thought to remain in the body before the coffin is lowered into the grave, these strips of paper are dropped. The devil, whom they hold as imbued with the curiosity of an average woman, paused to inspect each one of the blank slips of paper, and only by that method is the spirit preserved from his clutches. All stoppages of the train are attributed to that individual, and the mourners do not rest easy until the remains are in the grave.

The burial ceremonies are awe-inspiring to a certain degree. Around the grave six red candles on sharpened sticks are thrust into the ground, punk is placed at the head and the whole lighted. Then the body is lowered. is deposited in the excavation with an upper board to keep off the clods. This custom is observed through a belief that the spirit of the dead should be given plenty of room. After two courses of candies have burned down, the third and last course is ignited, the punk re plenished and the chant taken up. assemble about the grave, and while the earth is being shoveled in, raise their voices in a low song for the repose of their brother's soul. This is continued until the dirt is replaced. In the meantime cigars have been produced and the dimes referred to above. All who feel inclined step forward and take a cigar and a ten-cent piece, and in many instances hackmen have incited the ire of the committee by taking a handful of cigars and all the dimes they could secure a hold upon. The reas the cigars and dimes are distributed has never yet been divulged. A small quantity of chicken and rice is left on the grave, presumably for the use of the corpse, and all the articles of clothing comprising the dead man's wardrobe are piled up on one side and burned. When the last candle expires and the clothes are consumed by fire, the assembled mourners form in a circle about the tomb, make one low bow and retire. Should the dead man leave money enough to convey his remains to China, they are disinterred after a time and sent to Hong Kong by way of San Francisco .- New York Sar.

# The Old Windmills of Rhode Island.

Of all the many pleasing objects presenting themselves to the eye in the numerous fine drives from Newport to other two towns-Middletown to Portsmouth on the same island-are the old-fashioned windmills. They may be called 'old-fashioned, not only on account of antiquity of this method of grinding grain, but also because of the venerable age of the structures themselves. Most prominent among these is the old stone mill, built 200 years ago by Governor Arnold, which has so absurdly been made to do duty as a relic of the legendary visit of the Northmen to Newport. The governor mentions this structure in a deed of land, adjoining its site, and he evidently built it after the model which he had seen near his own birthplace in England, which is still in active working order. Doubtless many a grist was, in years gone by, ground within this roofless relic. The lack of running streams, tidal or otherwise, on the island, compelled the first English occupants of it to have recourse to this method of manufacturing their breadstuffs. It offers a pretty fairly balanced comparison of facilities and cost with the use of water power. There are eight of these windmills on

the island besides Arnold's, seven of them doing active duty when the elements are favorable to their operation, and the view of them in motion is very agreeable, though horses are very apt a be frightened by the sight of their expanded wings. The one nearest to New-port is on the edge of Middletown, to the west of Paradise road. This was built and originally set up at Tiverton more than 125 years ago. Its substantial oaken timbers, which of course have been often re-covered, are as hard as iron. Such a structure needs to be very strong, or else the racking which a stiff wind gives to its sails would soon tear it to pieces. The main timbers and cross-timbers are firmly stayed, so as to allow nothing more than that apparent working which is felt on midocean in the best built wooden or even iron ships. The nether millstone is set about eight feet from the floor, so thoroughly secured as not to be started in its position. A windlass arrangement draws up a supply of corn to feed the hopper, and flights of steps go to the top to facilitate the oiling of the machinery and the regulation of the movement. Another external wheel sets the sails or fans to the wind, the ails being expanded or drawn in by the rope gearing. The horizontal revolving is connected with a pershaft pendicular one, to which is firmly attached the upper millstone. Of cours the power and capacity of the mill for work depends upon the force of the wind. If this be tempestuous and gusty, it is not safe to allow its operation. A force of at least ten or twelve-horse power is requisite for grinding hard Indian corn into fine meal, but feed may be manu-

factured with somewhat less force. Twenty-five bushels of fine meal, is fair product of the mill for one day. Seen at a little distance, the huge fans turn gracefully in apparent silence as if in harmony with the zephyrs. But, when one stands immediately under the shadow of the structure, there is a majestic sweep in them attended with a corresponding sound, not exactly a noise, and one is made to imagine what would be the effect on his body or skull, if he stood in the way. Yet the acquired momentum seems to be less than that of machinery moved by steam or water power. - Boston Transcript

#### Confidence Women.

The skill displayed by that class comnonly known as confidence women deserves notice, says the New York cor-respondent of the Troy Times. One of this class recently included a railway conductor among her victims, his loss being of a heavy amount. Railway men are generally very shrewd, but in this case Conductor Perrin was completely duped by the smooth statements of the confidence woman, who obtained more than a thousand dollars by her artifices. She became acquainted with her victim while traveling on his train, and persuaded him to advarce money in order to aid her in reco ing a large estate. She gave man od references, one of which was Robert Bonner. This is a very common trick among swindlers, who know that when a good name is given few ever make inquiry. Bonner, however, was questioned after the fraud became known, and his reply was that he had no acquaintance with any such person. Conductor Perrin has acquired an experience which ought to be really valuable, since it has cost so much.

The remarkable nerve, tact and general skill exhibited by one of this class of women shows a genius for fraud which is really surprising. Two of her victims were among the most penetrative and astute business men in this city, who, however, in her hands became facile dupes. One of these was a receiver of stolen diamonds, whose death has recently been mentioned. He had for twenty years been dealing with burglars and pickpockets, and was considered unusually sharp, but she manipulated him in a very ready manner.

After he had suffered a heavy loss he woke to the fact that there was at least one woman who was his master. Her next victim was Babbitt, the magnate of soap trade, who had been robbed by his bookkeeper to a heavy amount. One day a young woman called at his office and interested him by a statement concerning the above-mentioned bookkeeper of a surprising character. She readily convinced the soap man that she could put him on the track of the lost money if a small sum were advanced to meet expenses. Such was the skill of this remarkable confidence operator that she had obtained \$19,000 from Babbitt before his suspicion was aroused. He then learned too late that he had been merely duped by a professional swindler who added the graces of womanhood to the adroit and unscrupuous arts of fraud.

Babbitt arrested the woman but soon ound that she was too wise to place herself within the meshes of the law. and hence the prosecution dropped. Her operations were discontinued until the Babbitt money was spent, and she then appeared in a new role. This was hiring ianos which was sent to auction as soon as possible and converted into cash. These instruments were of course mortgaged, but this made no difference. All that the owners could do was to bring suit, and she was so much accustomed to law that it had lost its terrors. The above is only part of the woman's operations, but when one considers that she has a husband and family it shows how widely her genius can extend beyond the limits of the domestic circle. These confidence women have great success in finding victims, one of their favorite methods being clairvoyance. Commodere Vanderbilt fell into such hands in his latter days, and was no doubt bled handsomely.

Canary Bird and Mouse.

In one of the editorial rooms of the Times live two canary birds, both bright fellows, who chirp and sing day in and day out. Some weeks ago one of the birds, who is named "Tom," struck up an acquaintance with a bright-eyed mouse. Where the mouse's nest may be no one knows. Perhaps he lives under the carpet or among the books in the same room. Anyhow he gets his living through Tom's kindness. The mouse visit's Tom's cage every day, and as soon as Tom sees him he begins to chirp in s peculiar way. In fact, it does seem that Tom is talking to the mouse. Tom allows his visitor to climb into the seed cup and cat all the seed he wants. Canary seed are; just what mice like, of course, and Tom's mouse gets his breakfast, dinner and supper, with a half-dozen lunches thrown in, at Tom's cup every day. The mouse also gets water in the cage, and very often spends an hour or so playing in the bottom of the cage. It is amusing to hear the bird scold the mouse whenever the visitor eats too much. Tom seems to say: "You ought to be ashamed, mousey; if you don't mind you'll be a regular gut-ton after awhile." For some reason the

A Quincy boy sat beside his girl for inst one hour last night, and during that time kissed her ninety-six times out of a possible hundred. The other four times she got in a hurry and kissed him.-

other canary doesn't like the mouse

and refuses to make friends with him

-Philadelphia Times.

# The Peckethandkerchief. We may forget our purse, our pen-knife and many other things, says the

London Hatter, without experiencing any great inconvenience, and even without its being known at times, but to lose or mislay the handkerchief may be followed by very grave consequences, as we all know. Moreover, we make use of this article in many other different ways. All who make use of spectacles do not remove them from their nose in order to put them very carefully in the case without using the handkerchief, and they use it again before putting them on, wiping the glasses with great care. The majority of people pay by far too little attention to an object so indispensable. Many put it into the same pocket with their keys, their purse, their snuff box, without troubling themselves concerning the many strange substances with which its tissue will not fail to come in contact in so miscellaneous a company, and which might sully the purity which the handkerchief ought to possess. Does one go to pay a visit? Before presenting themselves to the person they wished to thank or solicit, some have been known to dust their boots with the handkerchief. Does the careful wife see some grains of dust left on her ornaments? She makes them disappear with her handkerchief. Boys in the schoolroom clean their slates with them; in the playground the handkerchief is the necessary attendant of a multitude of games. With this they wipe off the dirt; they strike off the dust. It is used to stop the blood that flows from wounds-always very numerous in the age of leapfrog and prisoners' base; the age also of communism in handkerchiefs. With wounds come tears, and the handkerchief, fuil of dust, spotted with dirt, with the blood of bodies known or unknown, serves again for wiping the eyes, the nose, or the cheeks furrowed with tears. We do not wish, and we cannot tell here all the strange uses that people make of the pocket handkerchief. And then what signals have been conveyed by it! How many sad farewells, how many cheerful congratulations! The very method of wav ing it has a language, as the motions of the fan also have. But no one has hitherto discoursed on the language of the pocket handkerchief. And how useful it often is as a help to the pocket or hand-bag! How many mushrooms, myrtle-berries, strawberries and rasp berries have been gathered into the handkerchief in young days, and more valuable things in later life! Then there may be evil results traced to it-a number of ailments of which one cannot guess the origin; disesses of the nose and eyes. Fortunate it is for him that incur nothing worse; diphtheria, for example, which the handkerchief may heedlessly transmit. Let us not use the handkerchief except for its proper purpose; let us devote it to a special let us change it as often as possible, and inspire our children with a great disgust for another's handkerchief on account of the disagreeable, nay, dangerous consequences that may ensue. Much more might be said about the pocket handkerchief, but enough has been hinted at to set n y readers a-thinking upon its importance, its uses and its abuses. The Visibly Growing Acorn.

Cut a circular piece of card to fit the top of a hyacinth glass so as to rest upon the ledge and exclude the air. Pierce a hole through the center of the card and pass it through a strong thread, having a small piece of wood tied to one end, which, resting transversely on the card, is prevented from being drawn through. To the other end of the thread attach an acorn, and having filled the glass with water, suspend the acorn at a slort distance from the surface. The glass must be kept in a warm room, and in a few days more a stem will shoot out at the other end, and rising upward, will press against the card, in which an orifice must be made to allow it to pass through. From this stem small leaves will soon begin to sprout, and in the course of a few weeks you will have a handsome oak plant several inches in height.

#### The First Criminal Trial in Pennsylvania.

The first criminal trial in Pennsylvania is a curious attestation of the mild and gentle spirit in which the Quaker colonizer managed his American farm. Early in 1683 the first jury was impaneled at Cosquannocks, or Philadelphia, for the trial of one Pickering, with others as accessories, who were convicted before the governor and council of counterfeiting the Spanish silver money current in the colony. The sentence was that he was to pay a fine of £40 toward the building of a court house, standing committed until payment, find securities for his good behavior, and make resitution in good silver to the holders of his base coin which, being first melted down, was to be restored to him.

When a woman has worked for twe hours to sweep a room, and then, having collected the dirt and little scraps of paper into the dustpan, goes to the window, opens it and throws the dirt from the pan, just as a lively little gust of wind comes along and sends it back all over the room again, does she get mad? Well, rather.—Boston Post.

San Francisco people have a prejudice against cooking oysters, becau say that cooking makes them indigesti-ble. But they go right along cooking cabbages, sausages, mince pies and mining reports .- New York Herald.