

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Peculiar Rainbow—Lazy—Professional Faith—Ma and Pa—Money Talks—Proof Positive—Conjugal Amenities, Etc., Etc.

He called to see her rainy nights.
When streets are wet, deserted and still,
As rain dissolved the pretty sights,
He liked to gaze upon it with.

She called him sweet, endearing names
Until she found him mean and low,
To visit only when it rains
And now she calls him her rain-bow.

MA AND PA.
First Small Boy—"What does your ma do when you lie to her?"
Second Small Boy—"She tells pop I take after him."—Good News.

PROOF POSITIVE.
Melinda—"Pa, that young man, Mr. Charity, is awful fond of kissing."
Pa—"How did you find that out, you naughty girl?"
Melinda—"I had it from his own lips, pa."—Comic.

ENCOURAGEMENT.
Cleverton—"You know, it's a funny thing, but every time I've called on Miss Pinkerly lately, she has been out."
Dashaway (brightly)—"Well, never mind, old man. Come around with me some time."—Life.

WILL NOT LEND WASH TUBS.
Mrs. Black—"What do you think of our near neighbor?"
Mrs. Brown—"That's just what I think of her."
Mrs. Black—"What?"
Mrs. Brown—"That she's 'near.'"
Yankee Blade.

CONJUGAL AMENITIES.
Mrs. Robinson—"I have been sitting for a photograph, you know. Here are the proofs. Are they good likenesses, do you think?"
Mr. R.—"How can I tell, my dear? You know I never saw your face in response."—Boston Transcript.

PROFESSIONAL FAITH.
Mrs. Nervous—"I see so little improvement in my husband that I have concluded to call in another physician. I trust you will not feel offended?"
Doctor—"Not at all. He's a very sick man, and I doubt if any doctor can make him worse."—Once-A-Week.

MONEY TALKS.
"You look worn," said the Five Dollar Bill to the Silver Dollar.
"You are changed, yourself," replied the Silver Dollar.
And then the Englishman who held both of them in his hand burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.—Truth.

THE ECONOMY OF DELAY.
His hand—"Have you done your best to economize this month, Mary, as I requested?"
Wife (brightly)—"Oh, yes; I spoke to the grocer, the butcher and the landlord, and got them to put off presenting their bills till next month."—New York Press.

A TRUTHFUL GIRL.
Coras—"What you going to marry, Fred Hippie?"
Madge—"Yes."
Coras—"Why, not long ago you said you would not marry him if he were the last man in the world."
Madge—"Well, I've kept my word. He isn't."—Judge.

SUSPICIOUS.
Young Wife—"Why, George, aren't you going to eat your pudding?"
Young Husband—"Is this made from Mrs. Tomstone's recipe?"
Young Wife—"Yes, dear George."
Young Husband—"Then, my dear, I cannot touch it! Mrs. Tomstone has already buried four husbands."—Judge.

EASILY AMUSED.
Young Man—"I have been—er—very attentive to your daughter for some time, and she—er—has listened favorably to my suit. If you will give your consent, I will do my best to make her happy."
Mr. Olddaddy—"Oh, that's easy enough, my dear young friend, easy enough. Just give her a blank check book to fill out as she pleases."—New York Weekly.

NOT FLATTERING.
Old Goldbagg—"So you want to marry my daughter?"
Dedbrooke—"That's what I said."
Old Goldbagg—"Well, of all the impudence! She is rich, and you are poor; she is young and handsome, and you are neither."
Dedbrooke—"I admit that in money and age and looks she has the advantage of me; but just think what her people are!"—Boston Jester.

WORTH KEEPING.
Father of Family—"Madam, what does this mean? Our daughter is alone in the parlor with a young man, and it's after eleven o'clock! I shall go right down and kick the fellow out."
Mother (quietly)—"She came up about half an hour ago and asked for two pairs of scissors."
"What! What in creation did she want them for?"
"She said she was going to help him clip coupons."
"Whew! I'll go right down and lock the doors so he can't get away."—Good News.

SPARE RIBS VS. PORTRY.
"Heppibah Mehitable," he said, looking

GRAND ARMY COLUMN

A WOMEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

A woman who had served as a private soldier in the ranks was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga. She fell in a charge made upon the Confederates, and as the troops immediately fell back she was left with the other wounded on the field, in the enemy's lines. As she was dressed as the other soldiers were, her sex was not discovered till she was under the surgeon's care in hospital. She was wounded in the thigh. No bones were broken, but it was a deep ugly flesh wound, as if torn by a fragment of a shell.

A day or two afterwards she was sent with a flag of truce into the Union lines. A boy about twelve years old, also severely wounded, was sent at the same time.

The sum and substance of the official message sent with them was: "As the Confederates do not use women and children in war, this woman and child, wounded in battle, are returned to you." There was great indignation in the regiment to which this woman belonged, and officers and men hastened to protest that, although she had been with them for more than a year, not one in the regiment suspected that she was a woman. She stood the long, hard marches, did full duty on the picket line and in camp, and had fought well in all the battles in which the regiment took part.

She was in the hospital at Chattanooga for some time. When she was able to bear the transportation she was removed to a hospital at Nashville. I met her there, and tried to ascertain why she had enlisted.

"Had you a husband in the regiment," I questioned.

"No."
"A lover or friend?"
"No. I didn't know any of them."
"Well, why did you enlist?"
"I thought I'd like camp life, and so I did."

"You did your share of the hard work I am told, marching, going on picket duty and chopping wood?"
"Yes. I was put on detail just like the others, and I never made any excuse. I was awfully afraid they would find me out, and then I'd have to go."
"But they did not find you out?"
"No, not till I was wounded. The most I care about now is that they won't let me go back."

"Where did you come from, and what is your real name?"
"I don't want to tell, and I shan't tell, either."

When she was able to sit up the question of clothing became an important one. The surgeon said: "She must have woman's clothes to put on."

We women from the North, gift and by purchase, provided the necessary outfit for a woman's wardrobe.

To raise some funds for her we had her photograph taken, first in the uniform of a private soldier and then dressed up as a woman. She sold them to soldiers and visitors for twenty-five cents each, and raised considerable money. I have the two I purchased, which have treasured in my war album all these years.

She was stout and muscular, with heavy features, high cheek bones, and her black abundant hair was cut very close. She was, perhaps, 26 or 28 years old, but when in her military rig looked like a beardless boy.

The time came at last when she must be dismissed from the hospital, and I was commissioned by the officers to find out all I could about her, and where she lived, as she had been more friendly to me than to the others. The interview was a long one. I can only give the main points:

"The time has come," I said, "when you must be sent out of the hospital. Where do you wish to go?"
"I'll stay in Nashville," she answered.

"But you can't stay in Nashville. This city is within the military lines, and no one can come in, stay here or go out of this town, without a pass. You have come into these lines in disguise as a soldier, but you are now known. So if you will not go willingly, you will be sent out in charge of a Provost Marshal. That is, you will be taken under arrest by the Government officers to Louisville and left there. Then what will you do? You are not strong enough to do hard work, and I doubt if you could get any work there."

"I'm awful sorry. I can't go back into the army."
You certainly cannot, the case is too well known, and recruiting officers have been warned and will be on the lookout hereafter. If you will give your name and place of residence the Government will send you home, and the trip will not cost you anything."

"I wish to go to, will you keep it a secret?"
"I will be obliged to tell the officers."
"Will you ask them not to publish it?"

"I certainly will, and I will never tell it to any one, except the officers from whom I will get the order for pass and transportation."

"I will trust you," she said. And she whispered her name and residence. Two days after that she was on her way to her home in the Northwest. I never knew what became of her.

—ANNIE WITTEMYER, in Home and Country, N. Y. City.

The girls of the Woman's College, Baltimore, have decided to don the cap and gown. They are to be worn on all college days and on all college occasions.

The slumbers of the faithful King of Spain are carefully watched over by a body of men called the Monteros de Espinosa, who guard the royal palace from sunset to sunrise.



FASHIONS IN BUTTONS.

Here is a list of the most fashionable buttons:

The most simple are of white or black mother-o-pearl, to be worn on soft, woolen materials. White mutton has always large white mother-o-pearl buttons. Tortoise-shell buttons come next in favor, on walking costumes, and are amongst our most recent novelties.

For demi-toilets we have enamel buttons, steel, engraved mother-o-pearl, carved mother-o-pearl, antique silver in Roman style and Mosaic and steel combined.

The richest buttons are of miniatures, perfect gems in their way, being set in precious stones, diamonds and pearls.—St. Louis Republic.

OIL FROM THE WOOL OF LAMBS.
The oil that is extracted from the wool of lambs is said to afford the best food that has been discovered yet for the human epidermis. Women who use it declare that they can defy wrinkles.

This is only the new telling of an old story. Everybody who has ever used old-fashioned mutton tallow—which is simply the fat of lamb or sheep tried out, knows that if properly applied it will keep the skin as soft and smooth as velvet.

The swell druggist, however, puts up the "wool fat" with cucumber cream and charges \$1 a box for it, while the economical woman trims her mutton chops of superfluous fat, tries it out in the frying pan and cools the mass in a neat little cake, and then she is supplied with face food of most nutritious quality, and the dollar bill safe in her own pocketbook instead of the druggist's.—New York News.

PERSIAN WOMEN.
Persian women are said to be unusually bright and shrewd as well as very beautiful, with dark flashing eyes and gentle, graceful manners. They are naturally active minded, with a strong poetic temperament, and a liking for art, letters and politics when they can get at them.

The Persian woman has greater power with her men folk than other Oriental women, and in most affairs of importance her influence may be distinctly traced. She is permitted to enter trades on her own account, to possess independent property, and is responsible for her own debts, and in divorce has a right to her children.

In theory then the fair Persian is well off, but practically her place is insecure, owing to the insecurity of life and property in all phases of Persian life. And in Persia the tender woman and tender child hold their religious convictions with their lives, and go to the stake or a worse death for their faith's sake.—New York Sun.

MRS. ASTOR'S UNDERWEAR.
The cedar chests in the Astor mansion, which contain the superb underwear of the queenly Mrs. Astor, are perfect household ornaments in themselves, with deep engraven gold lockers upon its surface.

Inside the chests, neatly folded in webs of choicest linen, are the dainty garments of society's queen. Each week as they leave the ironing sheet, they are laid within the chests to await the bidding of their owner.

Every article of this superb wardrobe is stitched by hand, and no materials but the purest and finest of linens and cambrics are used. They are all elaborately trimmed with lovely point and duchess laces, and the initial "A" is daintily embroidered on every article.

In the same orderly manner Mrs. Astor arranges her footwear, which is equally as exquisite; only the cedar chests have apartments moulded in which each slipper and boot sits perfectly and keeps its shape. By the way, Mrs. Astor has a pretty foot for an old lady.

Her daughters, Mrs. Coleman Dryden and Mrs. Orme Wilson, have neither of them such pretty feet, and they are generally envying their lady mother her beautiful feet and their adornments.—Courier-Journal.

COLOR TEAS.
Teas which are known by different colors, such as a "Pink Tea," "Yellow Tea," "Chocolate Tea," "Daisy Tea," or "Rose Tea" are carried on in a little different style from the ordinary teas. They are more elaborate in every way, and there is much more attention paid to uniqueness of design in decorations.

A "Yellow Tea" for instance will have the table decorated with yellow candles, lamps with yellow shades, a center-piece of yellow silk, yellow hangings from the lights above, yellow china, and all possible varieties of flowers in which yellow takes a conspicuous part—yellow pansies, yellow daisies, sun-flowers—anything and everything. The refreshments also partake of the same golden hue, oranges and lemons, orange-ice, lemon-ice, yellow peaches, yellow grapes, golden pippins, gold cake, salads with delicious creamy yellow dressing. Of course yellow is only the conspicuous color.

Decorations of nothing but dead yellow would be very trying and monotonous. But artistic taste can build up beautiful combinations with yellow as a basis. The idea of a distinctive color in decorations has obtained very materially within the past few years and it enables the more unsophisticated to do much more effective work. It is much easier to produce a good effect upon a central color, than to work merely toward that

BREAD RIOT IN DANTZIG.

GERMAN TROUBLES CONTINUE.

A Hungry Mob, Out of Work, Pillage the Baker Shops and Butcher Carts.

BERLIN, March 5.—A few days ago the hundreds of unemployed workmen of Dantzig, the capital of Western Prussia, demanded of the authorities that they be furnished with work or food. The authorities promised to do something for them, and yesterday morning over 800 men assembled, expecting to be given employment on public works. Only about 200, however, were employed, and the balance organized an impromptu meeting and bitterly denounced the authorities.

The impassioned words of the speakers and the presence of the crowd itself attracted a large number of the lower classes of the city, and the impromptu meeting soon degenerated into a mob. The excitement increased, and the suggestion that food was plenty in the shops were seized upon with avidity. The mob finally rushed through the streets, declaring they would steal rather than starve, and every baker shop they came across was looted and their contents eagerly devoured, while some of the rioters placed the bread they had seized under their coats with the intention of carrying it to their wives and children.

Loaded butchers' carts passing along the streets were seized upon, their drivers hustled away and their contents hastily divided among the mob. The police, finally, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in dispersing the rioters, but there is great excitement and further trouble is feared.

The Emperor William is much dissatisfied with the authorities for not quickly suppressing the trouble.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Unfavorable Aspects Seem to be the Feature at Present.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Neither abroad nor at home have more unfavorable conditions appeared than during the past week. Foreign selling of American securities has diminished, as the stock market has ceased to invite everybody to sell by its booming and sterling exchange has yielded a little. For the moment gold exporting is less important, though during the week \$2,000,000 has been shipped or ordered for export, and meanwhile merchandise exports continue large—for February, at New York, \$5,500,000 greater than last year. Domestic trade gradually improves even at the South. Supplies of money are everywhere ample.

It is still the fact that the two dark spots are actually caused by over-production. Cotton receipts this week have been light, but the price is only 7.08, with moderate sales. Efforts to curtail the production this week appear to meet with some success. The only possible remedy for troubles in the iron trade is to be applied, according to dispatches, by the closing of some furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys and the Chicago district. Current prices are called about the lowest on record. Southern iron being offered at \$3.75 to \$17 for No. 1, against \$16.50 to \$17.50 for Northern.

At Philadelphia wholesale trade in dry goods is satisfactory, but iron is very low. At Baltimore the grain export trade is the largest ever known. All kinds of iron and steel are weakening at Pittsburg and some puddling mills have closed, but glass is fairly active. Cleveland notes rolled iron active but weak, while improvement is seen in hardware, groceries and shoes, and dry goods trade is good. The spring jobbing trade is fair at Cincinnati. Detroit notes fair jobbing trade, some lines exceeding last year's.

The business failures during the past seven days number for the United States 238, Canada, 32, total 270, as compared with 270 failures during the week previous to the 23rd, and 235 for the corresponding week of last year.

A Shower of Worms.
LANCASTER, Pa., March 3.—Worms fell in this vicinity Tuesday morning, and the surface of the snow had the appearance of a living, moving mass. An examination showed myriads of small worms, varying from an eighth to a half an inch in length. When examined under a microscope the worms were found to be three colors, amber, black and gray. They had horns on their heads and legs the entire length of their bodies. Nothing of the kind has ever been known of here before, and every person is unable to account for the strange visitation or to say what kind of insects these are. Numbers of them have been preserved and an investigation will be made. Some persons believe they were carried here by the high winds.

THEY WANT \$6,200,000.

That Amount Will be Asked of Congress For the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congress will be asked for an appropriation approximating in the aggregate \$6,200,000 for the world's fair. Five million dollars of this amount is desired to carry on the work already begun at Chicago, and something less than \$1,200,000 is wanted by the World's Columbian commissioners to meet expenses arising under its supervision.

JUMPED THE ROPE AND DIED.

She Scored 842 Times. Two Others Under the Care of Physicians.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 7.—Lillian Weeks, aged 10, entered a rope-jumping contest with three other pupils at the Fortyfort school. Lillian jumped the rope 842 times, winning the contest, and died yesterday morning from the effects. Two of the other girls also are under the care of physicians.

Many Widows and Orphans.

OPORTO, March 5.—The storm which has raged along this coast for the past few days has caused great loss of life, particularly among the fishermen. In addition to many single men, upward of 38 married men are known to have perished, leaving their wives and fully 250 children in poverty. There is much suffering among them.

THE OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The oil market the past week was dull and featureless, with an uneasy tendency. The market opened at 58c Monday morning and closed at 59c Saturday evening. This advance is partly attributed to the news of decreased production. Saturday's trading was high. Range of prices: Opened, 59c; highest, 59c; lowest, 59c; closed, 59c.

New York—Petroleum opened firm, advanced to, then declined to on a few sales. Pennsylvania oil—59c; highest, 59c; lowest, 59c; closing, 59c. Lima oil, no sales.

Fifty Brazilians Killed in a Wreck.

RIO JANEIRO, March 4.—There was a serious collision of trains on the evening of the 23rd ult., on the San Francisco and Recife Railway near Cuyambuca station. More than 50 persons, it is reported, were killed and a large number wounded.