

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

MISS CHAMBERS, WHO HAS WON LAURELS AS AN ARTIST.

Society Meeting Its Worst Determined Philadelphia Women—Odd Waists and Skirts—The Modern Hostess—The Spoil Book Rack—The Colorado Assembly.

In one of the new studios at Carnegie hall the walls are adorned with some very worthy examples of a woman's work in pastel and oil.

It is the work of Miss Ada Campbell Chambers, who has recently come to New York from Paris. Miss Chambers is an English woman, a connection of the well known literary family of that name, who were the founders of Chambers' Journal.

She began her art career in Calderon's school in London, where she remained for several years, and for the past three years she has been in Paris under the direction of M. Bongers, Lefebvre, Fleury and Foyatier. Before studying in Paris, Miss Chambers had executed some 50 portraits in black and white of the nobility in the midland counties of England.

In the past two years Miss Chambers' portraits held a place of honor in the Paris salon, and especially at the last



ADA CAMPBELL CHAMBERS.

exhibition, where they were classed and hung on the line. One was a fine pastel of a very pretty French girl, Miss Briand, and the other was a beautiful head of an old comrade. The first salon picture was bought by a daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, bart.

One is impressed by the bold and vigorous strokes in Miss Chambers' work, and it has been frequently commented upon that while she is so gentle mannered and thoroughly feminine in her ways "she paints like a man." One sample of her work is very impressive. It pictures a peculiar type of an old man, a model at once recognized by all artists of Paris. The canvas is barely concealed, and yet the portrait is there in its full strength, with its wonderful high lights and shadows. When the master Leighton came to criticize it, Miss Chambers began to explain that it was still unfinished, but Leighton interrupted her at once with an emphatic command: "Not another stroke. You would ruin it. It is now complete."—New York Recorder.

**Society Meeting Its Ways.**  
Until recently more than three-fourths of all mistresses who did not wish to see callers instructed the maid or footman to say "not at home," and the lie was called a white one, if any kind of one, and except on the ground that "not at home" was merely a formula for saying not at home to callers.

This winter the attendant is hidden to say, "Yes, Miss Blank is at home, but begs to be excused." Nobody but a peddler thinks of arguing the matter after this. A card is left, and the caller retires with no thought of a slight, understanding that the message is given in good faith, for one of a great many possible excellent reasons, and not to him or her exclusively, but to all who may call.

Many hostesses who "have a day" when they are at home to all callers are obliged to deny themselves at nearly all other times in order to reserve time needed for their thousand and three other duties or pleasures, whether social, domestic or what not.

People who do not call upon regular visiting days cannot be disappointed at not finding a friend free to receive them. And, whether one has or has not a visiting day, it is so polite and honest and reasonable when it is a plea of an engagement of some sort that requires one to be excused from seeing chance callers the latter cannot possibly take offense if they are sensible. And those who are not sensible will be mollified by the fact that the usage, in good society, has come in with a vim that promises permanency.

In addition to saving consciences some slight shock the new regime of asking to be excused instead of saying one is out is a decent consideration for the morals of the servant. The most impulsive servant always betrays the lie in repeating a "not at home" order when it is untrue. Moreover, not in frequently the family carriage at the door or some other sign betrays the presence of the mistress within, though she is invisible.

All society is mending its ways. It has just set its fashionable face against any extenuating on Sunday other than a dinner strictly en famille, and now right and left it is telling the truth politely to callers whom it is not possible or convenient to receive.

If it should become fashionable to tell only the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—but there, the millennium has not got here yet. It is merely dawdling.—Dinah Sturges in Chicago Record.

**Determined Philadelphia Women.**  
That the women of Philadelphia have determined to do all in their power to

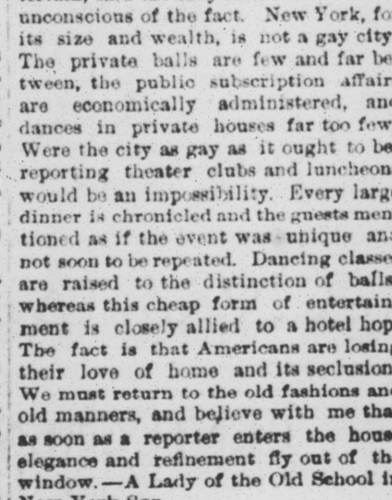
ameliorate the condition of those who work in factories and sweat shops is plainly shown by the organized efforts of several prominent associations which have taken the matter in hand. The subject of factory inspectors was discussed at the last meeting of the social service section of the City and County as an outcome of that discussion the following letter was sent to Governor Hastings:

"We have been informed that it is the intention of the present administration to make a change in the factory inspection force of the state, and we beg most respectfully that such a measure may be reconsidered, and that in conformity with the principles of civil service reform good and competent officers shall not be dismissed unless they have failed to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. There is a provision in our factory laws for women inspectors, and we are informed that the highest cotton waist season yet known. No one is wearing them of lace or net over silk, chiffon, gauze or crepe over silk or satin, velvet, the soft finished liberty satin, striped and figured changeable taffetas and a few plaids in velvet and silk. All colors and combinations are worn in this useful garment. Sleeves are to the wrist or elbow and buttons are worn. Gimp lace yokes and capulet ruffles abound, and in many instances a tux for edging finishes the lace trimming. Velvet and chiffon are combined with any material. Jet and ribbon are commonly used trimmings. Some of the combinations are a silk waist, velvet sleeves, narrow belt and collar and yoke of lace vandykes. Another has pink chiffon over pink silk, with pink satin ribbon, headed and bows, as well as belt, and a light green collar. Mink edges the collar and outlines the bretelles and belt. Black chiffon, net or gauze waist is made over colored silk and trimmed with black satin ribbons and a colored velvet collar. The waists are full in effect, though made over a boned lining. Six yards of silk are now allowed for a waist and the same of chiffon.

**Odd Waists and Skirts.**  
As odd waists and skirts are the feature of the season, new ideas in both are constantly cropping up, writes Emma M. Hooper in The Ladies' Home Journal. This style is now standard and will continue for some time. The coming summer promises to be the biggest cotton waist season yet known. No one is wearing them of lace or net over silk, chiffon, gauze or crepe over silk or satin, velvet, the soft finished liberty satin, striped and figured changeable taffetas and a few plaids in velvet and silk. All colors and combinations are worn in this useful garment. Sleeves are to the wrist or elbow and buttons are worn. Gimp lace yokes and capulet ruffles abound, and in many instances a tux for edging finishes the lace trimming. Velvet and chiffon are combined with any material. Jet and ribbon are commonly used trimmings. Some of the combinations are a silk waist, velvet sleeves, narrow belt and collar and yoke of lace vandykes. Another has pink chiffon over pink silk, with pink satin ribbon, headed and bows, as well as belt, and a light green collar. Mink edges the collar and outlines the bretelles and belt. Black chiffon, net or gauze waist is made over colored silk and trimmed with black satin ribbons and a colored velvet collar. The waists are full in effect, though made over a boned lining. Six yards of silk are now allowed for a waist and the same of chiffon.

**The Modern Hostess.**  
The modern hostess is over-advertised, like the modern actress. She has become indolent and vain to do her duty. She loves flattery and the daily mention of her jewels, clothes and entertainments, but she has no thought of her duties as a hostess. She is posing before a large audience. The effect on the younger women is deplorable, and many are getting to be a lost art. One is invited to entertainments that fail to entertain, and the lady of the house seems unconscious of the fact. New York, for its size and wealth, is not a gay city. The private halls are few and far between, the public subscription affairs are economically administered, and dances in private houses far too few. Were the city as gay as it ought to be, reporting theater dates and imbeciles would be an impossibility. Every large dinner is chronicled and the guests mentioned as if the event was unique and not soon to be repeated. Dancing classes are raised to the distinction of balls, whereas this cheap form of entertainment is closely allied to a hotel hop. The fact is that Americans are losing their love of home and its seclusion. The private halls are few and far between. We must return to the old-fashioned old manners and believe with me that as soon as a reporter enters the house elegance and refinement fly out of the window.—A Lady of the Old School in New York Sun.

**The Spoil Book Rack.**  
Upright and crosswise wires of proper length that are tightly secured provide a foundation for this rack, which is very artistic and effective, particularly at the ends, where the tiniest spoils



produce a spindle effect. These spoils are the smallest twist spoils that can be found and are strung on very fine wire that is twisted at each end and heavier wire that supports the large spoils. Shelves of moderate width are supported by the upright wires. It will be noticed that the wires which support the ends of large spoils are not attached at the top, and a small loop is formed at each side for suspension. It is a good plan to save empty spoils of all sizes, as they can be utilized for decorations.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
The truth generally assembly of Colorado is giving its teeth and learning its hair in distraction. The cause of this unparliamentary behavior is no pronouns for the common gender, but that the quota general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "he" or "she," "his" or "her," "hiz" or "her," "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary.

## DIAMOND POLISHING.

CUTTING AND PUTTING A LUSTER ON THE FIERY STONE.

An Industry Not Known in This Country a Few Years Ago—New Our Cutters Excel Those of Most Every European Country—Rough Diamonds Made of Chips.

Very few people who are fortunate enough to be able to wear diamonds know what amount of labor has been expended upon them from the time they were mined until finally they appear in the showcases of the jewelry stores for use. Fewer still are aware of the fact that the labor of the cutter and polisher adds at least \$10 a carat to the value of the uncut diamond. These would squander the value of the diamond that a stone of one carat, costing in the rough perhaps \$10, would sell for \$110 when cut and polished, and the refuse or leavings from the cutting might bring a tidy sum besides. The value, however, does not depend alone upon the weight of the stone, but it is affected also by blemishes and impurity of color. It is the stone with a blemish, which is sometimes left in it in the hope that the ignorant and inexperienced purchaser may not discover it, which goes to the diamond cutter a second time, that the connoisseur thinks needs cutting and necessarily reducing to make the blemish out of, and thus increased its brilliancy and value.

Less than 15 years ago two diamond cutters cut and finished all the rough diamonds which came to this market. In fact, there was not a sufficient quantity of work even for these two workmen, for the brilliant stones were only all imported in a finished state ready for setting in any shop for the wearers. But the diamond soon became an important matter, as there was nothing to pay upon the rough stone, at least nothing to speak of, and the finished article cost high because of the demands of Uncle Sam. He argued that people who could afford to wear diamonds should be willing to pay high for the privilege. This matter of duty paid to the customs officers became an incentive to the diamond cutting profession, and the number of workmen was increased and the inventive genius of our bright American inventors set at work to make labor saving machines for cutting and polishing diamonds.

Another fact that increased the incentive to encouraging American diamond cutters was that the work on the brilliant was too frequently done in a careless manner in Europe, particularly outside of the Dutch city of Amsterdam, and that American workmen could much better satisfy the critical taste of our people who deal in and wear precious stones, for the trade takes in all parts of the world, and the American diamond cutters had established themselves in New York, and all had more work than it was possible for them to do. The eight diamond cutters dressed and polished at least one-twentieth of the diamonds sold in the city of New York, and the superior excellence of their work was recognized by all dealers and became the envy of the older workers in Holland, who had heretofore had almost a complete monopoly of the trade. This showed that some things as well as others might be done on this side of the water better than the workmen of Europe could do.

Diamonds are imported, as a rule, from South Africa, where as large and as fine stones are found as in all of the East Indies and Brazil, although many of the African diamonds are of inferior quality. They come to this country in the rough state, and the most always uneven in shape. These lack entirely that luster which is the beauty of the brilliant and attaches to the same so closely, for it is the brilliancy and luster which make the diamonds most valuable, added, of course, to the fact of its hardness and consequent ability to take and keep a very high polish. By the process of "cleaving" the irregularities of the rough stones are chipped off, and the general form of the diamond is secured, but without its possession of any of the circles which separate the faces. These chipped off pieces, if of suitable color and without flaws, are used for making what are denominated "rough" diamonds. What are called, in the parlance of the trade, "fascos" of the diamond are cut by the rubbing together of two stones, and when this process is completed and the stones have been sufficiently rubbed down they resemble two irregular glass pebbles, but ground on the faces so that there is no sign nor any suggestion even of brilliancy. In fact, they are entirely without luster or beauty, and to the inexperienced eye worthless pieces of glass. But when the polishing of these dull looking stones is finished, and the process concluded, there is a vast difference in the appearance of the diamonds.—Philadelphia Times.

**Electricity and Leather.**  
Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.—New York Ledger.

A marble statue, life size, cost during the reign of Commodore about \$1,500 in the time of Charlemagne, nearly \$3,000.

**Electricity and Leather.**  
Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.—New York Ledger.

**Electricity and Leather.**  
Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.—New York Ledger.

**Electricity and Leather.**  
Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.—New York Ledger.

**Electricity and Leather.**  
Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.—New York Ledger.

## THE SNAKES AT THE ZOO.

An event has occurred at the zoo. Very high among the trees we rank it. There's a snake residing there who accidentally swallowed his blanket.

But that story has now become old. And they're not surprised by another. There's a snake still alive, we are told. Who by accident swallowed his blanket.

One would think such an odd mental fit of abstraction—since the snake—would be followed up after a bit. By a fit of acute indignation.

And, moreover, although one pretends to be free from internal emotions. Still a rupture is apt to attend. Such a straining of friendly relations. But there's no such result we can find. Though the former has swallowed the latter.

So we say it's a triumph of mind. Or absence of mind over matter. Should there still be the snake who may with that the snake is loath. He must swallow himself, or swallow. And pretend not to know what he's eaten.—C. J. Boden in Spectator.

**CLEVER AMERICAN MECHANICS.**  
Their Ingenuity in Woodwork Attracting Attention in Foreign Countries.

The mighty advances in wood working machinery in the United States has evoked surprise everywhere. In America the idea is to make everything of wood without hand labor, automatically where possible. This desire has been so successful that it is a rare exception a factory is found employing handwork. Every known description of woodwork, out of every kind of wood, is made entirely of machinery. Many of these machines are veritable wonders, performing their work with a readiness and accuracy that excite the most profound attention. Some of the English experts say of them that they are the best examples of ingenuity ever produced, but of a lighter construction than the English make. But one must learn to mind that American iron, when cast into form, is very much tougher and hence does not require so much of it to give their machines strength and solidity. This is hardly true of English iron, and in consequence their machines contain a great deal more weight in iron and consequently look more massive, but by experience it has been proved conclusively that the latest improved American machines are just as strong and just as capable in durability as those made by the English makers.

Progressive English manufacturers—and there are a few of them—are gradually waking up to the fact that if they would build their own in the commerce of the world they will be compelled, through necessity, to employ the later and more economical methods to produce their manufactures. To do this they will have to turn to the Americans, much as it may be against their inclinations. American furniture, made entirely with machinery, is now getting a foothold in England and attracts the admiration of English buyers not only for its beautiful designs and finish, but for the superb construction, and lastly it can be obtained at a moderate price. Other articles of wood for domestic furniture, agriculture, building material, are fast creeping in to the disadvantage of the English manufacturer. Indeed wherein the American manufacturer succeeds it is only through the use of machinery, and therefore the Englishman, in order to protect himself from encroachment, must adopt the American idea by using American machinery, for it is not a fact that the Englishman is behind the times in getting "up to date" wood working machinery? If this statement is not correct, show us the fallacy of it. Machinery saves time and labor, consequently money.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

**Babies and Babies.**  
"I remember very well when Charlie, my oldest, was a baby he was simply angelic. I was sometimes tempted to pinch him, just to see if he could cry. He slept hour after hour and always awoke with a smiling face and a cooling voice. And I, silly young thing that I was, plumed myself on what an excellent mother I was and felt a deep contempt for all mothers of crying babies. But I was doomed to have a fall. When Willie came, I don't think there was ever a more sensitive bunch of nervous children. He cried, it seemed to me, continually and woke from his fitful slumbers on the lightest pretext, and I was ready to run to the gate when I saw distress coming to apologize for what I had said in the past and to ask them please to walk softly. I then learned that there are babies and babies, and physical conditions have everything to do with a child's temperament."—Womankind.

**Frenchmen With English Views.**  
It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the strong prejudice which the French entertain toward Britain and the British, the French gentlemen have a decided preference to British ladies when they mean to marry. An Englishman visiting Paris is surprised at the number of English ladies with French husbands whom he meets in society. If a British lady of passable appearance remains long unmarried in Paris, the presumption is that the fault is her own. It is worthy of remark, on the other hand, that a Briton resident in Paris very rarely marries a French lady.—French Letter.

**Another Victim.**  
Collector—See here, when are you going to do anything on this account?  
Mudge—I don't know. I have been brought so that I can't go through the performance of paying even when I have the money. I'm awfully sorry, I assure you.—Indianapolis Journal.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the outcrops near Memphis. The Greeks had about B. C. 300, but used them only as food for their horses.

Muncy, Pa., was named from the Minsi Indians.