

Professor Cesare Lombroso, the noted criminologist, says that one of the striking characteristics of criminals is the absence of wisdom teeth.

Japan tells Russia that she will evacuate the Lao Tung peninsula when she gets good and ready, thank you; and what are you going to do about it?

Ever since the war the proportion of farmer immigrants to this country has rapidly and steadily diminished, most of the wage-earners appearing to come from classes that did not follow the plow.

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, in an address before the Pan American Congress upon the "Settlement Idea," explained that the term means a group of persons in good circumstances who settle in an industrial and depressed district in the city and exert all the good they can.

Fame is fleeting, muses the New York Journal. It isn't so very long since Dr. Koch, the famous German discoverer of the "consumption cure," was almost worshipped. Of late, however, where he is best known, tablets and other mementos glorifying him have been quietly removed or destroyed.

In 1890 there were nearly 4,000,000 women and girls among the class called wage-earners in the United States. Their number had increased in ten years over 1,200,000, or more than forty per cent. In the various branches of trade the increase in female employees was 233 per cent. This is due to the rapid utilization of women as accountants, cashiers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and the like. During the same period the number engaged in the professions show a great increase, in many instances the percentage of increase being far larger for women than for men.

The attendants of the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, to the astonishment of visitors, all travel around attending to their duties with their noses and nostrils completely covered with a most grotesque looking shield or respirator. It appears that in handling the books called for by patrons of the library the dust causes them the utmost catarrhal anguish. Rendered desperate by their sufferings they appealed to an eminent member of the medical college, who invented the amusing but useful apparatus especially for their relief. So far its results are said to be perfectly satisfactory.

Joseph Choate, of the New York bar, in a recent address, brought out the surprising fact that with 30,000,000 people England does not have so many judges as any one of our larger States. In England there are thirty-two judges of the first class, while New York has 140 and Illinois 178. The English courts dispose of business more rapidly than ours, and yet litigation is much lighter in that country than it is here. Just complaints are made of our complicated judicial machinery, the facilities afforded for appeals and new trials, and the indulgences granted to lawyers who are fighting for delay. In almost any case, when it is to the interest of a lawyer to prolong the proceedings, it is impossible to secure a prompt and final decision. Commenting on Mr. Choate's address the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The truth is that in our anxiety to provide ample means for the adjustment of legal difficulties we have made our judicial system a source of endless trifling with the interests of the people. Our multiplicity of statutes is directly conducive to litigation, and the courts attach so much importance to precedents and technicalities that the lawyers can keep a case in course of trial almost as long as they please. In England, where there is supposed to be much more formality than in the United States, the ordinary practice is far less slow and uncertain than that which prevails here. We have so many judges and so many different tribunals that a case may be taken from one to another on various pretexts, and the expense is apt to exceed the amount involved in a majority of cases. There is certainly great need of reform in this matter. It should be easier for the average citizen to obtain a decision from some court of full and final jurisdiction, which is to say that it should not be so easy for the lawyers to protract all sorts of lawsuits. Too many of our courts exist solely for the purpose of giving solemn and leisurely consideration to technical and unimportant pleas. The whole system ought to be simplified, in short, with a view to saving time and money by removing all chances for cases to be continued and transferred except for sound and conclusive reasons."

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

SHADOW TABLEAUX AND HOW TO GIVE THEM.

Can Only Be Shown at Night in a Darkened Room—How to Produce with Living Models Those Illustrated in This Article.

Fun for an Evening.—Shadow tableaux or pictures have been before presented to you under the name of silhouettes, that have been shown for the most part singly, while the present ones are represented in



FIGURE NO. 1.

groups, some of which are really very laughable. The pictures can only be shown at night in a darkened room, and an excellent way to produce those illustrated with living models is as follows: First erect a small platform or stage, and from the ceiling in front of it suspend a large white sheet of not too close or firm weave, permitting it to reach to the floor of the platform. Behind the sheet stand the performers,



FIGURE NO. 2.

between it and a light, a lantern having a funnel-shaped reflector being the best for amateur entertainments of this character. By the aid of such a light the figures are silhouetted or outlined against the sheet in the same manner as a shadow is cast on a blank wall by placing a light behind the substance. The audience will of course sit in darkness a few feet from the platform. The performers will take the various



FIGURE NO. 3.

poses illustrated and remain as quiet as possible during the exhibition of each tableau, which may be shown for about two minutes. The person who

arranges the various poses will see that nothing is wanting to perfect the picture before the curtain is allowed to be



FIGURE NO. 4.

raised. Of course the curtain is indispensable. It should be hung from a pole and may be drawn back by a cord which has been slipped through the rings and fastened to the front upper corner of the curtain. The hand which draws back the curtain should not be visible to the audience. The master of ceremonies announces each subject as the curtain is lifted.

The tableaux portrayed at figure No. 1 shows a boy putting his little sister kindly on the back. Sister is sulky and will not be consoled or persuaded to give up her toy cart. "A Little Sulky" might do as a name for this. "The Sleepers," pictured at figure



FIGURE NO. 5.

No. 2, are rudely disturbed from their noontime nap on a park bench by a policeman. They should wear very ragged clothes and look like tramps.

At figure No. 3 are pictured a foreign-looking student and his sister, or some nearer relative, taking refreshments at a table, which is arranged beneath some foliage, from which dangles a spider, whose presence startles the thirsty pair. "A Summer Table" would be a very good title for this.

An appropriate title for the picture shown at figure No. 4 will be "A Carry-all at Home." Papa kindly lends his



FIGURE NO. 6.

back to the three little ones and assumes a crawling position, and mamma, fearful lest baby should fall from the human carry-all, throws out her hands as if to catch him. Doggie's surprise at the curious conveyance is expressed in his position. If the living pet cannot be trained for his part a toy animal may take his place.

Tandem driving is very fashionable, and you might dignify the picture shown at figure No. 5 by the name "Driving Tandem." Brother, crowned with papa's high beaver hat, holds two chairs in rein as proudly as if they were horses, and flourishes his whip threateningly. Sister, with dolly in arms, rides behind. Doesn't it look real?

"After the Circus," shown at figure No. 6, is no less comical than any of the

other tableaux. All the figures seem to be in action. The girl is dancing on an ottoman, the boy, with a young child on his back, occupies two chairs and a third serves as a horse, whose reins he holds in both hands. The dog stands on his hind legs in a curious manner and looks attentively at his master, who is absorbed in driving.

Isn't the tableau given at figure No. 7 extremely funny? You might name it "Four-in-Hand." The schoolmaster has four seemingly repentant transgressors to punish. His cane looks formidable and his face wears a very angry expression. The broom, umbrella, "stovepipe" hat, and other odds and ends may be supplied or omitted, as desired. I think their introduction



FIGURE NO. 7.

would add to the effect of the picture, however.

The various titles, you will observe, are a play upon words, but this will only add to the fun of the performance. You may easily arrange an evening's entertainment during the holiday week with the assistance of the present illustrations and surprise some of your grown friends. The big people in the pictures might be represented by some older boys and girls. A few rehearsals will be necessary before you can finally ring up the curtain on a perfect representation of these jolly shadow pictures.—The Delineator.

Suggested Long Ago.
A correspondent of the Popular Science Monthly calls attention to a curious foreshadowing of the invention of the phonograph in a book published at Paris in 1656—of an imaginary visit to the states and empires of the moon—"Histoire Comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune," by Cyrano de Bergerac. The author imagines himself, in the course of his lunar travels, left by his guide to pass an hour with some books. They do not resemble earthly books, but are little boxes.
"On opening one of these boxes I found I know not what kind of metal similar to our clockwork, composed of I know not how many little devices and imperceptible machinery. It was a book certainly, but a most marvelous one, which has neither leaves nor characters; a book to understand which the eyes are useless—one needs only use his ears.
"When one wishes to read this book, he connects it by a sort of little nerve to his ears. Then he turns a needle to the chapter that he wishes to hear, and immediately there emerges from the instrument, as from the mouth of a man or from a musical instrument, all the words and sounds which serve the grands lunaires for language."
The writer adds that Cyrano anticipated many aeronautic inventions, and was, of course, considered by his contemporaries as a cerveau brule, or in blunt English, "somewhat off." This, as well as the above, only goes to prove that there is nothing new under the sun.

Some Old Roman Millionaires.
It seems to me that, taken in general, we are a very ignorant lot of people in this last decade of the nineteenth century. Our wealth, much as we boast of it, is comparatively puny compared with the wealth of men of old. There was Marc Antony's house that was sold to Messala for over half a million, and Scævola's villa was burned at a loss of over twelve millions.
Otho spent over fourteen millions in finishing one wing of a palace commenced by Nero. Nearly \$36,000,000 was found in the coffers of Tiberius, and Caligula spent it all in less than a year. Paulus could make a little trifling present to the mother of Brutus of a pearl worth over \$30,000. So let us be modest. We are a cheap people, even the wealthiest of us.

Recently Discovered.
It is said that a new material has been discovered in one of the Western States—which one will not be told for a while yet—that may make its finder fabulously rich. The material answers the purpose of graphite in every way. Outside of the imported graphite, the mines at Ticonderoga have supplied a great part of the stuff from which the leads of pencils are made. The discovery has been kept very quiet, but the stuff is said to answer all the requirements, and can be sold for one-half the price of the present material.

Mermaids in Folk Lore.
All the world over there are legends about mermaids. The Chinese tell stories not unlike others about the sea-women of their southern seas. Man-kind is taught on the most excellent evidence that a mermaid was captured at Bangor, on the shores of the Belfast Lough, in the sixth century, while another caught at Edam in 1403 was carried to Harlem and kept there for many years.

The Coming Woman.
I love the coming woman,
I love her pretty ways,
With music and with sweetness
She fills my fleeting days;
I kiss her laughing dimples,
And stroke her hair of gold,
For my dainty coming woman
Is only four years old.
—Williamsport Grit.

A cross temper finds a pin stuck in every chair on which it sits.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PULLED CHICKEN.

Take one or two chickens, cut off the legs, rumps and wings. Egg and bread crumb them, and broil them over a clear fire a light brown. Pull the flesh from the remaining part into little flakes. Have one-half cupful of boiling cream thickened with a little butter and flour, the gravy that came from the chicken when roasted, a seasoning of salt and a little nutmeg. Put in the pulled chicken and toss it over the fire. Then put it into the centre of a dish with the back on it and the legs and wings around it. A squeeze of a lemon added the last thing, and the peel of one-fourth of a lemon minced fine and added to the pulled chicken is an improvement.—Boston Cultivator.

BERRY PIES.

Make any sort of a berry pie as directed for apples only, dredge a little flour over before putting on upper crust, and add no flavoring, as the fruit has sufficient.

For any sort of fruit pie, where an entire upper crust is not desired, cut the paste into narrow strips, like a lattice-work, or, if no upper crust is liked, make a merangee by beating the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and mix with them a heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar, flavor with any flavoring preferred. When the pie is done, pull it forward in oven, cover with merangee, and let it stand in the oven till a light amber color; then remove and stand in a cold, dry place till ready to serve. Never put a pie of any sort in a refrigerator; it destroys the quantity of the crust and makes the whole pie flavorless and heavy.—New York Mercury.

GHERKINS.

Choose young cucumbers and let them be freshly gathered. Pour over them a strong brine of salt and water boiling hot, cover them close and allow to stand until next day. Stir them gently to remove any sand; drain on a sieve. To every quart of vinegar use half ounce each of whole black pepper, ginger and allspice, one ounce mustard seed and two cloves of garlic. Allow the vinegar to become boiling hot, place the pickles in a jar and pour the boiling water over them. Cover the top of pickles with vine leaves, allow to stand for a day; if the pickles are not of a good green in color, heat the vinegar to almost boiling and pour it over them again, covering with fresh vine leaves. (As an additional reason for preparing them at home, it is well known that the fine green color of "store" pickles is due to the use of copper.) When the pickles are cold put in a sprig of dill and be sure to cover closely. They will be exceedingly crisp and of a fine green.—American Agriculturist.

FACTS FOR PRUDENT HOUSEWIVES.

That one cup of yeast is equal to one compressed yeast cake.

That very hot water is now preferred to cold to stop bleeding.

That sixteen teaspoonfuls of liquid are equal to one cupful.

That a choice orange, both peel and pulp, sliced and covered with fragrant hot tea, makes a beverage fit for the gods.

That a loaf of stale bread can be made quite fresh by being dipped quickly into hot milk, and then baked until dry in a quick oven.

That to preserve the fresh green color of vegetables like peas and beans the lid should never be put on the pot while they are boiling.

That sawdust and a chamouis as polishers, after the cut glass has been thoroughly washed in soap-suds, will make it glisten and sparkle.

That rubbing silver or plated egg spoons with a little liquid ammonia and salt will remove the discoloration caused by the sulphur in the egg.

That mull can be kept from the top of preserves by putting a few drops of glycerine around the edges of the jar before screwing on the cover.

That a paste made of powdered ipecacuanha and water will quickly remove the pain caused by the sting of a wasp or bee; it should be applied at once.

That cabbage should never be boiled with corned beef. It renders both unwholesome. They should be boiled apart and then served together if desired.

That a common cause of failure to making fluffy bread and rolls is mixing the dough too stiff; it should be soft enough to be easily worked, without being in the least sticky.

That natural wool, silk or merino underclothing is more easily and thoroughly cleaned if a teaspoonful of ammonia is added to the tepid soapy water in which it is washed.

That to make children's cotton frocks and pinafores fireproof, a good lump of alum should be dissolved in the soap lather in which they are washed, and also in each of the rinsing waters.

That a tough or freshly killed fowl may be made tender by being wrapped in a cloth and buried in a deep hole in the garden for some hours; it is best to leave it there all night if possible.

That to drive away flies brush over the windows every morning with a little oil of sassafras, and provide a way of escape for the flies, who dislike sassafras and will not settle on or even near it.

That if a fruit jar cover will not readily come off, should be inverted and the top put in hot water for a minute or two. You will be surprised to find how easily the cover yields to a very slight effort.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Just praise is only a debt; flattery is a present.

The way of every man is declarative of the end of that man.

The way of the world is to make laws but follow customs.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

Our wealth is often a snare to ourselves and always a temptation to others.

Opinions grounded on prejudice are always sustained with the greatest violence.

Youth is the season of hope, enterprise and energy to a Nation as well as an individual.

To be innocent is to be not guilty, but to be virtuous is to overcome our evil intentions.

'Tis one thing to be at liberty to do what we will, and another thing to be tied up to do what we must.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself. The middle way is justice to ourselves and others.

As riches and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool—but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.

The seat of pride is in the heart, and only there; and if it be not there, it is neither in the look nor in the clothes.

What a Blind Farmer is Doing.

H. S. Humiston, the blind farmer and head of the Chicago colony at Hammond, La., is in the city.

"The first time I was in Chicago," said Mr. Humiston, "I had my sight. It was long before the war, and the city was being raised so that it could have a drainage system. With many of the boys, I enlisted when the war came on, and with General Sherman I marched through sections of all but two of the Southern States. I told the boys I would come back to live. I did not know then that the war would cost me my eyesight, but it did, so I determined to take to farming. I bought ten acres on the line of the Illinois Central in Louisiana, and became the first of the Northern colonists.

"The place I now have is but ten acres, and I know every tree and shrub. My blindness did not prevent me from helping to cut down the dense forest and make the ground ready for seed. I wanted to show what a Northern man could do. My only companions and help are my wife and sisters, yet I ship enough fruit back to Chicago to net me \$3000 a year. I call my little farm Mentor, because it has been my teacher. I know nothing about horticulture when I started it; now I have learned much and an sure thing, by getting a few more Chicagoans down our way, with the assistance of those we leave behind, we will soon make this city the center of Southern trade, instead of New York, and that is one thing our colony is trying to do."

Mr. Humiston has been invited to deliver an address on the "New South" before members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans' Camp in Chicago.—Chicago News.

Cuba is Rich.

Cuba is by far the largest and the richest island in the West. In its group, having an area of a little over 43,000 square miles. In the southeastern portion there are mountains over 7000 feet high. The interior is healthy, but the low coast lands have a torrid climate and abound in fevers and the accompanying diseases. The forests are of vast extent. It is estimated that, of 20,000,000 acres of land still remaining wild and uncultivated, nearly 13,000,000 are uncultivated forests. Sugar is the chief commodity. At one time enormous quantities of coffee were also exported, but it does not now figure so largely. Tobacco is indigenous, and of the finest quality. According to the census of 1887 the population numbered 1,631,687 souls. In 1877 the figures were 1,521,684, thus showing a gain of but seven per cent. in the decade. Of the total, 492,294 were colored and 43,811 Chinese. Illiteracy is alarmingly prevalent; 76 per cent. of the population can neither read nor write. Nor is this wholly due to the colored element; illiteracy among the white alone is 64.89 per cent. The number of schools in the island is one for every 2105 inhabitants.

An Imperturbable Kleptomaniac.

At a pure food exhibition recently held in Louisville, Ky., the managers attached strings to the spoons to prevent them from being carried off. A nervous, aggressive-looking woman quietly and deftly placed a spoon in her pocket and started to walk off in that unassuming, unconscious manner which amounts to positive genius in her sex. Presently she felt a pulling at her pocket, and at once excitedly declared she was being robbed. This attracted every one's attention, and also led to the discovery of the spoon, which had unfortunately got caught in her pocket and was with some difficulty extracted. The expression upon her face at the moment that spoon came to light is easier imagined than described.—New York World.

A Surprise to Coal Experts.

Anthracite coal in a vein four feet thick has been discovered on the Lino Mountain, which bounds Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, Pennsylvania. The vein is on the south side of the mountain, near Pilsman, in the former county. This is a surprise to coal experts, for it is five miles south of the Shamokin coal basin, and was believed to be outside the coal district.—New York Sun.

ARMY AIRSHIPS.

UNCLE SAM WILL BUILD A FLYING MACHINE.

A Monster of the Heavens Destined to Protect Us From Our Enemies—Will Be Tried at Denver Next Year.

THE officials of the Army Signal Service have practically decided to build a flying machine. When completed it will be used in a series of experiments whose object will be to determine, if possible, the practicability of artificial soaring flight. The apparatus will probably be on the aeroplane or aerocurve design, and is calculated to throw considerable light on the relative merits of a device of that order and the balloon, which latter vehicle of aerial locomotion has been the object of study by military men during the past few years.

The construction of the flying machine will probably be under the supervision of Captain Glassford, of the Department of Colorado, who, under General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., has been carrying on extensive experiments in military ballooning for the past three years. Captain Glassford is making preparations for an extensive exhibit to be instituted in connection with the Denver Exposition to open July 1, 1896, says the Philadelphia Times. This exhibit will illustrate many of the conspicuous phases of military aeronautics. A whole department of the Exposition will be devoted to aerodynamics, and in all probability the War Department will give Captain Glassford permission to take charge of it. During the intervening time previous to the opening of the Colorado Fair every effort will be lent to the construction of an apparatus which may actually carry a man for the instruction and amusement of the people to assemble in the Western city next summer.

The mechanism to be constructed is what is known as the soaring apparatus, the only kind of flying machine on the aeroplane order which has actually succeeded in transporting a man in free air. One of these has been built and successfully used by Herr Lillenthal, a German engine manufacturer, who succeeded in flying several hundred yards by its means. The same device has been made and improved by an American engineer living in New York City. A new apparatus on these lines will be constructed for the exhibit mentioned.

The new soaring apparatus will greatly resemble a gigantic butterfly, with large curved but fixed wings, provided with a flat tail and upright keel projecting out behind. It will be about thirty feet across from tip to tip of wings and about seven feet from front to back. It will expose about 160 square feet of surface. This surface will consist of fine cloth stretched tightly over a framework of light wood, held in place by fine steel wire. There will be no movement of the wings whatever. The whole surface will be rigid, without hinges or joints or the movement of one part against another. The whole is designed to represent the eagle in the act of soaring. From the centre of the machine to the front edge will be left an open space to be occupied by the aeronaut, who flies in a standing position.

Military aeronautics has become a special study in all of the great European armies, including those of France, Germany, England, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Holland. Experiments in all countries so far have been made with balloons only. But upon the perfection of an apparatus which may be propelled and steered rapidly from place to place the functions of the balloon as a military agent will be lost.

The best authorities on flying machines agree that their first practical use will be as instruments of war, not to take part in actual battle so much as a means of communication. One might be guided over hostile territory, upon which it might drop explosives, destroying bridges and other means of communication. A flying machine would be very much less likely to be hit by a gun aimed from the earth than would a balloon, on account of its much smaller size, combined with its extreme speed, which some aero-dynamists now believe will some day reach as high as 200 miles an hour. Owing to the small area exposed by the light frame and vital parts, it will be very difficult to hit, and if struck the chances are that a ball would go through one of the thin coverings of the wings without shattering any other part. It is not believed that an airship will be of much value for carrying guns heavier than a Maxim repeater, which weighs about sixty or seventy pounds. A successful airship will probably be able to run several days without renewing fuel or water, providing that a sufficiently light air surface condenser can be perfected.

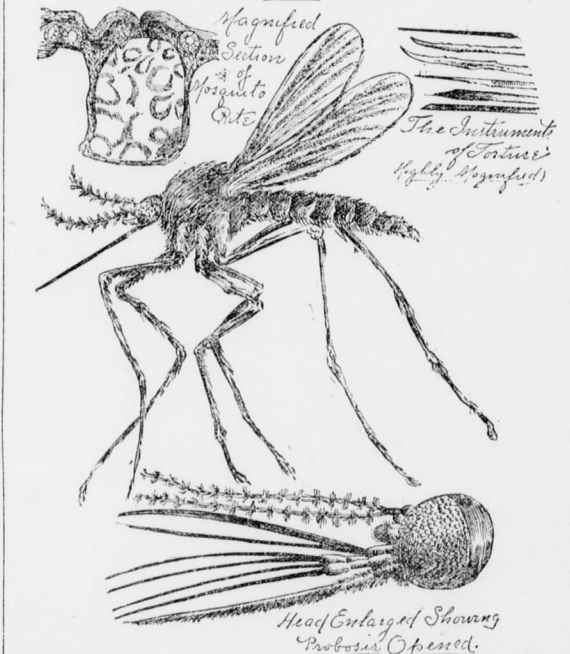
Preservation of Peeled Peaches.

Four years ago C. Winkler, of Peachland, Sonoma County, Cal., filled three five gallon cans with peeled peaches, leaving the pits in them. They were boiled in a forty-gallon kettle, then hermetically sealed and put away in a cool place, one being opened each succeeding year. The fruit all kept perfectly, retaining its shape and natural flavor.

Gather Eggs of Sea Birds.

Those who gather the eggs of sea birds from the islands off the coast of Oregon are doing a good business. William Carey has shipped over 1200 dozen from Island Rock, and Mr. Jessine and his crew have gathered about 500 from the smaller rocks.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE FEMALE MOSQUITO.



In the accompanying illustration the great American mosquito is portrayed in a manner admirably calculated to impress the mind with her abilities. It should be said at once that the blood-sucking mosquito is always a female. The male mosquito is a well-behaved insect and only drinks water. Projecting from the mosquito's head in the picture of the complete insect will be seen a straight cylindrical spike. It is a tube or trough, no thicker than a hair, and is terminated by two small fleshy lips. This tube contains the instruments by means of which the mosquito penetrates the human skin, fills herself with blood and leaves behind a deposit of virulent poison. No less than six piercing instruments are contained within that little tube. They are shown in the picture of the head and elsewhere on a still larger scale. When the mosquito settles down to business, all these instruments are pressed on to the skin at once, and a very intricate boring operation begins. The trough-like lower lip may be seen to bend in the middle, and the mosquito fills herself with blood, which passes into the body through the upper lip. It is believed that the instrument attached to the base of the upper lip is used to inject poison into the wound.