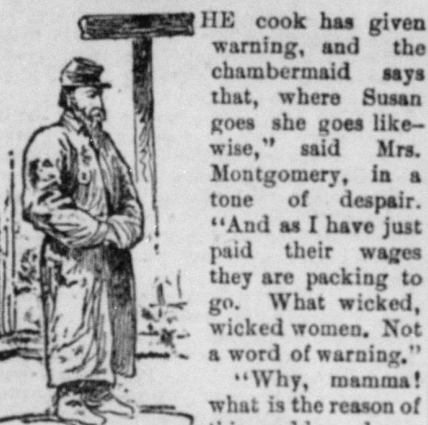


HOME.

The prince rides up to the palace gates And his eyes with tears are dim, For he thinks of the beggar maiden sweet Who may never wed with him.

CUPID IN THE KITCHEN.

BY MARY KLYE DALLAS.



HE cook has given warning, and the chambermaid says that, where Susan goes she goes likewise," said Mrs. Montgomery, in a tone of despair.

forlorn being in distress, said or man—it made no matter which. Now he instantly bethought him what to do for this poor ash cart driver.

nor to Jack, and these two were both young and liked sweet things, and Jack declared that he had never had so delightful a lunch before.

SUGAR KING OF HAWAII.

HOW CLAUD SPRECKELS EARNED THAT TITLE.

He Introduced Irrigation, Steam Plows and Modern Machinery and Ran Steamers to the Islands.

SUGAR planting was practiced in the islands on a small scale before the reciprocity treaty with the United States (in 1875), but it was after that event that it took on the large proportions and improved methods which characterize it to-day.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Rose diamonds are liable to explode. Some of the stars move with a velocity of nearly fifty miles a second.

There are estimated to be over six hundred deposits of iron ore in the State of Missouri.

The origin of the geysers at Sonoma, Cal., is supposed to be a volcanic crater filled by a landslide.

The moon gives out heat enough to affect the thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

If fish get beyond a certain depth in the sea they die from the pressure of the water, which they are unable to support.

The most important domestic sources of potash are wood ashes, cotton seed hull ashes, tobacco dust and tobacco stems.

Professor C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, has returned from Japan, where he has been making a study of the botany of the islands.

It is not a very easy matter to keep iron trichloride. After subjection to a temperature of twenty-five degrees below zero for two hours they again became active when exposed to light and heat.

A simple method of keeping iron and steel from rusting is to coat them with a solution of rubber in benzol, made about the consistency of cream. It may be applied with a brush, and is easily rubbed off when desired.

In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed which is to run 1150 revolutions a minute, and have a speed at its periphery of 10,805 feet per minute. A greater head of water than has ever before been applied to a wheel will be used.

Interesting experiments on the sense of taste in ants have been made by H. Devaux. Among other results he has found that Lasius flavus, while fond of sugar, dislikes saccharine. The ants swarmed around sugar laid out for them, but turned away from saccharine as soon as they had tasted it. Even sugar became unpalatable to them when it was mixed with saccharine. It seems, therefore, that sweetness is not the only quality which attracts them to sugar.

It is very probable that, for health's sake, there will, after a time, be universal cremation of the dead in cities. Burying in the earth is said to be very inimical to the health of cities. Then there will be no ground to spare for burial purposes in course of time. It is probable that the dead will be quickly and effectually reduced to ashes by means of electricity. The remains of a human body that has been cremated weigh only eight ounces—no matter how fleshy and heavy the corpse may have been.

A Kind-Hearted Giant's Embargo. A number of anecdotes have been told of late of the famous old Kennebec lumberman, Bodfish, whose stentorian voice resembled reverberating thunder and could be heard distinctly "from Kendall's Mills bridge to Ticonic Falls," a distance of two miles. An old-timer says Bodfish, who lived at Kendall's Mills, though a rough man in his ways, had a kind heart and gave aid to many poor people he thought deserving. Once a river driver was drowned at Kendall Mills and Bodfish having subscribed a handsome sum himself to aid his family, mounted a barrel beside the street, from which he harangued the people in aid of the sufferers. He laid down the rule that no man should pass that day until he had contributed, and in that way held up travelers all day long, securing a considerable amount by nightfall, when the odd embargo was raised.—Lowiston (Me.) Journal.

Test for the Purity of Milk. Whether it is worth while to know exactly the degree to which one's milk seller is watering his milk is an open question which each must decide for himself. For those who do not consider that ignorance is always bliss a simple way of setting at rest any doubts as to the purity of the milkman's stock in trade is provided in a new gactometer. The instruments ordinarily used for this purpose consist of a glass tube with a graduated scale of paper inside, and their record is not as a rule reliable. The new instrument is said to be much more accurate, and shows at a glance whether the milk is pure or adulterated. The instrument is a glass tube open at both ends, along which a little ball of blue glass acts as indicator. The density of this ball is 1029, and it is so adjusted that it can float only on pure milk.—Chicago News Record.

land, and to turn his water supply upon it, and it was not long until his faith was justified. Several sugar mills, with American machinery and on a scale never before attempted on the islands, were erected, turning out in the aggregate several hundred tons a day. Steam plows were introduced and patent devices of various sorts. In 1881 there was a unique railway running from one of these mills to the shipping place, the motive power of which was the trade wind, utilized by sails. Now there are locomotives to pull trains of cars along temporary tracks to various parts of the plantations and bring in the cane.

It had always been the custom in the islands to take the sugar up to Honolulu and reship it from there to San Francisco, owing to the lack of landing facilities on the other islands. But Spreckels built himself wharves and had vessels come to his plantation. This offended the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and their vessels stopped touching at the islands, whereupon Spreckels built steamers and put on a line of his own to run twice a month between Honolulu and San Francisco instead of once a month, as formerly. He lent King Kalakaua money and was made Sir Claus Spreckels and had a voice in all the affairs of the kingdom.

How They Care for Horses in Japan.

Wherever the Englishman settles, he establishes for himself a comfortable home, and, naturally, after that is attained, founds clubs for divers athletic sports; so in Yokohama and Tokio there are regular races in the spring and fall. The care and management of the horses gives employment to a number of people in various capacities.

The Japanese horse, a pony with short neck, busy mane, and thick hair, spends his youth, for the most part, in the mountains, where he learns to climb and gets hardened to the weather and lack of care. The horse used by the farmer is seldom groomed except by the rain, and his fodder consists chiefly of grass in the summer, and dry foliage in the winter; while the gentleman's saddle-horse can count upon good attention.

His fodder, consisting of wheat and beans—for there is no hay—is given to him warmed, and no stable appointments are complete without a great iron furnace for a fire, and a bath-tub; for as the gentleman refreshes himself after a day's ride, so his horse is treated to a similar luxury, which he greets with joyous neighs. The giving of a full warm bath to an animal of his size has some practical difficulties; but a high stout wooden tub answers the purpose. First the horse puts his fore-legs into the tub of warm water, and allows himself to be patiently rubbed down by hand; then the tub is pushed back and he puts his hind-legs in, and, finally, he is rubbed dry with a wisp of straw.

The native horse-owner believes in an occasional blood-letting to keep his stock in condition, and in many provinces the farmer cups his live-stock every year; the horse is cast and held fast by ropes fastened to a pole while each leg is bled.—Demorest's Family Magazine.

The Pine-Nut Crop.

For the past three months Carson valley and vicinity has worn a deserted look, owing to the absence of the Indians, who have been in the mountains industriously gathering pine nuts. They are now flocking into their quarters loaded down with the fruits of their toil.

The weather has been unusually favorable, and the season a long one. Added to this the crop was the heaviest since 1872. Having such an enormous yield they were unable to pack them all down, and were compelled to call on the ranchers for assistance.

Harrison Berry went to Barney Riley's with a four-horse team, and returned with 1800 pounds of pine nuts. James Stuart, William Thornburg, of Markleeville, and J. E. Wells, of Diamond Valley, all hauled big loads during the past week, while the Indian ponies have been kept busy packing.

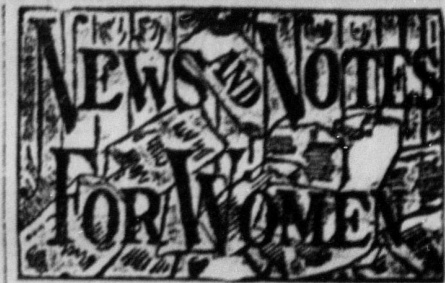
The nuts, when roasted, are delicious, and are highly appreciated by the whites. To celebrate the close of the harvest season, a grand pow-wow will take place in the wigwam at Woodford's, on which occasion Pete Mayo, the orator of the Washoes, will "heap talk."—Genoa (Nev.) Courier.

An Alaska Snow Storm.

"I have a passion for answering catch-penny advertisements," said a gentleman yesterday, "and I've been sold many times. At one time I sent twenty-five cents to a man who offered instructions for making from five to three dollars in the afternoons without leaving home. The instructions returned were: 'Fish for suckers like I do.' The worst sell I ever underwent, however, was the purchase from a strolling street fakir a package of powder, for which he claimed that, when dissolved in a glass of water, it would evolve a vivid picture of an Alaskan snow storm. I locked myself in my room and arranged the experiment. The water in the glass became perfectly white and not until I had peered into its unfathomable milkiness for several moments did I realize that an Alaskan snow storm was so heavy that nothing could be seen through it except a white sheet. When I did I went off and treated myself."—Atlanta Journal.

Wild Animals in Oregon.

Panthers are reported as very numerous in some well settled parts of Oregon. In Coos County a farmer killed two in one night, and another had a visit from three of these beasts at his place on the following night. Deer are plenty in the vicinity, too, and the hunters say that every deer track is nearly covered with panther tracks.—New York Advertiser.



Veils are highly colored. Tight shoes have had their day. Satin is coming again in great favor. Novelty bengalines show electric effects. Big hands looks monstrous in white gloves. Hats and bonnets for spring are things of beauty. Patent-leather tips are not the style any more. All kinds of buds and berries are more used than flowers. High heels are not worn on the street by sensible women. Strings are the color of the trimming, and full two inches wide. There is a prevalence of smooth, finely woven surfaces in the spring woolsens. Fans most seen are of feathers with shell sticks or of antique painted parchment. Well-dressed women no longer lay in a stock of boots, for the reason that styles are variable. The Princess of Wales has a new pair of gloves. They are long-wristed and ten buttons. Each button is a diamond. At a recent wedding breakfast in Brooklyn, N. Y., the bride made a witty speech in response to the toast in her honor. The fastest typesetter in California is said to be a young woman who is employed in a newspaper office at Santa Barbara. George Du Maurier, the English "society" artist, asserts that women are growing taller, broader and generally healthier. Colored lisle thread gloves are not considered "elegant" by the presumptive critics, but they look nice and they are cleaner than black. Ouida has each of her favorite dogs cremated upon its death, and has a little "cemetery" for them connected with her home in Florence. White and gray leather boas are still worn with decollete dress, but with the new shawl effects they are superfluous and must not be used. Mrs. Pattie is said to have relinquished her intention to hit the dirt track with her father in Sicily, owing to her fear of possible capture by brigands. Black kid is the most expensive glove in trade. Dust-gray dress kid is the best wearing. Brown is durable and makes the hand inconspicuous. The lady managers of the Columbian Exposition hope to collect for the library of the woman's building every book written by an American woman since 1620. Bands of velvet are being worn round the neck inside the collar of the gown. These are of any color to suit the dress, and are fastened with little fanciful stick pins. Natural flowers are again worn in the hair with dresy toilets, and very sweet they look for the adorning of fair young girls and women not too mature in charm. The severe, but to some faces most coquettish, Empire poke comes in fine, colored chip, and is trimmed with velvet ribbon in severe lines, and erect ostrich feathers. Hairpins come now in sets of seven, two large and five small ones, cut from clear amber shell, with circular tips. Some of the finest ones are delicately tipped and inlaid with gold. Mrs. Moncure D. Conway knew Mrs. Thomas Carlyle very intimately, and pays glowing tribute to her conversational abilities, but says that she was wholly destitute of housewifely gifts. Mrs. Blaine will spend the coming summer in Europe. Her youngest daughter, Hattie, will accompany her. The residence at Augusta will be retained by the family and not be rented. Rip up your white China silk and send it to a cleaner's. If the quality is good it is certain to clean well. Make it up in empire style, with sleeves of yellow velvet and a narrow belt of the same. The feminine law student in the University of Pennsylvania is Miss Angelina Choyuski. She joined the law school about a week ago, and is already spoken of as an especially bright student. Her brother students allude to her as their "sister-in-law." Russian female convicts in Siberia are in future, if a proposal made by the Ministry of Justice to the Imperial Council is ratified, to be exempted from flogging and wearing irons. Restrictions in diet and solitary confinement are to be substituted. Women who would retain the beauty with which they have been endowed should avoid peppered soups, stews, game pates, ragouts, and spices. Women of nervous and sanguine temperament should restrict themselves to a diet of eggs, milk, bread, fruit, light broths and crustacea. Use fine cotton and a one-inch needle to mend gloves. Regular glove sets, containing a skein of colored cottons, a paper of glover's needles, a celluloid darning and a wax clover, can be bought at any notion counter for twenty-five cents. It will last a family of girls until they are all married. There are quite a number of women in New York who earn their living by taking in "baby boarders." These little tenants are anything but a burden to their foster parents, many of whom are widows or old maids who have passed the frivolous age and get a great deal of comfort out of a baby guest.