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CHARITY HOSPITAL.

SAD SCENES AMONG AN UNFORTUNATE CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Mission Work on Blackwell's Island. Nine Hundred Sufferers Under One Roof—A Dying Girl—Noble Deeds Charity—Outside Work.

The ladies of the mission gathered up their packages and papers and divided in two parties—one to visit the penitentiary and do there the beautiful work which Elizabeth Fry initiated, the other to the Charity hospital, and with the latter I went. A small room is set apart there for the use of the mission. The tables in it were already covered with baskets of fruit, glasses of jelly, bottles of beef tea, cans of oysters, and various other delicacies. By each basket lay a number of papers and religious tracts. After brief religious services the ladies separated, each taking her own basket and reading matter to the ward she was assigned to. Here, under this one roof, are 900 human beings, in every conceivable stage of suffering The pangs of poverty are increased a hundred fold when disease seizes in its cruel clutches the unlucky victim Few people are fortunate enough to escape the knowledge. Most, indeed, can recollect season of physical w sure, there was a s windows, skilled care tions, doctors who said disguised their doses, de appeared by magic, and genious surprises to cre win a smile. With all like a shudder comes ov thought of a repetition of t

To go through a ward in the pital convinces you that misery has yet to be master of us Imagine yourself on lumpy bed, the light from windows beating in your eyeb of the convalescents shuffling fling over the bare floor, the whole walls, devoid of even a wall paper to be deciphered, the callous young, to whom you are but a bit of exper and the food such that if well stomach and senses would revolt at As to flowers, books colors, they come on

After all no amou

ticular that made a profound upon me—a girl in the last stages of con sumption Illness had robbed her face of the coar The chos succo

United b host of

ater isn't one bit good. Please gi

"All right, I'll go, and I'll just make some one give me a job to earn an apple for you." Willie looked quite fierce as he made this threat; then, taking his ritalin hat, he started down the stairs.

"I wouldn't wonder'n my old hat keeps me from getting work," he soliloquized soberly, "but how's a fellow to get no hats an' things when nobody won't hire him? Let his dear mother scrub 'em out on the washboard, maybe. Hum, I'd be ashamed of a hat got in that way."

The hot sun beat down upon him as he passed along the street, and he kept thinking and thinking of the little Nellie waiting for the apple. Yes, he must get one for her somehow. But How? That was the question that puzzled him.

His face brightened as he reached Madison avenue, for he had seen a man unloading a cart of apples at the Widow Hopkins' only the day before.

"She'll want some one to cut Mr. Apple for her," he thought joyously, "for, of course, a woman can't cut wood."

He ran up the steps and rang the door bell. He had just rung, having come on the same errand as himself, and, of course, the Widow Hopkins engaged the larger boy to do the work.

Hello, Willie Plunkett; come and have a game of ball," called one of Willie's mates, for this boy Willie was the finest ball or any other game and all enjoyed his society.

It was a great temptation, I assure you, but Willie had no thought of yielding. Remembering that he was "the head of the family," he replied emphatically:

"I can't. I'm looking for a job."

An old woman was going by, and, hearing these words from the lips of a very child, she turned and scrutinized his face closely.

Just at that moment—was it an accident or do you think she did it purposely?—her foot slipped, and away rolled several brown paper bundles she was carrying in her arms.

"Dear me! Dear me! What ever shall I do?" she exclaimed in dismay.

Quick as a flash Willie sprang to her assistance.

"Did you sprain your ankle, marm?" he asked, solicitously, as he carefully brushed the dust from one of the parcels with his jacket sleeve.

"I suppose you want to be paid for picking up my packages?" she quickly said, in a sharp, squeaky voice, that exactly matched her thin, sharp face with its long nose and keen gray eyes.

Willie's sensitive face flushed a vivid scarlet.

"I'd be ashamed to take pay for picking up a lady's bundles for her, he said, his young voice swelling with indignation.

"You would, eh! I thought you were looking for a job!"

"And so I am, marm. I'm the head of a family and my little sick sister wants an orange real bad, but I wouldn't think of—of taking advantage of any one's accident, marm, for anything."

He paused for breath after the effort it had taken to make such an elderly lady understand, and there was a sly twinkle in the old eyes, but Willie

"Where she left you there'd be a job waiting for you."

"She did!" exclaimed Willie, explosively, his eyes round with amazement. "Did she have a cross looking face, and a scoldy voice, and eyes that look a fellow right through and"——

"Why, no, she didn't," interrupted Nellie. "She had the loveliest old face ever was, and the sweetest voice and the kindest blue eyes. She only stopped about a minute, but I shall never forget her, never! And she is going to take me to ride in her carriage some day, and—oh, Willie Plunkett, I do really believe that she is our fairy godmother."

"So do I," said Willie solemnly. "If she can change herself like that she must be something of that sort. I believe I'll take the basket right back before the 'good fortune' all vanishes again."

"Do, Willie," entreated Nellie, as she set her white teeth into a juicy apple.

When Willie delivered the basket at the store he found that the "good fortune" had not vanished. He was given a position in the store, with a salary of $2 a week to commence with, and a promise of higher wages as he learned the business.

"I feel as though it is too much, sir," said Willie, modestly.

"Look for the head of a family,'" replied the proprietor, quizzically.

The time came when Willie saw only the smile and kindly eyes of the fairy godmother, as both children loved to call her, and her voice was always gentle in speaking to him, and he wondered how it could ever have sounded harsh and ardant.

Under her fairy touches the extreme poverty of the Plunketts vanished and comforts found their way into their humble home. A hundred better things came to them, all as the result of Willie's thoughtfulness in gathering up those scattered bundles.—R. H. Thorpe in Golden Era.

Hard and Soft Water.

Cooks do not understand the different effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking meat and vegetables. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable cellulose. Many vegetables, as corn, boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the flavor is boiled out. The addition of salt often checks this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain the peculiar flavoring principle, besides such nutritious matter as might be lost in soft water. For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is the best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling where the juices should be retained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.—Journal of Chemistry.

Sick Folks in Florida.

Some of the sick ones who went to Florida last winter have returned, and are commenting upon the avalanche of cures that were recommended for their consideration. All the old timers at St. Augustine had books full of prescriptions that were warranted to cure anything, from a heartache to patching a pair of goloshes. "My!" said one of the returned patients, "if I had taken a hundredth part of the nostrums thrust upon me, I would have been in Cypress Hills months ago."—New York Sun.

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Stanford's University and Coo

I asked as to the Stanford u and Senator Stanford showed m the photographs of the building are today. He has photographs every month showing the progre building, and these last photogra that it is only a little above thu tion. The design of this univers the shape of three quadrangles will have a half mile of covered c The only high feature of the bu the chapel tower, and the Spanish. The building will c about 600 feet by 300 be about an acre, a that covered by t ton. There's man, ground is set; mother!"

side and held a on him, during often at Willie, bundles which the had been carrying home, carriage had not come for her the moment she expected. Presently she came up to him.

"This gentleman is going to send those things to my house, free of charge," she said, "and as a 'penny saved is two earned' I think I'll let him do it."

Without another word she walked out the door, and took a seat in a carriage that had just driven up.

Willie choked, and two big, round tears over his cheeks, in spite of his brave to keep them back. He had been are of an apple for Nellie, and the pointment was bitter indeed.

fine gentleman saw it all, but he promised that queer little old mother something, and he let poor disappointed Willie go away without one cheering word.

Willie's hour had been wasted, and how go home without Nellie's apple to give her?

Willie Plunkett," called the moment he stepped in.

"The queerest little old woman, and she brought a lot of apples and oranges, and

"Where she left you there'd be a job waiting for you."

"She did!" exclaimed Willie, explosively, his eyes round with amazement. "Did she have a cross looking face, and a scoldy voice, and eyes that look a fellow right through and"——

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Charms and Churning.

Churning is a process that, almost more than any other in butter making, depends for being well done on the implement used.

Points of merit in a churn are: First. The agitation should be of such a character that the cream is churned by concussion rather than friction. One would suppose that the fat globule, protected for the time being in a liquid, would stand agitation of any sort; but when we remember that one churn will bring the butter in five minutes, which would not come in thirty minutes in another churn, we can conceive of it being possible to over agitate cream in churning. Whatever may be the effect at the beginning of churning, it is without question that when cream begins to "break" and butter to "form," the character of the agitation may be such as to injure the grain of the butter. It is the experience of butter makers that some churns destroy the grain and make the butter greasy. Another question is settled. It is not the slow churns which injure the grain of butter, but the quick churns. The slow churns are the churns without inside fixtures; the quick churns are the churns with dashers.

Second. A churn should give its contents uniform agitation. The cream should be churned all alike and the butter come as near as possible at the same time. This is important for quantity as well as quality of butter. When all the cream is agitated alike, more of the cream is churned without some of it being over churned. When butter all comes at the same time there is less waste of butter in buttermilk in draining or washing. The churn which meets this condition, is, in the opinion of many, a churn without dashers.

Ease of working is a very important essential in a churn. It was the hard work of churning that brought into favor the quick churns that have spoiled so much butter. The movable body churns are doubtless the easier churns to work of the two classes. Among these the revolving churn, if rightly constructed, is easier than the oscillating churn, especially for large quantities.

Ventilation is essential in a churn. When cream is first subjected to agitation, especially if it be at all sour, it evolves gas. This gas should be allowed to escape; both for sake of easy churning and quality of butter. With the old dash churn the ventilation was easy—through a loose and open cover. The revolving churn, which bears off the palm in perhaps all other respects, is the weakest of all in this point. To prevent loss of butter, when using a revolving churn, when not otherwise provided for, to stop occasionally, pull out the stopple or plug and let the gas escape. This is done frequently in the beginning of the process. Afterward it is not so necessary. Some churns have patented arrangements for this purpose.

Children in a Hotel.

Children in hotel or boarding house are like wild birds in a cage, deprived of their right to fly and swoop and skim the air and to swell their throats almost to bursting with unchecked song. The wild bird droops and mopes and mournfully twitters, instead of singing, and grows disheveled and dirty and unlovely, and the caged child grows weedy and pallid and constrained in its movements and pert and assured in its manners, and before it is adolescent it is a little world weary manikin, blase of all amusements, superfluous to those not so wealthy or so well dressed or so fashionable as its parents and their friends, cynical and agnostic in all its views.—Mrs. Frank Leslie in Philadelphia Times.

German Universities.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-five students have attended the twenty universities of Germany during the winter session which has just closed. At Berlin there were 5,478, at Munich 3,414, and at Leipsic 3,288. Bonn is seventh, with 1,119 students, and Heidelberg is only thirteenth, with 832. Rostock comes last, with 340. Only 1,644 of the students were foreigners. Of the whole, 8,735 students belong to the philosophical faculty, 6,650 to the medical, 5,791 to the theological, and 5,762 to the juristic.

A Novel Scarf Pin.

A novel design was shown to a reporter by a manufacturer, which took the form of a skull mounted upon the top of a stout pin and connected therewith by a fine gold chain. The wearer, by gently pulling the chain, causes the lower jaw of the skull to drop, while two small diamond eyes fall into the sockets, thus giving the observer an inclination to feel uneasy by its ghastly appearance. These pins are expensive, the price depending entirely upon the size of the diamond used.—New York Mail and Express.

Washington Correspondents.

The correspondents, as a rule, are high toned gentlemen, and a corruptionist would sooner think of approaching a congressman with bribes than them. Many of them receive salaries as large as those of the congressmen, and the only great difference in the two positions is that the correspondent is here as long as he does good work, and the congressman's head goes off, as a rule, at the end of two or four years.

The trade in birds for women's hats was so enormous last year that a single London dealer admitted that he sold 2,000,000 of small birds of every kind and color. At one auction in one week there were sold 6,000 birds of paradise, 5,000 impeyan pheasants, 400,000 humming birds, and other birds from North and South America, and 800,000 feathered skins from India.

You will sometimes see a man planting trees around his place for the shade; and, at the same time, you will see another cutting down all the trees around his house because they produce too much shade.

GERMANY'S SCHOOLS.

THE GRADES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE EMPIRE.

Social and Scholastic Distinctions Rigidly Enforced — Vigorous Discipline Maintained — Politeness Toward Teachers. The Switch as an Assistant—Bad Marks.

Private schools are but few in Germany compared to their number in this country, and most parents send their children to the government schools. These are divided into various kinds, according to the studies and to the social conditions of the students—gymnasia, attended by boys who propose pursuing classic studies, real schools, devoted to mathematics and economical studies rather than to classics (the word "real studien" means essential, economical or polytechnical studies), higher burger schools (citizens' schools), where the prices for attendance are even smaller than the very modest ones paid in the two first named; lower burger schools, for sons of still less wealthy people, and, at last, free schools, whose students pay nothing. The girls have higher daughter schools, where the instruction and prices are highest, though the latter are very moderate, indeed. Next in rank are the plain daughter schools; while such young ladies as cannot pay any school money at all attend, like their brothers, those anomalously called free schools.

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS.

You see, there is a most orthodox distinction between "higher daughters" and the girls who must be satisfied with being "daughters" without the adjective. There being but a slight difference between the extent and number of studies taught in either kind of school, it is plain that the distinction made is caused by social prejudice. The students of the gymnasia are never at peace with those of the real schools, but admit them to be their equals. They treat the boys of the burger schools with contempt, and this without going into the details of higher or lower. But for a gymnasiast to walk with or talk to a boy of a free school, or to have anything to do with him, except fighting, would be considered by parents, teachers and companions as unbecoming and offensively low conduct. The girls, too, have pronounced opinions as to the proper sphere for a "higher daughter" or for a "lower" one, or for one who is neither higher nor lower, but so exceedingly poor as to be called "free." Free from pride and prejudice, I suppose.

[illegible] they enters the lowest class of the gymnasium, called "Sexta," when he is about 8 years of age. The next class is called "Quinta," then "Quarta," "Tertia," "Secunda" and "Prima." When he has toiled through all of these he tries to pass the very difficult "Abiturienten examen." He has now an exclusive and thorough education, and may enter a university. If he has successfully passed the examination he is then allowed to become a soldier. That is to say, he would have to join the army anyway, but when he has attended the gymnasium or real school up to "Secunda," he enters the ranks as a "volunteer," being only compelled to serve during one year, and in Germany to be forced to be a soldier for no longer than one year may be considered equal to volunteering in any other country.

RIGOROUS DISCIPLINE.

I have mentioned the rigorous discipline of German schools. This discipline can be maintained only by the co-operation of the parents with the teachers. A well regulated system of reward and punishment, with a careful surveillance, holds the boys under control. If a parent does not agree with some of the severe penalties inflicted upon the boy his son is apt to be expelled for fear of his undermining the discipline. School begins about 7 a. m. At five minutes past that hour the doors are closed and those who are late are not admitted, but punished the next day. The boys await their teachers in their respective class rooms. When the teacher enters they all rise as one boy and never think of sitting down before the teacher motions them to do so. When he leaves they go through the same ceremony. When a boy is asked a question he rises and remains standing until he is through. No student dare to omit lifting his cap when meeting any teacher of the school on the street. The teachers of all classes up to "Tertia" are furnished with a reed or switch, which is a cheap and ever ready assistant. A refractory boy is ordered to stretch his hand out, the palm upward, and before he knows it he has got such a whack as will beat an entire Latin grammar at once into his head.

It is not invariably through the hand, however, that science and literature are made to enter a boy's brain. Some teachers consider the ears to be the best medium, while others give preference to the boys' backs as presenting the broadest surface. Bad marks are given as the lightest punishment, with the silent understanding that two of them be equal to one thrashing. When a boy is kept in after schooltime his parents are at once notified of the fact. Not unfrequently a parent gets a notice that his son is to stay at school, not for a certain number of hours, but of days. Every school has a jail, called "Carcer." From one to eight or more days of school prison is a punishment for graver offenses. If incurred repeatedly, the boy is expelled. This punishment deprives him from being admitted to any other public school throughout the country. While in the school jail the boy has to pay for his board. He is then in charge of the porter or "custos" of the school.—Philadelphia Times.

Dishes of the Spaniards.

Among peculiar dishes which form the food of Spaniards are odd combinations, in which black beans, dried codfish and dried red peppers are the chief ingredients. To almost every dish a Spaniard adds red, black and white pepper, and onion, garlic and olive oil.—Good Housekeeping.

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y first-class Stock Companies represented. Premium Notes. No Assessment

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE undersigned having made ample preparation for the accommodation of the public would respectfully announce that he will furnish boarding and lodging at the rate of seventy-five cents a day or twenty-five cents a meal. Stabling and feed for horses furnished cheap. Those not having tried his table are respectfully invited to call, and [illegible]