

WANTED.

Wanted—A Man—who is gentle and just; A man who is upright and true to his trust; Who cares more for honor and love than for self; And who holds his neighbor as dear as himself; Who is sober and earnest, and merry and gay; Who cheerfully shoulders the care of the day; Whose principle's high, whose integrity's strong; Whod rather do right any time than do wrong; Yet who to a sinner shows sorrow and pity; Do you think I might find such a man in the city?

Wanted—a Woman—no esint, understand; But a womanly woman, who on every hand Sheds the lustre of purity, goodness and grace; Who carries her loveliness stamped on her face; Whose wisdom's intuitive, insight is deep; Who makes living sunshine where life's shadows creep; Whose poised in her little world's centre, and who Is gentle, responsive, and tender and true; Whose sweetness and graciousness fit like a gown; Do you think I might find such a one in the town? —Metaphysical Magazine.

"UNTO THIS LAST."

By W. J. Roe.

AS so many others did, I knew "Old Howls" in a casual way, as a note broker of the meanest class. He was always untidy, always in a hurry, never anything else but thin, clad, even in the depth of winter, and carried constantly—with a loud laugh and painfully forced jollity that had won him his epithet, "Howls"—a haggard, hunted expression. Jacob Howells' reputation, even when I first knew him on the Street, was quite "off color," and the color had worn off more and more as years went on. He and I never had any business transactions for two reasons, both valid—I had no spare cash to loan, and when I borrowed—which was seldom—it was not on collateral of the sort requiring the big "shave," out of which this man and his kind made their sparse and precarious profits. It was growing dark on a raw day last February that, crossing Nassau street on my way toward the elevated, I saw Howells in charge of an officer. Having heard that he had been concerned late in several pieces of "sharp practice," the fact that he was now in custody did not seem surprising. I was going by with no more attention than may be implied by a brief thought of commiseration ("Poor chap, I hope he'll get out of the scrape"), when I heard him say pleadingly: "For God's sake, wait just five minutes more." His tone was so imploring, so pitiful, and it seemed so sincere as to some hope in a little delay, that I overcame the dastardly conviction of prudence, turned right about, and went up to him. "Is there anything I can do for you, Mr. Howells?" I asked, not, I fear, cordially, but coldly, my manner instinctively modulated as to imply that presumption on his part would scarcely be tolerated. "Yes," he answered eagerly, "there is, if you are willing to take a little—just a little—trouble. As you see, I have got into a little scrape (he laughed grimly), and I have sent a boy for my lawyer. I'm afraid it's now late he's gone home. Now, would you mind going to my flat (he named the street and number), and tell my wife that I have been called away suddenly, but will be back to-morrow—and she handed me a five-dollar bill give her that." Of course I agreed to do what he wished, though his flat was far over on the upper east side, while my home was on the west. Howells clutched my hand hard, "Thank you, my God, but I do thank you," and we parted. I turned back down Wall Street, and took the east side elevated at Hanover Square. While I waited for the train I began to snow, and by the time we reached Fourteenth street a heavy snowstorm had set in. At Fourteenth street there was a long stop, and at the end of perhaps fifteen minutes the guard opened the door. "All out," he shouted, "this car goes no further!" I soon discovered that there was a fire on the block above. The surface line was blocked also, so I made my way across to the Second Avenue line. There were delays here also, so that it was quite late before I reached the street where Howells lived. In the meantime the storm had gathered strength; the wind blew fiercely, and the mingled snow and sleet beat full into my face as I made my way toward the tall tenement to which I had been directed. I found the number at last; one of these immense, semi-detached apartment houses, a horror to look upon, much more to be all one could call "home." Pushing the button of the very topmost flat, the door opened instantly, and, covered with snow, I tolled up the stairs. On the upper landing stood a woman, who exclaimed before she recognized me: "Oh, Jake, dear Jake, I am so relieved!" Suddenly she stopped, seeing a stranger, and, clasping her hands, her face, as I could see even in the obscurity, turned ghastly white. "Is this Mrs. Howells?" I asked. "Yes," she gasped, evidently overcome with apprehension, "yes, please tell me, have you word from my husband? Has—has—anything happened?" As quickly as possible I relieved her anxiety by delivering my message and the bill. I would have gone then at once; but Mrs. Howells urged me to come in. "It was so kind of you to come, and such a dreadful night. Mr. Howells is not strong. Girls (she continued joyously, your father is all right; he was obliged to go out of town." I had not said this, but let it pass. The little room was a charming picture of modest refinement and homelikeness. Two young women, who had been sitting by a lamp, one engaged in needlework, the other, having laid down a book, rose and greeted me. Ladies, all of them, that was evident, as well as was the deep affection—almost adoration—for the man whom, till that hour, I had known as one who could not have been classed as respectable, much less as a gentleman. It was now, however, quite apparent—that desperate gap between the man of the outside world and of the home, and the hideous struggle he was engaged in with the wolf of poverty and to keep the little family together. The next day Howells came to my office. He looked even more disreputable than ever after a night in jail,

for. If I pull through—all right; if not—well, and he laughed hoarsely, "all right, any way. The fact is, I slipped out. No one knew I'd left the flat—or, for that matter, my bed. The doctor said if I came out this way day it would be the end of Jake Howells. But if you knew, Mr. —, how I've worked and scurried and gone with-out to save that policy for Polly and the girls, you'd say I was right—dead right. They call me a honry old reprobate, but I say that was right—dead right." About dawn the next morning Howells died. The grief of the three women who loved him was agonizing. If he had been the most respectable citizen it could hardly have been more so. In due time the policy was paid. Mrs. Howells sent for me, and gave me the thirty dollars. "Mr. Howells told me to be sure and repay you, and to say how very, very grateful he was," she said between her sobs.

As every man of letters must know—and abide by perhaps at his perils—moral tales are quite out of date. Inartistic though it be and unwise, yet the writer feels that he would be false to a higher duty than that of providing an "available" manuscript if he left this brief record without word of comment. Moral! Great Heaven! How certain, how numerous, how eager they are, justling one another to be told, to be stamped vividly, effectively upon the cringing flesh of an age professing such high ideals in theory, and in practice crucifying them all! What right had I to gratitude? As much—yes, just as much as he to the opportunity to gain an honest livelihood, untroubled by the ever-waiting spectre of temptation and of crime. The whole range and verge and scope of sociology—aye, and of theology, too—are bound up in the story of the "honry old reprobate," who yet, after all, followed the Master, and "gave his life for the sheep."—New York Times.

A Curious Will. The curious will case about which there was much talk in Munich last week savors more of the good old fairy tale days of "once upon a time" than of this modern and undomestic generation. Herr X was an eccentric old bachelor who lived in a country town in Bavaria. When he died he left a will with instructions that it was not to be opened till five years after his death. His nearest relatives—a brother and sister with a schoolgirl daughter apiece—waited with impatience till the time should elapse, for it was known that the old gentleman had amassed a small fortune by successful lottery speculations. At last the will was opened and the contents made known to the expectant families. A certain proportion of the money was left to various charities; the rest was to be divided equally between the two nieces on condition that each of the girls become a maid servant in a respectable Munich family and remain in service for a year, at the end of which time the legacies were to be paid over, provided the would-be heiresses were able to produce an excellent character from the mistresses they had served during the year of probation. One of the nieces has made a virtue of necessity and is serving her kitchen apprenticeship with a good grace; the other, unable to support the ignominy of donning cap and apron, has refused to fulfill the conditions of the will, and her father is disputing its validity on the ground of the old man's insanity.—London Tatler.

In the Eyes of Their Servants. A great many people live to please their servants. They save and pinch in order that they may spread themselves before butler, maid and cook. And, poor fools, they do not perceive that butler, maid and cook thoroughly understand the situation. But, seriously, trained servants are marvelous critics. There is a family in our swellest avenue who will admit that they also are qualified teachers. Good manners are acquired by children in imitation of well-bred parents; they are acquired by scrub adults through social attrition. Mr. and Mrs. F., who came here from the West three years ago with hundreds of robes, money very wisely loaned upon their servants, for that education in good behavior or etiquette which had been denied them in the long period of their poverty. The butler they engaged was formerly in the home of an epicure of great wealth. They paid him \$7000 a year and a commission on the menu. One maid was tempted from a leader of the Four Hundred, another was imported from Paris, where she had attended the Comtesse Q. Fabulous wages were paid. The footman came from a fashionable club, receiving three times his former wages. From these people the Westerners learned "manners." And they are to-day better behaved than many millionaires in the social manager who were born in the purple.—New York Press.

Hysteria in Dogs. Nerves are the disease of the present day among human beings, but I did not know till recently that hysteria is also a malady of dogs. A friend of mine owned a dog which suddenly one day was seized with an attack of nerves. Since then it has been very ill, wandering incessantly round and round the room, refusing food, but still recognizing its owner. Another little dog suffered from hysteria in consequence of fright from railway traveling, and it really seems as though civilization, in rendering dogs more delicate and more susceptible, had done them a distinct physical injury.—London Graphic.

Their Experience as Travelers. There is no city in the world in which so large a proportion of the residents have had wide and varied experience in travel and observation as Salt Lake City. The explanation of this lies in the fact that a large proportion of the young men in the Mormon Church are sent to foreign countries, where, after learning the language, they preach as missionaries. These return with cosmopolitan experiences, a broad outlook and greatly augmented knowledge.

Senator Jones Not Native Born. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, about to close thirty years of service in the United States Senate, is one of five members of the upper house not a native of this country.



Her Clothes Prevailing New York Styles—alter Design by May Mantou

New York City.—Gowns cut in princess style are exceedingly becoming to many figures and make most satisfactory home gowns. The admirable May



PRINCESS GOWN.

Mantou model shown fits snugly and smoothly and becomes simple or elaborate as material and trimming are one or the other. As illustrated it is designed for morning wear and is made of cashmere in a pretty shade of beige, is simply stitched with corticelli silk and finished with gold buttons.

The gown consists of fronts, backs, side backs and under-arm gorges. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and all the portions flare freely



EXCEEDINGLY SMART BLOUSE JACKET.

at the lower portion, so giving the fashionable effect. At the neck is a simple turn-over collar. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, ten and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or seven and a half yards forty-four inches wide, when material has figure or nap; ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, when material has neither figure or nap.

Woman's Blouse Jacket. Blouse coats with stole finish are among the features of the latest styles and are exceedingly smart both for the entire costume and the separate wrap. The stylish May Mantou model shown in the large drawing is suited to both purposes, but, in the case of the original, is made of tulle, in soft gray stitched with corticelli silk, and combined with stole and belt of Oriental embroidery and makes part of a costume. The blouse consists of fronts, back and under-arm gorges. The back is plain and without fullness but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. The cuffs, which are optional, are attached to the stole which is then applied over the neck and fronts. The blouse portions are seamed to the lower edge, but these last can be omitted and the blouse finished with the belt if preferred. The sleeves are the full ones of the season with roll-over cuffs. The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide a two and a half yards fifty-two inches wide, with three-quarter yards eighteen inches wide for stole.

Blind Velvets as Diadems. A white clip hat has a high coronet-shaped brim, with the edge cut in deep curves and bent carefully to stand upright like a diadem. This is veiled with a soft covering of fine batiste heavily embroidered with floral border deep enough to reach from the upper edge, nearly to the bottom.—Below this the batiste is softly gathered into shape. The embroidery stands out well and resembles a crown of flowers or garland around the face, when it is executed in rose pink, pale blue or mauve. A small loop-hole of black velvet ribbon is set low down on the left side, almost directly resting on the hair of the wearer.



FANCY WAIST. Forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

ELEVEN millions of intelligent, courageous men. That is the military strength of the United States.

With the enactment of the new National Guard law the country, during a term of peace, is placed on a stronger military footing than ever before in its history. Some idea of the immensity of this force can be appreciated when it is realized that this number would make eleven armies as large as that magnificent host of seasoned veterans under the command of the indomitable and matchless Grant at the close of the war between the States.

European nations may well ponder over the significant fact that in the twinkling of an eye Uncle Sam could place an army in the field which could not be duplicated and which would challenge the admiration of the civilized world. While the idea of a large standing army is repugnant to the American mind, it is true, nevertheless, that the United States has approached nearer to a standing army than ever before. It is prepared to defend the Monroe Doctrine, the maintenance of which many leading statesmen believe will precipitate the next war. Under the new law this vast army, thoroughly armed, equipped and trained for the serious business of war, can be mustered almost instantly. At present the naval force of the United States is exceeded only by that of Great Britain and France.

According to the recent reports of the adjutant-general of the States to the Secretary of War the exact available strength of the United States is 10,853,596. Of this number, 118,255 is organized. The regular army consists of 35,000 men. Thus there are 15,323 men actually under arms and this force forms a nucleus which is susceptible of indefinite expansion. A thorough understanding of the excellent military position of the United States will be had when it is known that the new law provides for equipping the National Guard with modern arms; for practice marches; for field manoeuvres with the regular troops; for target practice; for the same formation and tactics now in force in the regular establishment, and for generous appropriations to be expended in carrying the new law into effect. Wonders are expected of it, and the mistakes of the Spanish war will be avoided. The laws providing for rotation in the staff departments and the new general staff of the army will also contribute largely toward bringing about these excellent results.

A brief review of the salient features of the new National Guard law will show exactly what Congress has done for the defense of the nation. It provides that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied citizen who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age. Government officials and members of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized whose creed forbids its members to participate in war are exempt from military service. The organization, armament and discipline of the militia will be the same as that of the regular army. When the United States is invaded or in danger of rebellion against the authority of the United States, or the President is unable with other forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union, it is lawful for the President to call forth, for a period of not exceeding nine months, the militia force deemed necessary to repel the invasion, suppress a rebellion or enable him to execute the laws. He is vested with authority to send troops from one State to another to suppress riots which the local authorities cannot control.

When the militia of more than one State is needed the President may, in his discretion, apportion the force among the States. When in actual service the militia will receive the same pay as the regulars. Every officer or man who is found fit for duty after the President calls the troops in the field will be court-martialed if he refuses to present himself.

There will be appointed an adjutant-general for every State, who will report to the Secretary of War the condition of the militia and make observations for the information of Congress. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the Governors, standard magazine arms with bayonets and the other accessories used by the regulars for the equipment of the militia in exchange for the antiquated arms. Ammunition will also be provided. To provide for arming the troops an appropriation of \$5,000,000 is set aside.

Authority is given to the Secretary of War to provide for the payment of the militia, on the request of the Governors, in the compensation matters and the field instruction of the regular army at or near any military post, camp, lake or seacoast defense of the United States. The militia will also participate in practice not less than twenty-four times with the regular army. When thus engaged they will receive the same pay as the regular force and will be provided with subsistence and transportation.

Officers of the organized militia, when authorized by the President, may attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, and they will receive travel allowances, quarters or commutation of quarters. Military publications, stores, supplies and material of war will be furnished to State troops at the cost price. Officers of the regular army may be detailed to duty with the militia for purposes of instruction. Troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp in the United States may be furnished with ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice, and this instruction will be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for the purpose by the proper military commander. When an officer, non-commissioned or private, of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disease received or incurred in the service of the United States he will be entitled to all the

benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and if death results from wounds or disabilities the widow and children will be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws.

For the purpose of obtaining a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which hereafter may be authorized, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is directed to convene boards of officers from time to time at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States. These boards shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who have served in the regular army, in any of the volunteer forces or in the organized militia, or citizens who have pursued regular courses of instruction in any military school or college of the United States or been graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the army or navy has been detailed as superintendent.

These examinations will be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War and especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant will be considered a part of the examination. At the end of each examination the board will certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office which it deems him qualified to fill, and upon approval by the President the names of the persons certified to will be inscribed in a register kept in the War Department for that purpose.

The persons so certified and registered will, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress other than a force composed of the organized militia. The President may authorize persons from this class to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point, and to receive from the appropriations for the support of the army the same allowances and commutations as provided for officers of the organized militia.

No person will be commissioned a second lieutenant after he has passed the age of thirty, or first lieutenant after thirty-five, or captain after forty, or major after forty-five, or colonel after fifty-five. These appointments will be distributed proportionately among the various States contributing the volunteer force. They will not include appointment to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion or regiment or the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the Governor of a State.

It will be seen that ample provisions have been made by Congress for training a vast and efficient army which can be called upon in any emergency and which can be trained at comparatively little expense to the Government.—New York Press.

CURIOS FACTS.

While an Edinburgh woman was chopping wood a nail flew out and completely buried itself in her throat. It was located by the aid of X-rays and removed.

Irish is today the living tongue of almost as many people as speak Welsh, Greek, Servian, Bulgarian, Norwegian or Danish. In Galway alone are 17,838 persons who can speak nothing but Irish.

That meteors contain gold has been demonstrated before the Royal Society of New South Wales. This suggests that the thousands of tons of meteoric dust which fall upon the earth each year deposit gold everywhere.

A twenty-five story building is to be erected in New York City 100 feet square, and on land worth \$100 a square foot, or \$1,000,000 for 100 square feet. The building, 325 feet high, will cost only \$1,400,000, only forty per cent, more than the land. Offices are expected to rent for \$2 a square foot—\$800 for a room twenty feet square.

In Berlin a parrot cyclist is drawing great crowds of admirers. The bird conducts itself like an experienced rider, working with its feet the pedals of a diminutive machine whose grooved tires run along a tight rope. With its beak it manages the handle bar. It carries along another parrot hanging on a trapeze beneath, and thus maintains perfect equilibrium.

An entertaining incident occurred on the roof of a London coach one morning recently. As the vehicle was proceeding over Blackfriars Bridge a seagull took his stand on the roof and took little or no notice of his fellow-passengers. He rode several blocks and a young working girl opened a parcel containing her day's food and gave the gull some bread, which it ate with avidity.

Many strange school customs prevail in China. The girls in that country seldom go to school unless they are children of very rich people. School work begins before daylight, and after studying their lessons aloud for two hours the pupils recite them. They then go home to breakfast, after which they return and study again till dinner time. In the afternoon they go again to school to prepare lessons for the following days. By this time it is night. This goes on every day of the week, for there is no such thing as the Sunday holiday.

Just Like Any Common Kid. When little Prince George of Wales was baptized the other day he yelped like a young wild cat and seemed to be half scared to death. Royalty, says the Chicago Record-Herald, has to grow on a person like whiskers and some other things.