



To the Loser. So you've lost the race, lad? Ben it clean and fast! Deafen at the tape, lad? Rough? Yes, but it's past. Never mind the losing; Think of how you ran. Smile, and shut your teeth, lad! Take it like a man!

Benedict Arnold in 1775. The prestige of Arnold at the beginning of the revolution is thus reflected in Professor Justin H. Smith's description in the Century of the heroic "battle with the wilderness" in the march to Quebec, under Arnold's command: The name of the leader, too, excited enthusiasm. Dorothy Dudley and the rest of the ladies in Cambridge loved to gossip about a man whom they described as "daringly and desperately brave, sanguinely hopeful, of restless activity, intelligent and enterprising," gay and gallant; and the soldier lads told one another admiringly how he marched through the wicket gate at old Ticonderoga shoulder to shoulder with Ethan Allen; how he threatened to break into the magazine at New Haven unless the selectmen would hand over the keys within five minutes, when his company heard the news of Lexington and wanted to get out for Cambridge; and even how he used to astonish the other boys, years before, by seizing the great water wheel and going around with it through water and through sky.

The Word Magnet. Thousands of years ago a mineral having the strange power of attracting iron was found in the country anciently called Magnesia, in Asia Minor. The name of this country has given us the word "magnet." This mineral, which is now called the lodestone (not loadstone), attracted the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that a piece of iron which had been rubbed with the lodestone acquired the same power of attracting iron; in other words, the piece of iron became a magnet. It was afterward found that such an iron or artificial magnet could be used like the lodestone itself to convert other pieces of iron into magnets by rubbing. Still more recently, a mode of making magnets by means of electricity was discovered, that is, by wrapping a piece of insulated wire many times around the bar and then causing a current of electricity to pass through the wire. The familiar small toy magnets are simply steel bars, which have been rubbed a few times against powerful magnets.—St. Nicholas.

How Insects Make Music. The katydid has a wing that is very curious to look at, says Laura Roberts, in "Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet." You have seen this little insect, I have no doubt. Its color is light green, and just where the wing joins the body there is a thick ridge, and another on the wing. On this ridge there is a thin but strong skin which makes a sort of drumhead. It is the rubbing of these two ridges or drumheads together which makes the queer noise you have heard. There is no music in it, certainly. The insects could keep quiet if they wished, but they must enjoy making the noise. The katydid sometimes makes two rubs on its drumhead, and sometimes three. You can fancy, she says: "Katy did," "She did," or "She didn't." The moment it is very dark they begin. Soon the whole company is at work. As they rest after each rubbing it seems as if they answered each other.

A Story of Hypnotism. An amusing episode, in which the chief figure was a hypnotized policeman, is reported from Bloemfontein. A professor of hypnotism had taken a vacant shop in which to give ocular demonstration of his mysterious art, and his stock in trade included a bed, upon which reposed a man who was represented to be in a trance. The crowd that assembled on the opening day to view the recumbent figure in-

cluded a member of the South African constabulary. This person went with a skeptical mind, and, seeing the figure move, he at once denounced the whole business as a fraud. The professor, not a bit disconcerted, engaged him in conversation, and the skeptic was soon keenly interested in the wondrous tales the man of science was relating. Suddenly the policeman fell into the arms of the professor and went through some very strange antics, one of which was to arrest the professor as a dangerous criminal. When it dawned upon the crowd that the man of law was really hypnotized the joke was greatly relished. After putting his victim through a few more "tricks" for the enjoyment of the other visitors the professor restored him to his senses as quickly as he had hypnotized him. When he realized what had happened the policeman, looking white and frightened, made a hasty exit, and has not been seen near the shop since.—London Globe.

A Cavalry Charge of Antelopes. It was nearly sunset when we neared our camp on Fall River. From the first bench above the stream we saw a long file of elk coming to water on the further side, and when they had scrambled down the steep cut-bank the foremost one waded out and started across. Soon he was beyond his depth and struck out boldly, swimming in a long curve to the shore on our side. The others followed and soon the river had a whole string of elk across it. Before the last one was over we saw more elk coming from further down-stream. I happened to look back of me, and from the foothills came a small bunch of antelope, mingling along in a coquetish way. "We are surrounded," said Leek. And there were two more outfits of antelope coming, one on our right and the other on our left. "I forgot that you are right near a salt-lick here," said Leek. "There is no escape, but we will fight hard!"

The first lot of elk got wind of us, and when they ran the other elk took alarm too. (But some of the antelope same right on, and we made two pictures of them. They saw us after a while, and circled half around us. While Leek struggled to open a stubborn plate-holder they formed in company front and charged straight for us, till I thought they would really run us down. On they came till they were not 50 feet away, and then stopping in line, cocked their heads and said, as plainly as they could, "Please take our pictures." Leek's plate-holder was hopelessly stuck, and I had used my last film. I felt as a man feels when he takes a bevy of girls to a restaurant for luncheon, and then discovers he has no money. I had lost the big fish and missed the big buck; but never do I expect to feel so foolish as I did while those antelope faced our helpless cameras, in a pose we may never either of us see again. For 10 seconds they stood, and then ran away. As long as I live I shall remember that cavalry charge of the antelope.—Frederic Ireland, in Scribner's.

Study the Birds. If the children might be educated in regard to birds much of the prejudice among farmers would be overcome. Children are naturally interested in birds; it is a part of their nature to watch, to study, and to admire these little care-free creatures; then they need instruction—some one, teachers or parents—to tell them the names and habits of the different birds. The children can be interested to the extent of building bird houses, little homes for these children of the woods; when a child puts up a bird-house and a family of birds takes up its residence there, he assumes a protectorate over this family and watches them so closely that by the time the small members of the family are full grown, he knows so much about their habits and general appearance that he never mistakes them for other birds. After this, his interest extends to other members of the feathered world. The woodpecker is a good subject for study. He is not shy; you can go within a few feet of him and not disturb him at his work. It is the prevailing idea among farmers that all woodpeckers injure trees, and many a downy woodpecker has lost his life while really doing a good turn for his slayer. It is the sapsucker who has ruined the reputation of the downy. It is he who makes the large holes in trees. Do not confuse him with the downy. If the crown instead of the nape be red, the breast black and the throat cardinal, it is a sapsucker. Many birds suffer for the wrongdoing of other birds; if the farmer observes closely he will find out which is the true criminal. There is really no bird that the farmer can afford to kill. They are every one of more or less economic value to him. The robin, it is true, eats a few berries, but he also destroys enough insects to pay for them. The English sparrow seems to be a useless factor in creation, and yet we see him always hopping around and picking up something from the ground. So he must be destroying insects, too. Bugs and worms are our enemies without doubt, and these little busy people of the air are helping us all they can, but because we see them eat a few cherries or find our tender young lettuce destroyed (possibly by those same insects), we get our guns and go out and kill our best friends.—Farm Life.

In an action for slander brought against a well known anti-Semite of Berlin all the male Jews of the town of Konitz figure as plaintiffs.

FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Kimonos appear to have taken as firm a hold on the Western woman as upon her Oriental sister. This May Manton one shows one...



SHIRRED KIMONO.

of the latest variations and adaptations and is charmingly graceful as well as comfortable. The model is made of figured Japanese crepe with bands of plain colored Habutai silk, but all the materials used for negligees are appropriate. Simple cotton crepes, lavins and the like are always pretty, while the many light weight French and Scotch flannels, cashmere and albatross are admirable for the garments of colder weather. The pointed sleeves are eminently becoming and more delightful lines and folds, but the round ones, shown in the back view, can be substituted if preferred. The kimono is made with fronts and back that are shirred and arranged over a foundation yoke, and falls in soft folds from that point to the floor. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and they, with the neck and front edges, are finished with bands. The quantity of material required

for the medium size is eight and three-fourths yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven yards thirty-two inches wide or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with three and three-eighths yards of silk for bands.

Two Effective Garments. Long coats with capes are exceedingly smart for young girls as well as for their elders. The one shown in the large picture is cut in the latest lines and includes one of the new pointed capes with full sleeves. The model, designed by May Manton, which makes part of a costume, is made of mixed tan colored chevrot, with the band collar of pale green cloth embroidered with wools of rich warm colors, and is finished with stitching in corticell silk; but the design suits the general wrap equally well. Cloths of all sorts, chevrot, homespun and all cloak and suit materials are appropriate. The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, the cape, sleeves and skirt. The cape is seamless and falls in a deep point at the back and over each sleeve. The sleeves are full and ample and are finished with pointed flare cuffs. At the neck is a band collar that is extended to finish the front edge. The skirt is laid in inverted pleats at the centre back and is seamed to the blouse beneath the belt. The quantity of material required for the medium size is two yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Handkerchiefs as material from which garments of various sorts can be made are only now fairly appreciated. The charming negligees illustrated in the large picture shows one of their latest developments, but it is so planned that it can be made from material by the yard, the effect being gained by judicious use of trimming. The model, designed by May Manton, is made of figured silk handkerchiefs with striped borders, the points being turned over to give the finish at the neck, but lawn, cotton crepe, India silk and all of the light weight mate-

rials used for negligees are appropriate, the trimming being banding of any sort. The kimono is made of five handkerchiefs which are joined at indicated lines and is held at the front by ribbon ties. When material by the yard is used the trimming is applied over these lines and over the edges, so giving much the same effect. The quantity of material required for the medium size is five handkerchiefs twenty inches square or three and one-fourth yards of twenty-one, twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide or two yards fourteen inches wide, with twelve and one-fourth yards of banding.



HANDKERCHIEF KIMONO.

A good bit of trimming may be used, but it must not look fussy.

Shirred Triple Skirt. Triple skirts are exceedingly effective worn by the women whom they are suited and can be relied upon as correct both for the present and for the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of champagne colored voile with trimming of lace, and is exceedingly handsome, but various trimmings can be used with equally good effect and all the pliable materials suited to shirtings are appropriate. The skirt consists of the foundation, cut in five gares, the two bounces and the skirt. The foundation is carefully shaped and is fitted snugly about the hips, but flares freely below the knees. The bounces are gathered at their upper edges and the skirt is shirred to form a yoke and is closed invisibly at the back. The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-one inches wide, or six and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.



SHIRRED TRIPLE SKIRT.

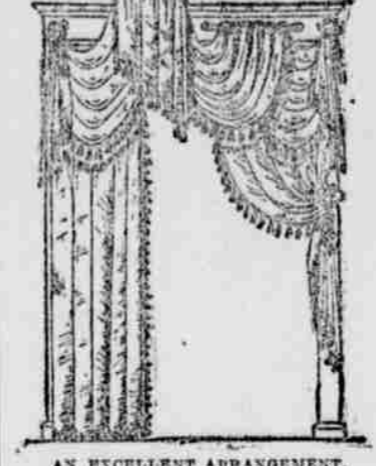
HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

FOR A BEE STING. One of the best possible remedies for a bee sting is the juice of roasted onion. Roast the onion in the ashes, if possible, and squeeze the juice out, hot as can be borne, on the affected part. This simple remedy, applied in time, has been known to save life.—The Household.

THE KITCHEN WALLS. No one in these days thinks of papering or whitewashing a kitchen. The walls should be oil-painted in a flat finish—that is, without varnish, and if it is properly done they may be washed freely without injury to the surface. There are also several patent wall coverings resembling light oilcloth that are put on like paper.

THE BUFFALO MOTH. Red carpets and rugs seem to be particularly attractive to the pestiferous buffalo moth. Some tested remedy against them should be frequently sprinkled under the edges of rugs and at the corners of carpeted rooms. The following formula is recommended by an authority in The Delicater: "Two ounces of benzine, six ounces of carbolic acid and three pints of turpentine. Mix well and label the bottle carefully. Add a cupful of this mixture to a basin of water and dip the broom in it frequently while sweeping."

DRAPING DOORS AND WINDOWS. The beauty in artistic draping of doors and windows, says the Los Angeles Times, lies in the gracefulness of its curves, and the irregularity of its



AN EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENT.

arrangements. A room may be made to look larger or smaller by the proper arrangements of its draperies. Color schemes, too, have a tendency to produce the same effect, but it requires a draper with more or less tact and experience to produce these desirable effects. The material used in the drapery illustrated herewith is fifty-inch, double-faced velvet, which comes in solid color only. The over drape is in old rose and the straight hangings in Nile. The design is fringed in a contrasting color.



Beef Cakes—Any cold cooked beef, minced; mix one-third the quantity of mashed potato; season with salt, pepper; add a little chopped parsley and one beaten egg yolk; form into flat, round cakes; put some dripping in the frying pan; when it is smoking add the cakes and fry brown on both sides. Serve with tomato sauce. Whole Wheat Gems—Mix two cupfuls of whole wheat flour with one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of sugar; beat the yolks of two eggs; add one cupful of milk to them, beating all the time; add this to the flour and beat until smooth; add one cupful of lukewarm water and the whites of eggs beaten stiff; beat well and fill hot greased gun pans two-thirds full; bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. Poached Eggs with Crenn—Have the water in the frying pan simmering; break eggs in a saucer one at a time, and slide them into the water; baste the yolks of the eggs by lifting the boiling water over them, using a large spoon; lift them with a skimmer to a hot platter; pour the water from the frying pan and put in the pan one tablespoonful of butter and one-third cup of cream; when boiling pour it over the eggs; serve very hot. Tomato Sauce—Put one pint of tomatoes and one cupful of water in a small saucepan; add three cloves, three peppercorns, one bay leaf and a sprig of thyme; put one tablespoonful of butter in the frying pan; add one slice of onion; cook very slowly five minutes; then add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch; stir one minute; add this to the tomato, stirring until boiling; simmer ten minutes; rub through a fine strainer; season with salt and pepper. Bread Muffins—Grate enough bread to give one and one-half cupfuls; pour over it two cupfuls of milk; let stand half an hour; beat the yolks of two eggs; add them to the bread and milk, with one teaspoonful of melted butter and one teaspoonful of salt; beat well; add one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour; beat until light; add three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff; butter gun pans and fill two-thirds full with the mixture; bake in a quick oven thirty minutes.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one displays his own image. Originally biases a new track while eccentricity runs on one wheel in an old rut. It is better to suffer wrong than do it and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust. Some men stand on principle and some others probably would if they had it to stand on. When you step up on one promise you will always find a higher and a better one before you. A laugh to be joyous must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy. The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please, and is within the reach of the humblest. The domestic man who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. My heart is fixed firm and stable in the belief that ultimately the sunshine and summer, the flowers and the azure sky, shall become, as it were, interwoven into man's existence. He shall take from all their beauty and enjoy their glory. The useful citizen holds his time, his trouble, his money and his life always ready at the hint of his country. The useful citizen is a mighty, unpretending hero, but we are not going to be a country very long unless such heroism is developed. If you could look into human hearts, you would be surprised at the faces they enshrine there, because beauty of spirit is more than beauty of face or form, and remarkable intellectual qualities are not to be compared with unaffected human goodness and sympathy.

Genius Will Out. When Joseph B. McCullagh was alive and editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, he was annoyed by a member of the staff who was continually late, says the Saturday Evening Post. This young man arrived from half an hour to an hour and a half after reporting time each day, but he always had an excuse. He overslept or he failed to call him, or the cars were blocked, or something of the kind happened. Finally McCullagh issued an order that no more excuses would be accepted, and that unless the young man came in on time he was to be discharged. And the very next day the loiterer was tardy again by 45 minutes. He was sent to Mr. McCullagh. "Well," said McCullagh, "you know what's going to happen to you?" "I suppose so," the young man replied, "but I assure you, Mr. McCullagh, it wasn't my fault."

"You've put in about every possible excuse," said McCullagh, "but before I fire you I would like to know, just for curiosity, what your excuse is." "It was this way," said the young man. "I got up early, determined to get to the office in time. I went into a negro barber shop to be shaved. When the barber was half through, a band came along, and he couldn't resist the impulse to follow it. It was almost an hour before he came back, and I had to wait for him." McCullagh chuckled. "Young man," he said, "I'll give you another chance. I want you to write fiction for the Sunday paper."

The Stoat and the Rabbit. The rabbit was very jealous that his cousin the hare should be king of the rodents. And he said to the stoat, one of the hare's subjects: "I am surprised that you, with your superior strength, should submit to that winking of a hare. It would be so easy for you, if you tried, to give him fangs and settle him. Why don't you?" "Happy thought," answered the stoat. "Yes! Rather than I'll adopt your suggestion." So he went, and catching the hare half asleep killed him with astonishing ease and proceeded to suck his blood with great gusto. Then the rabbit, as the hare's nearest relative among the rodents, triumphantly succeeded to the kingdom. But when, in the exercise of his royal power, he came to demand submission of the stoat, the latter merely laughed in his face, inquiring derisively: "My good animal, when you reminded me how much stronger I was than the hare, did it not occur to you that you were teaching me a similar fact of natural history in regard to the rabbit?" Moral: (May be had on application to King Peter of Serbia).—London Truth.

Leaf-Cutting Bees. The leaf-cutting bees are near relatives of the honey and bumble-bees, which they closely resemble. They derive their name from the habit you have observed, of cutting out bits of leaves for their cells. The circular pieces are for the ends of the cells, and the oblong pieces for the sides. These cells are usually in burrows cut into wood, for some of the leaf-cutting bees, like the carpenter bees, have the talent of cutting holes into wood.—St. Nicholas.

No Great Loss. "This drama," said the young author, "is taken from the French." "Well," replied the manager to whom it had been submitted, "I don't believe the French will ever miss it."—Chicago News.

HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES.

Derivations of Hackneys, Coach, Cab, and Brougham. Men who in these days "hires a hack" never stop to inquire how the vehicle they engage to wheel them to their homes or to a depot got its name. It suffices to know that everybody else calls it a hack and to them it is simply that and nothing more. The original hacks were termed hackney coaches because they were drawn by "hackneys," a name applied to easy-going, safe-pacing horses. Coach is derived from the French coche, a diminutive form of the Latin cochlea, a shell, in which shape the body of such conveyances was originally fashioned. Solium, if ever, is the full term "omnibus," applied to those heavy, lumbering vehicles found in so many large cities. With the characteristic brevity of English speaking races the title has been changed to "bus." These were first seen in Paris in 1827, and the original name of omnibus is derived from the fact that it first appeared on the sides of each conveyance being nothing more than the Latin word signifying "for all." Cab is an abbreviation for the Italian word "cabiolo," which was changed to "cabollet" in French. Both words have a common derivation—"cabriole," signifying a goat's leap. The exact reason for giving it this strange application is unknown, unless because of the lightness and springiness of the vehicle in its original form. In some instances the names of special forms of carriages are derived from the titles of the persons who introduced them. The brougham was first used by the famous Lord Brougham, and William IV., who was originally the Duke of Clarence, gave the latter name to his favorite conveyance. The popular hansom derives its name from its introducer, Mr. Hansen, and the tilbury, at one time a very fashionable two-wheeled vehicle, was called from a sporting gentleman of the same name.

Landau, a city in Germany, was the locality in which was first made the style of vehicle bearing that name. Sulky, as applied to a wheeled conveyance, had its origin in the fact that when it first appeared the person who saw it considered that none but a sulky, selfish person would ride in such an affair, which afforded accommodation to but one individual. The strange title was never changed. Coupe is French in origin, being derived from the verb couper (copy), to cut. This was considered an appropriate designation because it greatly resembled a coach with the front part cut off. The old-fashioned gig was given that name from its peculiar jumping and rocking motion, the word being from the French gigue, signifying jig or a lively dance.—Chicago Chronicle.

British Incomes. The incomes of the mighty always form interesting reading. Generally they are put much too high. It is a little surprising to learn from official sources that there are only 19 persons in the United Kingdom whose annual incomes exceed \$50,000. One would have thought that, with so many South African millionaires, wealthy bankers, etc., Park lane itself would have been able to furnish quite a small crowd of taxpayers of the \$50,000 order, for that sum only represents a 5 percent return on a million capital. One hundred and ninety-nine persons are in receipt of incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and 453 enjoy annual receipts of above \$5,000 and under \$10,000. Where does the wealth come from? Land and house owners annually divide between them \$238,000,000, business and professional profits are responsible for \$248,000,000, the government pays out \$244,000,000 on its securities, and the huge army of officers are in receipt of \$79,000,000. During the last ten years London house proprietors secured \$7,000,000 more than in the previous decade, a big slice of which must come from the fashionable flats which rise on fairy wings throughout the metropolis. One moral from the return is either that the millionaire is not quite so common in our midst as most people would imagine, or that his money does not return him 5 percent.—Men and Women.

An Ancient Gymnast. Residing at Grantham, Lincolnshire, hale and hearty despite his 97 years, is a gymnast and contortionist who has a remarkable record. Henry John's son, born on Christmas morning, 1806, at St. Mary's, Norwich, performed, in company of Mullaba, the great Chinese juggler, before King William IV., in 1830, on a stage erected on the lawn at Buckingham palace. Johnson and Mullaba so delighted the king that he gave them a royal license to perform in any town, market place, or hotel, and a present of £50 each. Johnson also performed before the Duchess of Kent and Queen Victoria at the Royal Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, receiving a present at the late Queen Victoria's hands of five sovereigns.—Tit-Bits.

The Successful Physician. During the time spent in this hospital I learned many things that no text book teaches, among them the secret of the successful physician. I discovered that while knowledge was a necessity it was not the only thing—tact, energy, sympathy and kindness counted for more. The most competent physician was not inevitably the most prosperous, while the assiduously attentive ignoramus, who made up in care what he lacked in skill, kept the hospital crowded, and in the fullness of time had his own sanitarium.—Everybody's Magazine.