WANDERINGS OF A WAITER.

nally on the Move-In New York City.

the very swell restaurants a good waiter may keep his place for years, but those of more

modest standing seem to be perpetually on the

move. The men who used to bring me my

breakfast and dinner at this or that hotel now

serve me with beer at the concert gardens,

and old pot bearers from the concert gardens

have for years kept track of the movements

originally tipped in a John street shrine to the

stomach. I have been served by him from

Rockaway to High Bridge; he waited on me

at the centennial in Philadelphia, and at

Washington when Garfield was inaugurated.

The other night I came across him again in

than when he set my deviled kidney and my

pewter of Bass before me on the day I made

and gave me greeting with the same familiar

would care to be served by. He is quick,

"Don't you sometimes get tired of eating

"But how is it," I asked, "that you always

"Begause New York is the only place a man

there isn't enough tipping done outside of New

How Different People Travel.

Have you noticed how some people enter a

car and where they sit? A lady will walk

past a dozen vacant seats, often the entire

often after she is seated change to another

just exactly like the one she leaves; never ex-

seat in the car that is vacant, i. e., the one

because it rides easier, but it is safer in case

of any accident. The o, t. never passes a va-

cant seat if the car is in any way nearly full.

the window, and usually flattens his nose

against it if it is not open, he being on his

knees on the seat-we mean the small boy on

The backwoodsman willstake the first seat

inside the door, whether the car is crowded

or empty, and will put his entire family on

the one seat if he can squeeze them in between

The colored brother or sister from down

The small boy or his sister must get next

earest the center and on the shady side-not

actly decided at home or abroad.

to the end of the trip.

one of the seats she has just passed, and

ome back to New York?"

Trumble in New York News.

an uptown resort, looking not a day older

greet me when I drop in to eat my lunch.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN STYLE OF DRYING APPLES.

ILLINOIS FRUIT DRYING.

How the Process of Evaporation is Now Conducted by Fruit Dryers-In an Evaporation Establishment-Extent of the Industry-Wages Paid.

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1

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The apple drying of the early days is now the great and growing evaporation business of a veteran chophouse attendant, whom I of to-day. Man's ingenuity has not only done away with the old and laborious manner of taking out the price of fruit for home consumption, but it has built up an enormous trade in which not only the meat of the fruit is preserved for future use, but the peel and the cores are utilized. The instigating cause of the vast spread in the business is found in several facts. Numerous storms blow the fruit from the trees to the ground, making the apples unfit to ship, and the cider mills and my sandwich with the same old flourish, fail to create a sufficient demand for cider to use the fruit for that purpose. Canning the fruit adds to the bulk, while evaporating reduces it.

An evaporating establishment consists of a would fancy getting a place and keeping it. building having in it a number of towers run-I remarked as much to him, and he said: ning from the basement to and through the the same dishes at the same place, sir! Well, roof. The towers are made of wood and are I get tired of serving them, too. When I'm about three feet square. Running down the outside and up the inside of two sides of the weary of chops and ale I take to beer and tower is an endless belt, which runs over a sandwiches, and when I've got all I want of pulley and is moved by means of a crank at them I go to handling French dishes. the base of the tower. About eight inches I'm tired in New York I make a trip to Boston or Philadelphia or Washington, or take a from each other cleets are fastened to the belt. job at the seaside. There's nothing like change, sir, to keep a man fresh and his ideas There being a belt on each side of the tower, a wire-bottomed tray containing the green bright, no matter how small the change is." fruit is pushed through an aperture in the tower and rests on the cleets. The crank is turned sufficiently to bring up another pair of cleets and another tray is fitted in its place and so on until there are enough trays to can live in, after all, sir. Away from here a make a tier reaching to the top, where, after waiter has to rely almost entirely on his being in the tower from four to five hours, wages. The bosses have cut these down to next to nothing on account of the tips, but the trays are taken out, there being a tray put in at the bottom each time one is taken out at the top. The heat in the tower is kept York to make life worth living. I can pick at 170 degrees by means of a furnace located up more here in a week than I'd get anywhere at the base of each tower, and in which coal else in a month. Even the summer hotels can't hold a candle to New York for tips, if fires are kept burning, never being allowed to go out during an evaporating season. In order to make the fruit bleach into snowy you only strike the right place."-Alfred whiteness instead of becoming brown, as used to, it is put into trays and into a bleach ing tower, at the bottom of which brimstone burned, the fumes doing the work of whitening. These towers are called bleachers. PARING AND SLICING MACHINES.

Apples are hauled in from the country and weighed in bulk, fifty pounds being con-sidered a bushel. The seller is paid for the apples at from twenty-five to thirty cents per 100 pounds, and they are unloaded into huge bins. Young girls and middle-aged women make up almost the entire force employed in an evaporator. A long table runs the entire length of the room, the paring and slicing machines being placed on the table. A firstclass machine peels and cuts up into rings, taking out the core of one apple in something less than a second and by one continuous movement of the crank. The machine is very simple and costs \$18. A girl will stand at machine, turn the crank with one hand and place the apples on the prongs with the other, and prepare fifty bushels of apples per day. She is required to have two helpers, however, whose duty it is to cut the sliced apple apart with a knife and to cut away the decaved parts.

the arm of the seat and the window. If it's down in Kentucky or Tennessee they will What class of girls do this work? One take off their hats and bonnets and make might say all classes. They come in from the themselves at home. country, the lass from the rural district meeting her cityfied cousin on the same plane. south hunts a window before he does a seat, Girls who have been successful and unsucraises the such quickly, passes his body cessful behind dry goods counters will grind through to the waist and to people he has told an apple machine day in and day out, making "good-by" he shouts again, "Goo'-by, goo'-by: less complaint than a man. Many young girls who have good homes and are no quired to work for their living, apply for employment in evaporating establishments. The operators say they prefer female to male help in the business, and nine-tenths of the concerns to day are employing girls almost exclusively. They require breaking in, however, the main trouble at the start being their inherent disposition to talk and retard work. The girl who works the machine is paid four cents a bushel for each bushel peeled, dividing the same equally between herself and the two girls who act as helpers. This would give each a trifle over sixty cents a day. Of course, those who do more work get more pay. As fast as the fruit is dried it is generally shipped to market. A girl will do the packing. A box holding fifty pounds will have the bottom "laid" with pieces of the dried fruit, and will then be filled up, the under side being opened when the box is displayed for sale. THE PEELINGS AND CORES. Of course the market varies on the price realized, but it averages about five cents for choice rings. There are generally sixty hands employed about the average evaporator. Besides the peelers, hands are employed to supply the girls with apples, to put them in and take them out of the towers, to help unload from the wagons, and night and day hands to fire the furnaces and watch the fruit in process of evaporation. A bushel of apples will turn out about five pounds of dried fruit, from which it will be seen that there is a fair profit in the business. The peelings and cores are evaporated in the same manner as the apples, and are packed and shipped away, selling in the neighborhood of two cents a pound. These goods are used for making jelly, and a goodly portion of the jellies seen on the shelves of grocery stores has been squeezed from apple peels and cores. Dried fruit is not only used to a large extent here, but is exported, France consuming a large amount annually. Journal The evaporators do an immense amount of good to the community in which they are located. Besides employing labor they create a demand for fruit which could find no market. The dried fruit is shipped mostly to Chicago commission merchants, who find no are from very low extraction, indeed. If we trouble in making ready sales. Some of the follow them home we would find that their more wealthy operators do not sell at once, but hold for winter prices. Most of them, however, go on the small profit and quick return principle,-Centralia (Ills.) Cor. Chicago Tribune

TO STOP BLEEDING. Chophouse Attendants Who Are Perpet-

When

TREATMENT NEEDED IN THE CASE The average waiter must do a great deal of OF ACCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE. wandering in the course of his lifetime. In

> Valuable Hints for All Non-Professionals-When Arteries are Wounded. Bleeding From Veins-Improvising a Tourniquet-The Physician.

When profuse hemorrhage from a wounded blood vessel occurs, the beholder, be he friend or stranger, is in many instances so terror-stricken he loses all presence of mind, and thus many lives have been sacrificed which might have been saved by timely intervention. In nearly all cases of hemorrhage much more apprehension is excited than is warranted. The amount of blood actually lost is generally much overestimated. There is a common expression, "a little blood makes a great show." This is quite true; for a small quantity will soil much clothing, and his acquaintance. He fetched me my lager but little need be added to a basin of water to render it very high colored. It is well to remember that about one-eighth of the weight civility. This man is as good a waiter as you of the human body is blood; in other words, that, in a person of average size, there are sensible and civil; just the sort of person one from sixteen to eighteen pints. In health a pint-even a quart-of blood can be withdrawn from the vessels without injury, and doubtless in but few cases would a loss of onethird the entire amount contained in the body prove fatal.

From this statement it must not be inferred that when hemorrhage occurs treatment may be leisurely applied; far from it. The bleeding should in all cases be immediately arrested, if possible. The reader should know, however, how great a loss can be sustained without life being threatened, for it is often the fear of immediate death that is terrorizing, and renders one powerless in such emergencies

WHEN ARTERIES ARE WOUNDED.

An artery is known to have been wounded when blood of a bright red color spurts out in jets, corresponding to the beats of the pulse. If a vein is opened, dark red blood flows from the wound in a steady stream. Bleeding from wounded arteries is in nearly all instances by far the most dangerous. In cases of hemorrhage at all profuse, firm pressure should be instantly made directly upon the bleeding part. The next step to take will depend upon the situation and character of the ound. If the injury is on either of the limbs, and is severe, it is always well to have the pa ient placed flat on his back, and the injured member elevated and supported by length of the car, then come back again and an assistant. During this procedure the bleeding must be prevented by unrelaxed pressure. If a small artery has been cut, it will be known by the size of the jet which spurted out when the wound was received. The old traveler walks direct to the best In such cases, bandaging directly over the wound will often control the hemorrhage. A pad should be made a little larger than the cut, by folding or rolling firmly a piece of cloth. This, when ready, should be placed over the wound, the fingers which have pre viously grasped it being quickly lifted up for the purpose, and as quickly should they renew their pressure on the pad. Over this a band age can then be applied, a piece of sheet three or four inches wide, and five or six feet long a small journey. If the trip lengthens out any he will get all over the car before he gets

If the bleeding has entirely ceased, to we and keep this bandage saturated with cold water, and the limb supported is all that there remains to do. If, however, the bleed ing persists, then the treatment to be advised when a large artery is wounded must be em ployed. In such cases no attempt should b made to permanently arrest the hemorrhag by bandaging the wound, but between it and the body, around the limb, a firm bandage twisted handkerchief, large cord or a piece of rubber tubing should be drawn tightly an tied in a knot, to shut off the supply of blood Not until this is effectually done should pres tive my love to Aint Mary; goo'-by; you sure of the fingers on the bleeding part be re laxed. In cases where the wound is larg and several small arteries are opened an pressure with the fingers does not control th bleeding, then the ligature should be applie above the injury. Bleeding from small vein is generally easily controlled by bandagin over the wound. When, however, important vessels are opened, as is sometimes the cas with enlarged veins of the leg, then the bloo should be cut off from the bleeding part b tightly bandaging, not between it and the body, but between the wound and the en tremity. This simple law may be easily of plained; the blood goes to the extremiti through the arteries, but returns through th veins.

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et	Pennington	ICINE HAS WORKED WON-	DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office in old McAllister building,
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od by	after May 11, 1884: WESTWARD.	IT HAS NEVER FAILED.	JAMES A. BRAVES, President' J. D. SRUGERT, Cashier. 4-1
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	and Philadelphia each way , daily, except Sunda C. G. HANCOC	2 m a market to this on	am porter hard as in commendant with Record

A Careful Chaperone.

A careful chaperone was heard to say not long ago to her pretty charge, a young girl whose figure showed some tendency toward embonpoint: "My dear, you really must not grow any fatter. You cannot afford to gain another pound. It must be stopped." And thus the valiant dowager, interposing her stately command between the young woman and the young woman's natural and lawful appetite for dinner, reminds one of Charles V and the faithful old servant at the monastery of Yuste. With utter selfdevotion he would fling himself in the breach between his royal master and some highly ingestible dainty, just as in former days he he had shielded the person of royalty with his | carefully studied under the most favorable own body in the thick of battle !-- Newport Cor. Boston Traveler.

The Quarrel in Brazil.

First Actress-I see that Mme. Noirmont slapped Sarah Bernhardt's face in Rio the other day.

Second Actress-Dear met I wonder what Mme. Noirmont did for her bruised ice cream sociable .- Exchange. hand.-Omaha World,

must write " While the innocent of writing as a babe. When the train is on its way he sinks into a seat, the one where he is as good as any; he stays there, looks around with a smile of satisfac tion, is glad he is alive, and gladder of all he is "gwine on this yere cyar," and gladdest of all that the car is supplied with ice water, a luxury that does not appear in his every day life .- Merchant Traveler

The Work of Thoughtless Boys.

There are a couple of boys up in Winnetka who have to add to their prayers to night a special prean of thanksgiving that I carry a handbag that scatters like a thrashing machine. I had these boys' names down, but the slip is missing. They shot forty odd birds the other day for a wager of \$1. The average song bird sings from 60 to 100 notes a These little savages, then, have robbed day. the "fine car of nature" of some thousands of her choicest melodies per day for the rest of the season.

They have taken just so much out of the charm of the first hour of the dawn, when, with a whisper and a twitter fine as silk, the | twisting with a cane or stick until sufficient waking birds salute the day. They have robbed the evening of its brooding melodies of vesper peace. They have taken from the landscape the swift dart of feathered wings, when the blue lake yearns and leafy dells are lonely for them. Boys, if you live long enough to counteract the ignorant training of your home life, you will learn that he who unnecessarily robs the world of one atom of its beauty, or wantonly adds by ever so little to the great sob of sorrow that sounds so wofully, although dumb to human ears, from brute creation, is a vandal and a beast. To be manly and courageous is ever to be tender hearted and merciful. The greatest hearts are the kindliest; the bravest are the tenderest; the most considerate are the noblest,-"Amber" in Chicago

The French Stage.

It is all very well to rise from the gutter, like Rachel, but is not the gutter that does it. Half the female pupils at the Conservatoire parents are concierges, second-hand dealers and worse. Shopkeepers are now and then tempted to cultivate musical and dramatic instincts in their daughters. I dealt for some time with a pork butcher who was always asking me to get his daughter recom to M. Ambroise Thomas, and would, I have no doubt, if I had seen fit to give her a letter of introduction to that worthy, canceled my little bill on the spot. Higher up in the social scale parents would as soon think of turning their daughters into the street as to let them

go on the stage .-- Paris Cor. Argonaut.

Mescow's Hydrophobia Hospital. The institution which has been established at Moscow by Prince Dolgoroukow, governor general of that city, for the treatment of cases of hydrophobia according to the system of Pasteur, has accommodations for thirty patients. The merits of the treatment will be conditions for determining its value, and the sum of 100,000 roubles has been appropriated for the purpose. -- New York Mail and Express.

A Green Pea Supper.

The latest social fashion up in Maine is to get up a green pea supper. It is voted as superior to either the strawberry supper or the

IMPROVISING A TOURNIQUET.

To control hemorrhage in some situations more difficult than in others. If a large a tery is opened above the knee or elbow, it doubtful if a bandage can be drawn tight enough to cut off the blood between the woun and the body without improvising a tourn just. To do this is easy, however. A cot mon handkerchief can be tied loosely aroun the leg or arm and the slack taken up l pressure is exerted to prevent the passage blood to the wound. The advice of Dr. Ho is well worth remembering: "If you be yourself in the fields, and get a severe of with a scythe, or in any sudden emergence such as a railway accident, use the reme which has saved many a life on the field battle. Take a handful of dry earth, put th on to the wound and grasp tightly till y call some assistance." As previously state in nearly all cases of hemorrhage from woun there is no necessity for the alarm oft shown, especially as fear often perverts judgment of those who could much me serve the true interests of the sufferer keeping cool and collected.

In all emergencies a physician should mmediately sent for. If the bleeding is c trolled by pressure of the fingers, all oth operations which follow can be done leisure as there is no urgent haste and none should indulged in. Bleeding from the nose, unl it be profuse and prolonged, requires little i terforence. Professor Henry J. Bigelou treatment for noschleed is: Keep the he crect, place a basin under the chin for blood to run into, and then the patient sho take several deep inspirations, filling the ch fully at each breath. In most cases by t treatment the bleeding will soon cease. ing the neck and face with cold water, or plying ice to the nose is often advantaged Plugging the nose with cotton might be tri but rarely will it prove effectual, for blood usually flows back into the throat. urgent cases a physician should be sent for Cor. Boston Herald.

Looking over Bad Fruit.

Mr. Goodman was out in the kitchen help his wife sort over a large quantity of pau decayed fruit, when a friend called to see and asked if it wasn't hard work to kee that business all day. "Oh, no," said he, it's a great strain on the judgment,"-

Vantilation for a Sick Room. If a summer sick room has a fire place a candle in it. The upward draught ma an excellent system of ventilation, espec-if a window be left open to allow fresh ingress.--Hall's Journal of Health.

Bob Ingersoil says: "No American ca truly happy unless he spends each year the more than his income."

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