

## HEADLONG TO DEATH.

### Sensational Suicide in the Presence of a Crowd.

James Hogan, who had been staying at the Spain House, Chicago, became suddenly insane from an over indulgence of liquor, and rushing to the roof near midnight swung himself over. He was singing and shouting, and soon attracted a large crowd which stood spellbound.

"Don't jump!" shouted a spectator, and Hogan climbed to the roof again, laughing boisterously. Several times he repeated this performance, singing and shouting all the time, the crowd, which by this time had swelled to hundreds, watching him breathlessly.

Two policemen rushed up stairs and out upon the roof, but the man discovered them before they could seize him, and running to the edge of the roof, swung his body into space, hanging tightly with his hands from the cornice. A woman in the crowd fainted and there was a rush to clear the sidewalk.

"Don't you touch me," Hogan screamed, as the two officers crawled toward him, "or I'll let go."

Just then the crazed man saw an officer climbing the fire escape and within a few feet of him.

"No, you don't," he shrieked, and suddenly released his hold.

His body shot downward, turning in its descent, and striking a sign which extended out from the second story it rebounded and then struck the stone sidewalk with a sickening crash squarely on the head.

Hogan's brains were scattered all over the flags and the front windows of the hotel, death resulting instantly. The head was literally broken to pieces. One of the officers who rushed to lift the body became sick at the sight, reeled and fell.

The suicide was a man of middle age, and was well off at one time. His only relative in Chicago is a married sister.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

HON. S. S. COX is lecturing on West.

The czar is learning to play the cornet.

J. D. DANA, the geologist, is seventy-five.

VON MOLKE, the soldier, is eighty-eight.

ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet, is seventy-nine.

GUNMAKER KRUPP'S annual income is \$1,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S favorite dish is tapioca pudding.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA, of Sweden, has given birth to a son.

SENATOR INGALLS has a passion for bright colors, and is very dressy.

JOHN WANAMAKER, the new Postmaster-General, is worth \$10,000,000.

WITHIN the past few years Secretary Blaine has doubled his fortune.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, has entirely ceased his literary work.

SECRETARY PROCTOR is going West to look after Government work in progress out there.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN says that all domestic animals had an instinctive fondness for John D. Light.

RUSSELL SAGE, Jay Gould's financial friend, is seventy years old and worth \$50,000,000.

DR. MCGLYNN will spend the coming summer in a lecture tour through Great Britain and Ireland.

The King of Greece buys his clothes in London, while the Queen sends to Paris for her costumes.

DAVID SINTON is the richest man in Cincinnati, born in a cabin in Ireland, and worth now \$5,000,000.

QUEEN NATALIE has been induced to return to Serbia. Ex-King Milan will, therefore, return also.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND is frequently seen on New York thoroughfares, usually with her mother.

CAPTAIN RIGBY, the last survivor of the band of Laffite, the pirate sailor, recently died at Grand Isle.

The German Crown Prince, six years old, has to get up at six every morning and begin his studies at seven.

The widow of Chief Justice Waite will be compelled by her reduced circumstances to open a boarding-house.

The King of Holland has had a marvelous recovery. His physicians expect that he will be able to resume his duties in a few weeks.

COLONEL HUGH MCCALMIST is the most experienced cavalry officer in the British service. He has served in eight campaigns.

The new Earl of Carlisle has emptied all the ale in his cellar, and closed the public houses on his property. He is a practical prohibitionist.

E. F. ALLEN, who died in Milwaukee a few days ago, had policies of insurance on his life amounting to over \$500,000. His yearly outlay in premiums reached \$32,000.

WILLIAM II., at a recent banquet, drank the health of "the youngest sailor in the German navy." He referred to Prince Henry, his nephew, who was three days old.

JOHN D. JAYKING, the Chicago real estate millionaire, who died a few days ago, was called the father of the ninety-nine-year lease system. His estate amounts to more than \$5,000,000.

The income of General Boulanger's income still continues to be a puzzle to the Parisians. In spite of the most rigid search, it is impossible to find out exactly where the vast sums which the General dispenses so liberally come from.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, Grand Marshal of the Centennial naval parade, will celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday on the 24th of June. He recently held a reception with his wife, in Washington, on the occasion of his golden wedding.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Sultan of Morocco is an Englishman, the eldest son of Surgeon-General Maclean, and he wears in Morocco the title of "Chief Kad." He enjoys immense honors in Morocco, and he is to visit England, the Sultan insists that he shall be accompanied by an escort of a hundred picked men.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ENGLAND has 500,000 velocipedists.

A new Atlantic cable is proposed.

RAILROAD earnings are increasing.

The apricot crop is reported short.

DELAWARE has adopted a \$500 saloon license.

THERE are thirty-seven brands of champagne.

The Philadelphia police force consists of 1658 men.

UNWONTED activity in tree planting prevails.

MEXICO has about five thousand miles of railroad.

THERE are 230 churches in Chicago.

STEEL rails are quoted at \$27 per ton.

CATTLE are selling at \$10 a piece in Nevada.

THERE is an abundance of maple sugar.

NEW YORK city has 9000 Chinese residents.

TEXAS is exporting large numbers of swine to Mexico.

The Panama Canal won the first prize in its own lottery.

The biggest mine in the world is under the Aspen Mountain, Col.

The dog tax adds \$50,000 a year to Connecticut's Treasury.

Class Sprackles, the California Sugar King, is said to have a corner on the crop.

No fewer than 7000 horses are slaughtered yearly in the market of Berlin.

PAINE's action in the Irish courts against the London Times has been cancelled.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

ST. LOUIS carpenters are on strike. PHILADELPHIA has 7500 power looms. The eight-hour movement is growing. ST. LOUIS butchers have just organized. TEXAS industries are booming up rapidly. In West Virginia 4000 coke ovens are to be built.

An electric road has started at Nashville, Tenn.

MANY New York waiters have organized unions.

PANAMA'S unemployed workmen are dying of starvation.

The National Textile Union is being reorganized.

ALL the machinists of New York will soon be in one union.

A VENETIAN manufacturer is making thousands of glass bonnets.

WORKINGMEN'S building and loan associations are multiplying.

The rail mills have very little work and railroad building is backward.

The Jewish workmen of New York are all getting into unions of their own.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is trying to bring all of the building trades together.

The farmers think this year is going to be a good one and they are buying hides rapidly.

LARGE numbers of store-cutters come to this country every spring and go home every fall.

The New York cigarmakers, 10,000 strong, threaten to strike against a reduction of wages.

COTTON manufacture is progressing fairly, with a consumption a little larger than in any previous year.

ALL the thread manufacturers in the United States have combined, and wages have been reduced fifteen per cent.

THERE are 130 organizers in the American Federation of Labor, and several of the general organizers are to be kept on the road.

The workers in the breweries are afraid that the powerful English syndicates will reduce their wages after they get possession.

In the proposed Williamson industrial school, the college system with a central organization building will probably be adopted.

A MACHINE has just been made to sow seeds of a shoe to the upper, which will never rip. Shoe manufacturers are taking well to it.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of barbers to be held in Pittsburg on the first Tuesday in September, to form a national union.

The Eagle and Phoenix at Columbus, Ga., employs 3000 hands, and is pronounced by an English expert to be the best managed cotton mill in the world.

PRESIDENT HARRISON advises a full and free discussion of the eight-hour question, as he believes "that an eight-hour law would give employment to many now idle."

The Sultan of Turkey has reinstated the cooks he recently discharged because they wanted their wages. He has paid them one per cent. on account, and agreed to spare their lives.

The Lowell Carpet Company, Lowell, Mass., has commenced using some patented cards for carrying wool's hair, to be used as filling for carpets, it being twisted by a peculiar process, sufficiently for filling and in this way colored and used.

PRIZES have been offered by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad Company of from \$25 to \$100 to conductors, engineers, firemen, baggage men, truckmen, flagmen and agents who distinguish themselves most for their honesty, industry and neatness.

HOUSE PAINTERS in Belfast, Ireland, receive from \$7 to \$8 per week, carpenters from \$5 to \$6. Pavers, who generally work by the job, make from \$4 to \$5 a week and masons from \$3 to \$6. Six to twelve cents an hour is usually paid for overtime.

The Army Floral Association, just organized in London, proposes to set up disabled or poverty-stricken veterans in the business of flower selling on the streets.

The veterans are to be provided with glass-covered barrows like green houses, on wheels.

A NOVEL method of stopping and starting a cotton mill has been adopted at the Amesbury (Mass.) cotton mills, push buttons being placed in the office, with wire connecting with bells in each mill, a man at the office starting and stopping all by means of these buttons.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MAGGIE MITCHELL has a new play.

ADELAIDE RISTORI was born in Italy in 1821.

ROBERT ELSMERE has proven an unexpected success in Boston.

MRS. POTTER, the society actress, has bought a farm on Long Island.

The Bijou Theatre, at Melbourne, Australia, has been destroyed by fire.

GEORGE DREW-BARRYMORE has signed with W. H. Crane for next season.

AMONG salaried actresses Ellen Terry draws the biggest pay—\$600 a week.

THERE are thirty-four regularly appointed opera companies traveling on the road.

ADELAIDE MOORE, the English tragedienne, is preparing for her American tour.

The current theatrical seasons in Berlin and Vienna has been unusually successful.

A MUSICAL entertainment for the benefit of the Home for Dogs, in London, netted \$2500.

CLAY M. GREENE has written a new play of New England life called "Blackberry Farm."

N. C. GOODWIN, the comedian, will be under the management of James C. Duff next season.

The leading New York society ladies propose to erect a monument to the memory of Lester Wallack.

The late Duchess of Cambridge used to pay \$1500 a year to entertain her with music an hour every day.

THERE will be six or seven comic opera companies bidding for the patronage of New York theater-goers this summer.

CATHERINE SINCLAIR, widow of the tragedian Edwin Forrest, is seventy-two years old and a resident of New York city.

MANAGER J. M. HILL, of New York, has discovered a new dramatic luminary in Gladys Crane, a pretty fifteen-year-old girl.

Mrs. HALLIDAY-IN-THE-STOMACH, who will with Forepaugh's circus next summer, is described as the Langtry of the Sioux tribe.

SIGNOR NOVARA, the well-known basso, has been engaged to support Patti during her operatic tour of the United States next winter.

WACHTEL, the French tenor, has been celebrating his jubilee at the age of sixty-five. He says that he has sung "Le Postillon de Longumeau" 1000 times.

EDWIN BOOTH made his reappearance at Cleveland. He gave not the slightest indication of physical deterioration and in action, as well as speech, recalled the strength of his best days.

JOACHIM, the great violinist, has returned to Germany after a brilliant season in London carrying the six-thousand-dollar Stradivarius violin recently presented to him by his British admirers.

CHARLES W. DURANT, of New York, who managed Estelle Clayton's theatrical tours and who three years ago inherited \$350,000, claimed in court the other day that his sole possessions consist of a watch and ring given to him by Miss Clayton, and valued at \$450.

FIVE young women were authorized to place "M. D." after their names by diploma awarded at the twenty-sixth annual commencement of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### THE COLT'S MOUTH.

In breaking a colt he is very careful about the mouth. The mouth of a horse should be more frequently examined than it usually is. Sometimes there is an inflammation that needs attention. Sometimes the teeth need attention and occasionally it may be even necessary to draw a tooth. It is by no means uncommon that the poor condition of a horse can be traced to some ailment of the mouth which prevents the proper mastication of the food.—*New York Voice.*

### WASTE OF FOOD.

Food is wasted when an animal is exposed to excessive cold; when it is deprived of sufficient water; when it is compelled to drink ice cold water; when it is worried, driven about, or chased by dogs, and, in short, whenever it is not comfortable, happy and contented. Even irregular feeding is a waste of food, and sheep especially, which are nervous creatures, will get poor in a few days, or will not fatten if they are fed at irregular hours. In a dairy, irregular feeding will cause a loss of milk and of course this is really a waste of food, and a waste of food to which no thrifty farmer will willingly submit.—*American Agriculturist.*

### POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

An Indiana farmer, who has been very successful in growing potatoes under straw, had his ground broken up deep, and worked a rich and well-rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. "The soil was now level and smooth. The seed pieces were planted on top of the soil in straight lines ten inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. During the season the moles raised the soil somewhat, but did not injure the potatoes." He adds that a liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice during the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched measured five feet, and the tubers were the finest he ever raised.—*New York Witness.*

### HEALTHY HOGS.

The best manner of fattening hogs has not been improved since I was a lad, writes a farmer to the *New York Tribune*. They were turned into a clover field as soon as the clover began to blossom. Peas were sown in an adjoining field. In August, when the clover began to fail, peas were ripening. A sufficient supply for the animals was raked up and thrown over the fence twice a day. When the peas were fully ripe they were raked and stacked adjoining the fence, and fed out as needed. When the peas were gone, or when cold weather set in, the hogs were taken to the pen at the barn and fed corn about a month "to finish them off." There were pure water, plenty of shade and temporary shelter from storms in the field, and the animals were given salt twice a week. Wintered hogs of no particular breed made a weight of 400 to 500, and the spring pigs 250. The conditions for growth of the animals and quality of pork—embracing pure air, clean water, exercise and balanced rations—cannot be surpassed. Peas do best on a soil of medium fertility. They were broadcasted, four bushels to the acre, and plowed in, the plow running four inches deep; thirty to forty bushels an acre was raised, and they filled a niche in hog-farming.

### PLANTING FOR HONEY.

This subject is just now receiving much attention. The *Western Beekeeper* says that the attempt to make more reliable and more profitable an already remunerative pursuit by planting for honey, is only in keeping with the progress that apiculture has made; and if the unfavorable season just past has developed nothing more than to show the desirability of artificial pasturage, 1888 will have no unimportant place in its development. We believe that much lies in store for our industry resulting from experiments in this direction. While our country is abundant in natural flora, every section having its flowers peculiar to it that bloom at different times in the year, it may be seen that a longer succession of bloom can be had by the propagation of different plants. Not only so, but plants that are deep rooted and particularly adapted to dry seasons, may be equally well adapted to dry seasons. Allow me to conjecture that if the enthusiasm would be put in this direction that has marked other departures of the business, we would be surprised at the results. Flowers that now "bloom unseen," so far as their practical adoption by the bee-keeping fraternity is concerned, would be brought into prominence. Yes, flowers that to-day "waste their sweetness on the desert air" would be cultivated for honey.

Rightfully the Government is lending a helping hand in this direction. It can afford it better than an individual, and while we will watch with interest Professor Cook's acres of Rocky Mountain bee plant, Chapman honey plant, pleurisy root, and others, we would not depreciate the importance of individual experimenting and research. Almost every bee-keeper naturally becomes and should be a botanist, and investigate fully the merits of the flora of his vicinity, and those that would thrive to advantage, and not only investigate but let the results of his investigations be known.

### THE INFLUENCES OF DEFORESTATION.

Few subjects have claimed a greater share of public attention than the rapid clearing up of the timber portions of the country, as is evidenced by the action of the General Government and those of the States in encouraging tree-planting to in some measure restore the loss. Heretofore there has been a general concurrence in the belief that the rain supply was greatly endangered, but more recent experiences have tended to shake belief in that theory. Other bad effects were also supposed to result, and for this reason information, gathered from a State where the clearing up has been of a most extensive character, will be of general interest.

In answer to questions on this subject sent out by the Michigan Forestry Commission to intelligent observers in some of the southern counties of the State the following brief abstract from the replies received will serve to show their general character: (1) "Peaches and the more tender apples, once hardy, are not able to resist the recent hard winters. I think this colder climate is due to the removal of forests. If the springs, brooks and rivers have changed I have not noticed it." (2) "There is a belief that we have more frequent and severe winds than when the country was newer. Formerly there was a gradual warming up of things as winter merged into spring. In later years we have more sudden changes, with a greater range of temperature." (3) "I concede that deforestation has let down the forces of the upper air current 100 feet or so and that it is five degrees colder for want of forest protection." (4) "The sudden changes and the extreme droughts of the past ten years or more are, in my opinion, the effect of deforestation." (5) "In 1828 the whole interior of Michigan was a dense forest. Down to about 1854 peaches had been a certain crop. Since about that period the fruit-trees have been winter-killed at least three years out of five, evincing the fact that as the forests disappeared temperatures reached lower extremes." (6) "The tendency seems to be for winter weather to continue later into the spring months, and for autumn weather to continue much later than formerly. Orchard crops are much less certain." (7) "Deforestation is causing drought, less rainfall and heavier and more frequent winds. It has also caused the failure of many springs and shallow wells." (8) "Heavy and destructive winds more frequent and severe; droughts more frequent and of longer continuance; heat of summer and cold of winter often more intense."—*New York World.*

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Trim your apple trees.

Cutworms do not like buckwheat.

Don't feed corn to sows with pig.

Don't take any chances on poor seed.

Sow blue-grass and red-top for a lawn.

If you have not made your hot bed yet—do it now.

Peas will stand considerable frost; beans will not.

Spring calves should not be allowed to lie down on wet beds.

There's no way of cleaning dirty milk. Take an ounce of prevention.

The best way to keep a hen from eating her eggs is to make a pot-pie of her.

Set out at least one tree during the spring for each member of the family.

If you choose butter making, see that your cows give milk rich in butter fat.

Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and lettuce seed ought to be sown by this time.

It is best to remove the cream while the milk is sweet, and ripen it afterward.

Early varieties of grains, fruits or vegetables, are scarcely ever as productive as late ones.

English farmers assert that there is no question about sheep taking readily to good sweet silage and doing well on it.

Don't attempt too much. Hatch no more chicks than you have range, time and money to keep healthy and strong.

During the warm weather spinach should never be washed before shipping; it goes to market in much better order dry.

Test every cow, and do not be content with your herd until it averages 300 pounds of butter, or 750 pounds of cheese yearly per cow.

Select a bull that is from a family better in your line of dairying than your herd. This is a guaranty of improvement in the offspring.

An extra pit of ensilage provided against the day of summer want, when droughts and fierce heats wither and burn, will be a good soiling crop.

Wherever the soil is in proper condition to work and crumbles before the plow, or when stirred by the fork or spade, a large share of the hardy seeds may be sown.

It is the opinion of a prominent entomologist that arsenical poisons cannot in any instance be as advantageously applied for the destruction of insects in dry mixture as in water.

It is claimed that wheat bran as food for cows does not provide the essentials for butter making; that, while the yield of milk is large, the cream from it rises slowly and churns with difficulty.

The best temperature in which to ripen cream is about sixty degrees. It should be kept cool, not below forty degrees, and the temperature be slowly raised to the desired point for ripening and churning.

### Popularity of Seal Skins.

The market for seal-skins is increasing rapidly all over the world. There is no fur that can compare for a moment with the seal-skin for beauty, warmth, style and durability. Attempts are occasionally made to supersede seal-skin with martin, astrakan, mink, sabb, otter and other furs; but they fail ludicrously. Fashion will have seal-skin, and nothing else. Thus, the price is steadily rising. Skins which, in the raw state, were worth last year from nine to fourteen dollars, according to size and quality, are now worth twelve to eighteen dollars. An ordinary skin, four of which will make a coat, is worth here, on its return from London, dressed and dyed, about twenty-five dollars. Why should it not be worth fifty dollars? The company will not put up the price till after it has secured a renewal of the lease; but when it has got its twenty-year monopoly, and all obstacles are out of the way, there is no reason why it should not expect all the traffic will bear. The number of ladies who can afford to pay \$250 for a coat, which is unequaled in beauty and comfort and will last a life-time, is quite large; they are to be found in every city in Europe and America, and in parts of Asia.—*Argonaut.*

## SLAVES OF THE BETEL NUT.

### PECULIARITIES AND DAILY LIFE OF THE SIAMESE.

#### Feminine Beauty Marred—Bathers in the River Menam—Siamese Children—Floating Homes.

The betel nut, writes Frank G. Carpenter from Siam, is a native of Siam, and immense quantities of them are exported to India and other countries where the chewing of it prevails. It has a green skin and is of the size of a black walnut. It is sold in pieces the size of a hickory nut and is of a soft, spongy nature, having a bitter astringent taste. The Siamese mix it with lime colored red and a bit of tobacco. The red lime is wrapped up in green leaves, and every one in the country has a betel box near him. He chews and spits all day long, and it is said that this habit costs the people fully as much as their food. It has much the same effect as tobacco in that it takes away hunger and produces a stimulating and soothing sensation. It is used everywhere and the bridegroom gives a present of betel nuts to his bride. Babies are given it and I saw a young Siamese boy of ten squirting betel juice between his teeth and aiming at a mark. It is a vile, filthy habit and it turns the Siamese from a moderately handsome nation into a most ugly one.

The Siamese girls have beautiful eyes and the plump, olive cheeks of maidens of fifteen would be very attractive were it not for the betel. Their eyes are black, lustrous and full of soul. Many of them are peddlars, and they sit in the long, narrow canoe-like boats and paddle along their wares from house to house. They seem to be the managers of the store; and these river shops of Bangkok are out of the water and the maiden storekeeper squats down on the floor with her goods all around her and with her betel box and tobacco beside her. Her husband is usually lying in a back room or loafing. Her stock is very small, and there is nothing for the foreigner to buy. The wants of the people are few. Siamese washing takes neither soap nor starch, and vegetables and rice constitute the most of the food of the people. When they want a dainty they take a little raw, rotten fish and mix it with their curry, and the majority of them do not know what meat is. The Siamese wash their clothes and their bodies at the same time, and this River Menam is always full of bathers. The girls step down into the water and roll about like mermaids. The men bathe in the same way, and they delight in taking a vessel and filling it with water and standing or sitting on the wharves of their houses and raising it high above their heads and letting the cool stream pour over their warm persons. After they have had a bath they stand a minute to let themselves dry, then slipping another cloth loosely about the waist, over their wet garment, they let the other fall to the floor, wring it out and dry it for second wearing. In the evening you see this bathing going on everywhere, and the playground of the children of Bangkok is in the river.

Children of the poorer classes under ten wear no clothing, but nearly every baby and every boy or girl has gold or silver jewelry upon its body. The most of the children have anklets and bracelets, as well as necklaces of gold or silver, and the boys wear around their waists a string of charms of silver and stones, while the girls have simply a string, to the centre of which a silver or gold ring, perhaps two inches in diameter, hangs down. Of late the children of the better classes, those of the princes and nobles, have taken to wearing bands of woven gold and silver about the waist, and as I patted the son of the Governor of the city on the head yesterday, I noted that around his waistcloth of bright green silk was buckled a heavy silver belt of woven links, at least an inch wide, and of the most beautiful workmanship.

The children seem to be quite as happy, however, as though they had pantaloons, vest, underwear and overcoats, and the music of their voices is as sweet here on the waters of the Menam as it is anywhere. On their floating homes they have not more than ten or fifteen square feet as a play ground, and many of them have never been upon the land. These floating homes are more like cottages or huts than houses, the average size of them is three rooms, and you could set one roof all down within a good-sized American parlor. First, there is an outer ledge covered with a roof and open to the river. Inside there is a kitchen and bedroom. They have no windows, and in Bangkok I don't suppose there are a hundred panes of window glass. The climate is so warm that the people want every breath of air they can get, and when you pack the survivors of two or three generations of one family into one of these huts you have no need of either windows or doors. There are no chairs in these floating homes. The people sleep upon mats, or straw, or skins, and their pillows are stuffed with cotton or are mere pieces of wool.

A Siamese kitchen has no chimney and the people never need a base-burner. The cooking is all done over coals in a box filled with earth or ashes, and the chief culinary articles are a rice pot, a kettle and a frying pan. Many of the estates are bought cooked, and the rice is first boiled and then set to steam in an earthen pot. Rice forms the bread of the country, and the Siamese knows nothing of the after joys of the underdone American pie or the oily Boston baked beans. These Siamese girls never learn how to make cake or pudding; they have roasts and no soups. They squat on the floor, around a little table no more than a foot high, when they eat, and each put her own hands into the common dish and pick out the morsel which pleases her. In eating rice they put the whole hand into the steaming kettle, and rolling the mass into a hard ball between their fingers, they crowd it into their betel-stained mouths. The men, as lords of the family, get the first bite and the women take what is left. There is, however, no fixed dinner hour, and gastronomy has a long way to go before it will become a science in Siam.

## NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Black tulle toques are all the rage. Parisiennes greatly affect black toilets. Mrs. Frank Leslie wears