

ARRANGEMENT OF FURNITURE.

One of the perplexing questions of house furnishing is the arrangement of the furniture; how to place the various pieces in order to obtain the best residts

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If the room under consideration is the library where shall the bookcases stand? where place the reading ta-ble? how locate the chairs? If the room is the dining room, how arrange sideboard and serving table and othor pieces so that comfort for the family and convenience for the servants are obtained? If the room is a sleeping apartment how dispose the furniture so that light, air and privacy are secured?

Oftentimes when the library, living room and dining room are faultless, the bedrooms of the house are lacking in any plan or forethought in the arrangement of the furniture, says the Washington Times. The bed faces a indow, making sleep impossible after sunrise, or the dressing table is in a dark corner where little light is tained. Guest rooms are usually greatest offenders against comfort, for they are seldom occupied by the members of the family, and thus their various shortcomings are unnoticed. A polite guest does not care to draw attention to the negligence of his hostess or the oversight of the architect. The latter is, of course not responsible for the location of the furniture, unless he has provided insufficient wall space which is an occasional architectural sin. Where a room is so cut up by doors and windows that the only available space for the bed is opposite a window, the architect is largely to blame. If the exposure be an eastern one the annoyance is deepseated. Heavy shades are seldom sufficient to shut out the early morning sun. Again, in shutting out the sun, the direct means of air may be cut off also.

Another fault, common to many edrooms, lies in the senseless placing of the fixtures. Possibly the room is lighted by a small chandelier with four burners. In addition, there are doubtless side lights. It is in the placing of the latter that comfort is disregarded. Two lights are the common appropriation, and these usually decorate the side wall, which is least broken by openings. The sole pur-pose of these lights is, presumably, to illumination for comfortable dressing. The dressing table is placed so as to get the best light by day. The fixtures are as far as possible from this point. A little forethought might have located the two together. Another serious fault in bedrooms is the lack of privacy in the placing

of the furniture. The open door reveals the whole arrangement. The bed and the dressing table, if possible should be so located that they are invisible from the hall.

the other rooms of the house good taste and common sense go hand in hand. It is less easy to go astray the dining room, for pieces are often built in, or, lacking this scheme, plain spaces are left for sideboard and serving table.

In the living room, book and magazine tables should be placed so as to receive light: chairs for reading should be near at hand, and bookcases, not too high for easy access, should line the walls.

t and convenien are n parettes. They are being hand-maldens of a well furnished house—both of far greater import- el designs of the combs. ance than expense and luxury. FASHIONS IN FEATHERS. Flaunting plumage of most vivid HOME LIFE OF THE CHINESE. colorings, deck the winter hat of the The home life of the Chinese is less woman of fashion, and, curiously familiar to Americans than that of enough, not even the most brilliand any other foreign nation represented to suit the millinery freak of the this country. After the manner moment.

Wash dresses for house wear are one of the innovations this fall, and they will be worn all winter. Gradually women have been working up to

it by discarding flannel waists for cotton waists, and now the cotton, linen or gingham skirt has followed. Women say there are three common sense reasons why the winter wash dresses should be popular. In the first place, they can be kept cleaner. Even if a house is heated by steam or hot water there is always a great deal of dust circulating in the heated rooms, and this soon means a soiled gown.

If a woolen gown is worn the dus and dirt keeps on grinding in until the dress becomes almost gritty, for it cannot be cleansed save at the cleaner's, and this is expensive. But the wash dress can be put into the tub every week, to be made fresh, crisp and attractive.

In the second place, when a woman has been accustomed all spring and summer to light weight clothing she finds the heavier winter apparel a decided drag on her. So she impatient ly pulls off the heavy woolen gown and slips into a comfortable linen or gingham one.

For a third reason, she says hygiene teaches that light clothing for house wear and heavier clothing street wear means better health. Of course, there is always the excellent reason of economy for five wash dresses may be purchased where only one woolen gown is pos sible, and then a woman may use in winter the gingham dresses of the past summer, which will be a little out of fashion the following summer, but are all right for house wear .-American Cultivator.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Rich design and much ornamenta tion is the order of things with hair onaments. The empire style seems to take precedence over others, though there is always the conservative comb, which, with its plain gold rim, if of unquestionably good taste. Speaking of back combs, the new idea is a high back-at least an inch wide Usually this is elaborately decorated with carving, filigree, gold and jew-

There are shell, combs with gold and silver inlaid, and set with rhine stones or diamonds. There are those with simple designs of inlaid gold and others with clusters of rhine stones set in silver in the form of wreaths and bows, placed on the broad, plain shell band. The rhine the stones in the silver imitate diamonds in platinum, says the Philadelphia North American.

The three kinds of gold finish most used in this elaborate decoration are antique, Roman and rose. Stones are set therein to harmonize-olivines aquamarines, amethysts, sapphires rubies, baroque pearls, and so on,

A style that will be exceedingly prominent is a direct copy of the old ashioned ball-top combs. Balls carv ed from the shell and ranging in size from a quarter inch to three-quarters are arrayed across the top of a some what narrow, long-toothed comb, look ing for all the world like grandmoth er's relic of fashionable times in the 50's There is something decidedly new

MEN WHO CORNERED COINS.

SOME INSTANCES THIS HAS BEEN DONE WITH PROFIT.

Curious Way in Which a French Criminal Swindled Credulous Peas ants-A Remarkable Case That Occurred in South Russia Two Years Ago.

Nearly every one has come across individuals who are under the delus-ion that English 1861 pennies contain a large percentage of gold, says Tit-Bits. The gold, of course, is non-existent. But that fact has not pre vented many estimable individuals collecting all the 1861 pennies they could lay their hands upon with view to melting them down. A Bradford man named Meyers; who died last year, used to boast that he sessed 7.000. He estimated their value at £135.

In small towns it is quite possible to corner, for a limited period, coins of any one denomination. At a Welsh holiday resort the local band was so indignant at the large proportion of halfpennies in its "silver collections" that it locked up every halfpenny received. In a few weeks there was hardly a halfpenny in the town, and the band thenceforth reaped a harvest of pennies. A Manchester man was so struck by the inconvenience which resulted that, on returning home, he opened a "Copper 'Change," where, for a small commission, he received packages of pence from those whose business brought them in too many giving them silver in exchange. In 1899 an Irishman of Cashel made a bet that thirty single shillings could not be got in all the shops on a certain day. For days in advance he changed innumerable sovereigns and bank notes, thus cornering practically all the silver. He won his bet, his opponent, who was of course, in ignorance of the trick, being able to scrape together only eleven shiilings. Cornering coins with criminal intent led to a Bayonne Frenchman named Bornier getting five months imprisonment in August last. Bornier cornered several thousand 1888 sou pieces, and sold them at fifty centimes (10 cents) each to simple-minded peasants, by declaring that the French Government was going to make each sou bearing the date token money for one franc. He swindled over 200 persons before being appre-

hended. The ordinary type of the 1887 sixpence, though worth nothing more than its nominal value, has been almost completely cornered by a number of individuals who believe that it will rise in price as a memento of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Of the tens of thousands issued from the mint few specimens are now in circulation.

Cornering gold coins demands a capital which few men possess. Dieppe, however, some years ago, there was a sudden scarcity of ten franc and twenty franc pieces, which was traced to an American visitor named Bragg, who, for some cryptic reason, had the day before changed several hundred bank notes of high value for gold. Laden with the coins he left for Paris and it was not for a week that the normal amount of gold returned to the town.

Superstition has led many ignorant individuals to collect large numbers of coins of a particular denomination. A remarkable case occurred in South Russia two years ago. A "prophet' appeared at Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azoy, and proclaimed that he had by which the shock of an earthquake come to save the world. Meeting with may be averted."-New York Tribune. a bad reception from the townspeople, he tramped inland and gained many peasant adherents. Among othe

it is hard to understand how my tradesman could have been taken in.

PROOF AGAINST EARTHQUAKES. Designing Buildings to Withstand

Moderate Shocks. In Japan many of the cottages built districts afflicted with earthin ·uakes are of wood, and have frames designed 'o as to be more or less elastic. They will yield without breaking, and will recover their original form after a temporary distor tion. These dwellings are good ones to live in, and are far more secure than rigid walls of brick or stone. In Northern India similar problems are presented by the same evil. In an engineering periodical printed in that part of the world, J. H. Stephens says that, besides the material employed in building, some attention can profit ably be paid to the soil under the foundation. If a some structure rested on a cushion of rupper it would stand a good deal of shaking before

it would collapse. It has been found that when a bunding rests on a bed of clay it is liable to continual motion. In the wet weather the clay expands and the building is raised upward. In the hot weather the clay contracts and the building is lowered. The result is that such buildings, however well constructed, are very much cracked. The clay bed seems to have lines of least resistance, which can be traced for miles in the hot season by open fissures in the surface of the earth Where a building intercepts such a fissure in the surface of the clay bed there is a large crack in the walls and roof of the building. However good the quality of the construction, noth ing can save the building from cracking, and the opening is invariably in line with the cleavage in the bed of clay

Mr. Stephens says that he and two other engineers, named Chisholm and Irwin, decided to counteract the tendency by going down to permanent moisture. They then filled their foundation trench with compressed sand and started their walls. Such building, though erected on clay and subjected to all the variations of expansion and contraction in the clay subsoil, yet never cracked. These facts lead Mr. Stephens to say:

"Is this security due to the cushion of sand below the foundation? If a cushion of sand can protect a building from the motion due to the contraction and expansion of the subsoil, can it also, in a certain degree, pro tect a building from the motion due to an earthquake? Do you not think that the matter is worth experimenting on? In Calcutta and in the North generally, where eartnquakes have already done so much damage, I am not aware that any attempt has been made to protect buildings or to do anything to mitigate the evil. It is hopeless, perhaps, to do anything to existing buildings. But I understand that large building schemes are in the air, especially the grand Victoria Memorial. Can nothing be done to protect these? A good cushion of sand has been frequently tried down South and has resisted the motions in the subsoil caused by expansion and con traction. It is true that this motion is slow compared to the motion in the subsoil caused by an earthquake, but what has done complete good in one case may do a little good in the other. At any rate, it ought to be worth ex perimenting on. There may be ways of using this or any other material

A CURIOUS INDUSTRY.

queer doctrines, he preached that all An Out-of-the-Way Enterprise That is Pearson's Weekly.

PIGS AS DRAUGHT ANIMALS.

Sow That Could Retrieve Birds Four-in-Hand of Pigs. In many countries and even so near

as Scotland the pig has served the purpose of a beast of draught, and has actually been harnessed to the plough in company with cows and horses. In Scotland also early in the last century pigs were simetimes made to serve as chargers and proved mest docile mounts.

The homing instinct is strongly developed in the pig. Instances not infrequently occur of pigs finding their way back to farms whence they have been conveyed. There is a record of two pigs homing nine miles, and crossing the Thames to boot, to their old farm, whence they had been driven to Reading market and bought by a local gentleman on the previous lay. At one point on their homeward journey where two roads met the twain were observed "putting their noses together as if in deep consultation.'

About 1815 a London gentleman created a sensation by driving a fourin-hand of pigs through the streets, and thirty years later an old farmer caused amusement to a great crowd in the market place at St. Albans by entering it in a chaise drawn by four trotting hogs. After two or three turns round the market he drove to the Woolpack Yard, where his curious steeds were unharnessed and led away to be regaled with a trough of beans and wash.

They have also been sporting pigs And old account of a black sow which Mr. Richard Toomer, one of the royal keepers in the New Forest, broke to find game and to back and stand "Within a fortnight she would says: find and point partridges or rabbits, and her training was much forwarded by the abundance of both. * * * She daily improved, and in a few

weeks would retrieve birds that had run as well as the best pointer; may, her nose was superior to the best pointer."

According to Linnaeus, "the hog is more nice in the selection of his vegetable diet than any of our other domesticated herbivorous animals. Thus in one respect the pig may be said to be an epicure. Linnaeus states that the animal will eat only 72 plants, as against the goat's 449, the sheep's 387, the cow's 276, and the horse's 262 .- London Daily Express.

Poison Plants

The colors of flowers and leaves of fer numbers of interesting problems No one quite knows why the prevailing tint of early spring flowers is either white or yellow. Yellow, Indeed, holds its own to some extent all through the summer, but the typi cal color of summer blooms is pink while as the autumn advances richer crimsons and all the rich glowing hues of dahlias and chrysanthemums are seen. Horticulturists have produc ed poppies of pretty nearly every shade under the sun, and with many other flowers they seem able to alter the colors almost as they please. Yet the blue rose, the black tulip and the green carnation seem as far off as ever they were in spite of constant efforts to arrive at them. Nearly three centuries ago Dutch garden ers imagined themselves on the verge of inventing a black tulip. The colors of the blossoms of fruit trees are limited to write, pink, bright scarlet and purple. The reason no one knows. Nor is it clear why nearly all plants with purple blossoms have onous properties. The deadly nightshade is an instance which will be familiar to all country readers .--

Toletoi's Optimism

The correspo Tageblatt writes to that journal that Count Tolstoi thinks that the safety of Russia through all her commo will ultimately be secured by the unshaken loyalty of the peasantry. The correspondent says:

"Count Tolstoi exhibits a surprising optimism with regard to the pres ent condition of Russia. He is suaded that the position of things has nothing dangerous in it, for he is persuaded that the workingmen of the big cities are of little account in comparison with the peasants, form an immense majority of the Russian population.

"The peasantry are not thinking of a revolution, and the count declare that newspaper stories of revolts in the country districts are exaggerated. He says that no one but a small group of revolutionary agitators desires overturn the order of things at present existing.

"Nevertheless, Tolstoj declines to make any predictions, and says that it is impossible to say what may hap-(pen. In any case, it will be necessary to overturn the present Government, which is founded on a policy of force, and to supplant it by another regime based on the love of others, goodness and the maxims of Christianity.-Translation in the Literary Digest.

Work of a Beaver Colony.

If the beavers continue their work on a dam across the North Fork just above the bridge across the river east of Hotchkiss, they will ultimately cause several dollars' worth of dam age to property in that vicinity when high water comes in the spring. At present the little fellows have nearly wenty feet of their work complet and the water is rushing against without appreciable damage. Mr. Thomas Blackwell, who has lease on the Metcalf property, wro to the State game warden, askin what can be done about the matte the law not allowing beavers to The warden replied the bea killed. ers belonged to the State, but a per mit could be granted for \$1 to kill ten or twelve beavers, provided the were doing damage, but that the pelts must be carefully prepared and ship ped to the warden for sale, where upon onehalf of the proceeds will be returned for the "trouble" in catching them.

dam such as the beavers build will back the water up onto the Metcalf property and wash away a large part of the place. Besides that the beavers are cutting down a large number of trees now on the place, and, situated so near town, the growth is of some value .-- North Fork, (Kan.)

"Kerchunk" Did It.

A train on one of the new rail-roads in southern Kansas was running down a grade, says the Kansas City Star, when one of the side rods of the engine broke. The train stopped at the foot of the grade with the good cylinder "on center," and when the broken side had been uncoupled the engine could not be start-

The engineer, the conductor and the passengers took turns trying to devise a way to start it. At last a farmer's boy crawled through a barb wire fence and came over to make a sug gestion.

"Why don't you let 'er go ker chunk?" he asked.

"What?" demanded the conductor, not grasping the idea.

"Why, let 'er go kerchunk. Unhitch the last car and shove 'er up the grade a-ways. Then let 'er down kerchunk against the train. That'll

of their forefathers, the Chinese hold to conservative ideas for their wom on, and with few exceptions, where the feminine members of the fami' have taken to attending meetings and clubs in public. Americans do not get so much as a peep at the dainty little women upon whom we bestow so much sympathy, but who, if the truth be known, are far happier than the majority of those who pity them. The keynote of Chinese home life as it is lived in this country is content ment. The wife and mother is happy with her husband, who, despite his scattered business interests. he even a highbinder or a professional fan-tan man, is devotion itself to his family. She thoroughly enjoys her children, her cozy home with its musical instruments, its flowers, and the domestic pets. All Chinese women are taught to play the young cum, a zither-like instrument, and the majority of them sing the queer oriental songs, which are verses of the class-ics set to music. Without exception, there are flowers in almost every win dow of a Chinese home, though the home consists of only two rooms, as many of them in New York do. These women know nothing of the opera, the horse shows, dinners, and grand cotillons; among the Chinese women there are no passee maidens who af ter three or four seasons are still unsought in marriage, and there are no Their very ignorance of the world is the safeguard of their con-

tentment, and why any one who is content and happy should be the object of pity and sympathy from idlings is a problem for Confucius-like wisdom to solve .-- Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

Peacock tail plumage is used in its metallic blue-green shade, while the tail feathers of the same bird are dyed a rich brick red.

A London milliner tempted her cus omers with a purple hat of the Gainsborough type, which was one glorious mass of that magnificent color known as eminence. The feathers on the hat repeated the dye.

A single ostrich feather perched up right, with the tip dropping over a diamond diadem, is a form of adornment that is very extraordinary, but truly piquant when worn by a hand some woman in her hair as the coif fure ornament that accompanies an empire evening robe. The color must match the gown.

Brilliant, indeed, are the orange and amber marabou feathers, which half his wealth. are as fluffy as a duckling's coat, and like a rosy cloud is the same plumage when dved a bright cerise Startling as these colors are, they look refined, because the mellow pigments of the paintings of the great French artist, Nattier, and those of his contemporary, De Largilliere, are closely copied. Nattier blue is present a most fashionable dye for millinery plumage.-New Haven Register.

FASHION NOTES.

It is difficult to find in the shops a simple crepe or chiffon waist which an elderly woman or one of quiet tastes might wear.

The craze for lace is at its height at the present time. Waists, gowns, coats, hats of rich lace are being ac quired by every woman who can af-ford them, and it is bad news to learn that the prices are higher than ever.

five copeck pieces issued in 1831, the year of the emancipation of the serfs, were "holy." They were to be brought to him for preservation in an oaken chest. When Russia got into difficul-

Very often while the busy world is tearing along seeking fortunes in wide and well-known fields, hidden away quietly there is some modest lit ty all these coins would turn to gold the industry going along and bringing in a nice little sum to the sharp mind

and save the Empire. Over an area of 300 square miles that has known how to seek wealth the peasants feverishly set about colin untrodden or little-known patas. lecting the holy money. When the Among such out-of-the-way enter prophet had collected about £40 prises we may mention a curious agri worth he decamped, after changing cultural industry which is being profitthem at a local bank for gold. ably carried on at Varedales, near An attempt to corner the Maria meaux, France. It consists in the Theresa dollars, which are used as manufacture of preserved sorrel, currency in many parts of northern which is put up in tins or small casks Africa, collapsed owing to a queen and exported to all parts of the world, cause. An Abyssinian, Ras Makoppo, for use as a culinary and table accesconceived the ingenious idea of colsory. This industry was started at lecting all specimens of these coins Varedales in the year 1860, but it extant in his district. As they were still remains practically unknown to old coins he reasoned they would rise the world at large. It requires a moin value. After he had possessed himtive power of about 8 horse-power self of about 3,000 he found that the while a quantity of steam (repre country was as well supplied with senting 17 horse-power) is also use them as ever. While he had been for boiling and cooking purposes. As busy collecting them modern Maria the water used must be extremely Theresa dollars made in Germany pure, an artesian well has been sunt were being imported by the thousand. in the grounds of the factory, and The result was that the coin feil in yields a' supply of the necessary me

boilers.

value, and the too astute chief lost dium which, like the immortal Bay ard, is "sans reproche."

The Russian Government corners Sorrel can only be grown four its own coins. Every year it mints a limited number of bronze coins of years in succession upon the same land, which must then be put under the nominal value of one-quarter 20other crops for about twelve years peck, in English value one-six-teenth of a penny. As these coins Hence the land bought up for the purpose covers a superficial area of are practically not in circulation only 120 hectares (296 acres). When picka few are issued. The remainder are ed (for which sixty women are emsold by the mint authorities at about ployed) the leaves are conveyed, as quickly as possible, to the factory; here double their value for use as card they are carefully washed by mechancounters.

Birmingham boasts the only man who corners bad coins. This gentlein specially-designated digesters of man has a unique collection of false money. Some years ago he issued a notice to various trades people that he would give one-quarter of the nominal value for certain specimens of counterfeit coins which might have been passed upon them. He now pos sesses several thousand, some so like good money that the fraud is not perptible; some so clumsily made that and first-class hotel.

Bringing in Modest Wealth.

ical means, and are then well cooked

This interesting industry

A Professor's Indorsement. Before President Angell of the Uni-

versity of Michigan had attained to his present high position a young hopeful entering college was recommended to his consideration. "Try the boy out, professor; criticise him and you think," the tell us both what parents said. To facilitate acquaintance the professor took the boy for a walk. After ten minutes silence the youth ventured, "Fine day professor.'

'Yes," with a faraway look. Ten minutes more and the young man, squirming all the time, ventur ed, "This is a pleasant walk profes-

'Yes."

For another ten minutes the matriculate boiled to his bones and then blurted out that he thought they might have rain.

"Yes." And this time the profes sor went on: "Young man, we have been walking together for half an hour, and you have said nothing which was not commonplace and stupid."

"True," answered the boy, hi

wrath passing his modesty, "and you indorsed every word I said." Then they laughingly shook hands, and word went home from the professor that the boy was all right and that they were great friends .- Detroit Free Press.

Testing a Building's Safety. When you suspect that anything is going wrong with a public building, say St. Paul's Cathedral or the Abbey, and a crack appears, you paste brown paper across the crack. The least bit

of movement tears the paper, and then you know whether the mischief is stopped or whether it is continuing. There is also an electrical apparatus for measuring vibration that cannot be noted by natural observation .- Pan

The market price of English lobsters fluctuates very much, according to the supply and demand.

bump her along some.'

The railroad men sniffed contemp tuously, but the passengers sided with the boy, so at last it was decided to try his scheme. All hands turned to and pushed the car a little way up the hill. Then it was sent with increasing speed back against the train, which it struck with the forcseen "kerchunk." The "kerchunk" did the work. The engine was bumped center, the engineer gave it enough steam to keep it slowly moving, the passengers scrambled abroad, and the one-legged outfit limped away on its journey.

Society Using Artificial Flowers. The ballroom which was the scene last winter of James H. Hyde's now famous French costume ball was decorated with artificial flowers, and have been many others. Artificial flowers had a certain vogue at New port last season, and now in the smart drawing-rooms, where the income of the best might well warrant the use of fresh blossoms, are roses of batiste and silk, and orchids of silk and velvet, so skilfully p" together that a few feet away it would be impossible to discover the decep-They are not cheap, these tion dainty manufactured blossoms, the American beauty roses costing all the from \$2 to \$4 each, and the orchids and other flowers, including great feathery chrysanthemums, are comparatively high-priced; but the economy comes in using the flowers over and over again, their lasting qualities and their naturalness having hundreds of dollars to one who entertains much during the season. Usually in connection with the artificial flowers some genuine flowers are used in order to make the deception complete -Harriet Quimby, in Leslie's Weekly,

All the heatrical and amusement mouncements of Paris are posted announce on pillar billboards that are placed at intervals along the boulevards.

The average number of residents the acre in Paris is no less than 124.

which is by no means unprofitable, would well repay consideration, as there is plenty of room for a much larged trade to be done in preserved sorrel-by no means an unpalatable table adjunct.-Scientific American Mall Gazette.

Madrid is at last to have a large