

WOMEN TOURISTS. Girls the Most Self-Rel cording to an Expert.

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a surly guide, than a handsome the from some men."-Chicago Chronicie. "A", Womeo, Marry If Yon Can." "It is not a question of 'How to be happy though unmarried." said Miss York of the study of Life So-tho sought to write an equation in the meeting of the Study of Life So-bard prize of the Study of Life So-the evening's discussion. "I never have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been asked the important ques-tion," confessed Miss Yendis. "I have have been develop operturity. I dvise those girls who are dreaming of matrimony in the future not to wit how the matrimonial toboggan is better han none." Most of the unmarried on unworthy suitor such an act of simption of a yearning to marry any gone relieved the tension of the too dot for-the-ordinary-world sentiment hat had been in the ascendency.-w. York Press. "The Swar of the Statt Walst.

New York Press. The Sway of the Shirt Waist. A devotee of the wheel says: "Yes, and ferns, the spring air, the sunny sky; but what won me forever was the ravisiment of finding myself out-doors in a skirt I could not step on and a waist which did not pull, press, plinch, or drag at any point. I felt like a little girl!" At first women would make such forfessions as this: "Do you know, I kept on my wheel rig all day yester-day! I waa ashamed, but it is so easy to run up and down stairs in, I could not bear to change." Soon all saw its advantages and per-

Not bear to change." Soon all saw its advantages and per-ceived that an outing get-up was feasible for even those who did not take outings, and the costume became so general that the women at the Pan-American seemed to be in a uniform of white waist and gray skirt. A few still hold out against it, but even they will doubtless fall into line this sum mer and "own the mighty sway" of the shirt waist-Julia Ditto Young, in Good Housekeeping.

The shirt Waist-Julia Ditto Joung, in Good Housekeepinz.
'Woner's Faces on Postage Ctamp.
For more than fifty years our Government has been making postage starups. The first issue, in 1847, represented but two values, and on each was printed the likeness of a prominent man—a policy ever since centinued. Other nations have women's faces on their stamps. Why not the United States? Surely we have representative women enough. There was Dorothea Dix, for instance, whose work for the insane marked an era; Maria Mitchell, whose pure mentality made her pre-eminent; Frances Wihlad, whose reform work claims recognition; the two the women work claims recognition not to mention our many noted diterary women. There is also a dusky face well worth considering; the face of a woman who holds and much to do in keeping alive that struggling English colony on the James River—why not her face? Why not Pocahontas?—Julia Fraser, in the Ladles' Home Journal.

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tions.--New York Commericial Advertiser.
Picturesque Dress.
Dress is becoming more and more picturesque, each lady being allowed to choose the style that best suits her; hence so many styles are now called fashionable, whereas the truth is that there are several fashions, not one alone. The last five King Louises of France give their fashions, with their splendid brocades, laces and all kinds of rich extravagance, which can be worn in the evening. These models are made up in chine, silk and criental saith, in white, biscuit, turquoise, green and pink.
Empire gowns, however, are preferred by ladies in general, especially for home year. They are as becoming to the overthin as they are to the overstout, their long lines concending all the defects of each. Then, again, ladies with pretty figures may display them by wearing a sash or jeweled band round the waist.

For Transparent Frocks. A useful article of apparel is a sath slip finished with a shaped flource all ready to wear beneath a muslin or lace gown. It is made low-necked and sleeveless, or with a yoke and sleeves, and comes in all the soft evening shades.

shades. A special corset bodice is made to wear under cambric and lace shirt waists. It is of satin with lace trim-mings and arm holes like those of a silk under vest. In front this charm-ingly dainty little stay is laced round small staples, and at the back there is no lacing at all. What could be cooler or more supple for the summer?

or more supple for the summer? Wedding Dress Frills. Berthas, fichus and fancy draperies are a feature of the corsage of wed-ding dresses, while some of the newest and certainly most unusual models are a series of lace ruffles, falling one above the other, so that the figure seems to be wound in soft, filmy masses. Sometimes these ruffles are quite narrow and extend from the waist to hem, and again there may be only three of graduated depth, each one having a dainty edging of orange blossom applique. With such a gown the train may be of plain white satin or cf fancy brocade. Thes.

Ties. Some of the pretty new cravats are of fine lace adorned with drawn thread work, the collar being formed of bands of lawn with hemstitching be-tween, while every description of lace and insertion, with stole or scarf ends, touches of black or colored velvet, and a pretty arrangement of tuy orna-mental buttons are pressed into serv-ica.

Novelties in Materials. Linen batiste in natural color, spotted with black velvet woven in, is one of the novelties in materials; and still another is a new veiling with a stripe, all in one color, which gives the ap-pearance of a cord, and yet is not one.



Embroidery designs on turnovers grow bolder.

Colored dots on linen are shown in

great profusio

Poult de soie is the choice for elegan silk tailor-mades. silk tailor-mades. Many coat-tails amount to no more than little loops. Hats of white malines are first choice for evening. Some smart hats show taffeta braid-ed in with the straw.

ed in with the straw. Pale mode and pale gray are two of the very best colors. Moire ribbon is a noticeable feature of the new millinery. With summer the soft wash weaves will be more in evidence.

Norfolk shapes distinguish blouses, oats and even slfirt waists.

Cherry blossoms vary in size, some being little larger than currants.

Black and white effects are very noticeable among the finer parasels.

A charming new grass linen shows both black and white embroidered

dots. Braided incu-wide straws in black and white make exceedingly striking headgear. Most silk petilecats match the dress, though some show a preference to have it like the shirt waist or the lead-ing note in the hat.



The Uses of Ammonia in the house hold are many. In cleaning of any portion of one tailesponful to a quart of the should be used in the pro-portion of one tailesponful to a quart of water. It makes the water softer than rain water. Smoky lamp chim-neys, window panes and mirrors all respond quickly to ammonia. When a stain is produced by lemon juice or any other acid, nothing is so effectual as anmonia in neutralizing and thus re-moved by rubbing them well with a showth. Stains on marble can be re-sover the stain in produce an abundant moved by rubbing them well with a tot brush dipped in powdered chalk and ammonia.

and ammonia. **Value of Tissue Paper.** The tissue paper in which parcels and thrown away, but carefully smoothed out, rolled up and laid away in some drawer or handy place where you know where to find it when you want a lice, soft, clean piece of paper. A few drops of eau de cologne on a soft pad of tissue paper will give a horiliant poilsh to mirrors, the glass of pictures and crystal. The pad of tissue paper without the eau de cologne is also used for burnishing steel, rub-bing grense stains off grates or furni-ture, polishing silver and innumerable ofher things. For packing glass ornaments and fine china that are not in daily use a roll of soft tissue paper is simply in-valuable.

the china that are not in daily use a roll of soft tissue paper is simply in-valuable. Conveyor in the Dining-Room. One of the latest electrical appliances designed for use in large dining-rooms and restaurants is a conveyor for removing solled linen and dishes from the dining-room to the scullery. The first installation of this novel ap-pliance, according to the Electrical World, has been made in the Hotel Astor, New York City, a new Souo,-000 fashionable hotel. An endless chain, with suitable shelves arranged at intervals, runs in a covered tram-way, placed in each of the large din-ing-rooms. The conveyor terminates in the back kitchen. When the waiter wishes to dispose of the solled china and linen, instead of having to make a special trip for the purpose he merely carries them to the nearest conveyor and deposits them on one of the shelves, by which they are automati-cally transported to the cleansing room. It is estimated that this device will give a waiter about one-fifth more time to devote to his service, owing to the time saved by the conveyor. The aesthetic value of the conveyor in providing for the rapid and noiseless removal of solled dishes and the avoid-ance of confusion is, perhaps, of greater value than the mere saving of the waiter's time.

... RECIPES ... Apricots-Take one-half pound of evaporated apricot; soak in cold water until soft. Then set on stove and sim-mer slowly till they are soft enough to be pierced with a broom straw, Add one-half cup sugar and cook until a syrup forms. These are very health-tul.

syrup forms. These are very health ful. Fried Spare Ribs—Use small, tender ribs. Cut into pieces suitable for serving. Sear quickly in hot skillet, remove to back of range and cook slowly half an hour. Remove meat, pour off fat and add water in which the potatoes have been bolled. Thicken, and season with pepper and sait. Sprinkle pepper, sait and powdered sage over the pieces of rib and pour around them the gravy. Almond Fingers—Cut stale bread into pieces four inches long, one inch wide and half an inch thick; dip them in orange juice, then into minced almonds, then in beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs; lay these pieces in the frying basket that has been dipped in the hot lard, and fry in deep fat; when brown lift the pieces to drain on paper; arrange on a folded napkin and sift powdered sugar over them. Oatmeal Omelet—Beat the yolks of

and sift powdered sugar over them. Oatmeal Omelet—Beat the yolks of four eggs, and one-half cupful of milk, a dash of pepper and the stifly beaten whites of the eggs. Brown in one tablespoonful of butter in a hot frying pan. Do not stir, kut when the omelet is brown on the bottom place in a hot oven to brown the top. Sprin-kle with a half teaspoonful of sait. Spread with a thick layer of oatmeal, cover with sweet cream, fold the ome-let and serve. Calf's Heart Roasted—Let the heart soak in water for one hour; clean

The rand serve. Call's Heart Ronsted-Let the heart soak in water for one hour; clean thoroughly; remove the tough mem-brane; wipe it dry; fill the eavites with a stuffing made with bread crumbs, finely chopped suct, chopped parsley, salt and pepper; put it in the dripping pan, then place in the oven and bake for an hour and a half; when it is tender remove it, take off the paper; make a brown gravy with the liquid in the pan and steam it over the heart. Batter Bread-Beat thoroughly one egg and add a teaspoonful of sait, one level teaspoon soda, one pint butter-milk or sour milk, and one tablespoon melted lard. Into this stir three-quar-ters of a quart of yellow or white corn meal. If too stiff, add a little cord water (it should be of a consis-tency to pour), turn into a very hot, generously freased baking pan. Place in a hot oven for thirty or forty min-outo a hot platter. Break, do not cut. The inhabitants of Southern Ching eve paceball of theor meantering the source theorements.

WHY THE INDIAN FAILS. He Looks Upon Education as a Right and Not as a Privilege.

and Noi as a Privilege. There are in operation at the present time 113 boarding schools, with an av-erage attendance of somthing over (5,000 pupils ranging from five to twen-ty-one years old. These pupils are gathered from the cabin, the wick-i-up and the tepee. Partly by caloiery and partly by threats, partly by brebery and partly by fraud, partly by presua-sion and partly by force, they are in-duced to leave their kindred to enter these schools and take upon them-selves the outward semblance of civil-ized life. They are chosen not on ac-count of any particular merit of their own, not by reason of mental fitness, but solely because they have Indian blood in their veins. Without any pre-vious training, without any pre-vious training, without any pre-vious training, without any pre-vious training are transported to schools, sometimes thousands of miles away, with no expense to themselves or their people. The Indian youth inds himself at once. As if by magic, translated from a state of poverty so one of affluence. He is well fed and clothed and lodged. Books and all the accessories of learning are given him, and teachers are provided to fustruct him. He is educated both in the in-dustrial and the liberal ares. Beyond "the three rs" he is instructed in geo-graphy, grammar and history; he is itaught drawing, algebra, geometry, music, astronomy, physiology, botany and entonology. Matrons wait on him while he is well and physicians and nurses tend him when he is sick. A steam laundry does his washing and the latest modern appliances do his cooking. A library affords him relax-tion for his leisure hours, athletic sports and the gymanisum furnish him with exercise and recreation, while music entertains him in the evening. He has hot and cold baths, steam heat and electric light and all the modern conveniences. The child of the wig-wan becomes a modern Aladdin, who has only to rub the Government lamp to fis tribe. Is it any wonder he fails? Is it surprising if he lapses into bar-barism? Not having earned

Aroues in the World's Work. A Trout's Memory. The late Seth Green, "the father of American fish culture," believed that fishes have memories, and the New York Sun describes an exhibition which he gave, by way c proof, to almost every one who visited the State hatch-ery at Caledonia. In one of the enclosed pools at the hatchery was a very large trout, which always came forward to see and be seen when visitors ap-peared. It was Mr. Green's custom, after calling particular attention to that trout, to raise his cane quickly and hold it over the state. The per-formance would have no effect on the trout. Then Mr. Green would produce a light trout rod, and appear with it at the side of the pool. Instantly that trout would turn and fiee, hide itself at the fare end of the enclosure, and re-main there so long as the rod was in sight. This is the explanation of the sudden

The volue would rear and new field for the first of the first of the explanation of the sudden change in the trout's demeanor: One day, early 12 the career of the fish. Mr. Green, to try a barbless hook he had devised, cast with one in that pool, and this trout had seized it. The hook penetrated and passed through its upper jaw near the nostril, and by the time it was lifted from the wate-and released from the hook, it had undergone an experience that made a lasting impression upon it. Mr. Green discovered soon after the hooking of the trout that whenever he approached the pool with his rod, the trout would instantly dash to a place of hiding, although it paid no attention to a cane or other stick held over the water. The trout lived for years in that pool and never failed to show its fear of a trout rod as long as it lived.

The Lemon. The lemon belongs to the orange family. Its principal use is in making lemonade, and other cooling drinks. While most lemons used in this country are at present imported from Mediterranean ports, it will be a mat-ter of only a few years when this country will not only be able to supply its own wants, but as in the case of other fruits will have a superabun-dance wherewith to supply foreign countries.

dance wherewith to supply foreign countries. The American lemon as grown in California, although not as long-lived as that of Southern Europe, is really better, being thinner skinned and con-taining more citric acid.

Maxims of an Old Fogy. men who have no families to t would soon let the world run

Maxims of an Old Fogy. The men who have no families to support would soon let the world run down. It is better to have loved and lost than to have married on \$50 a month. Any old rhyme may be made popular by a good tuge, and almost any stick of a man may be made important by a clever wife.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A large ancient font has been dis covered in an English cottager's gar den, at Eye, where it has been doing duty as a flower-pot for many years.



Some interesting discoveries have Intely been made in a cave in South-western France. The removal of thick havers of stalagmitic deposit revealed a great many drawings of animals made with much skill. They represent reindeer, mammoths and other animals now exituc in Southern and Western Europe, among them some resembling the modern horse. These have halters and other attachments, showing that they had been used in the service of the stone-age man.

they had been used in the service of the stone-age man. Wonderful as is the human body in its mechanism and its adaptability to its surroundings, there are some very simple things that it cannot do. For example, a man cannot rise from a chair without bending forward or put-ting his feet under the chair or on each side of it. Another impossible thing is for a man who is closely blindfolded to stand without support of any kind for five minutes at a stretch, without mov-ing his feet. If he does not move his feet at all he will be pretty sure to topple over in a minute or two. A blind man, however, can do it, because he is used to doing without his eyes. The existence of a fourth state of

he is used to doing without his eyes. The existence of a fourth state of matter has been probable ever since radiant phenomena have been exten-sively studied — X-rays, ultra violet rays, etc. This fourth state Sir Will-iam Crookes calls the ultra-gaseous or misty condition: solid, liquid, gaseous and misty being the four possible con-ditions in which matter can exist. In his address at the formal admission of the Royal Society Sir William Crookes discussed these questions, and stated his belief that the work of the last few years on the phenomena of radiation hand led to the collection of data whose eventual cor-relation and e-ordination must produce an important extension and possibly modification of present hysical concepts. There are few birds that change their.

There are few birds that change their physical concepts. There are few birds that change their, names and their dress, as they filt from clime to clime, more than does the boblink. In New England, where he arrives with his mate in May, his plumage is as bright as the soug that has given him his name. By the first of Angust, the young having been reared, the old birds put on a sober dress, and journeying southward, be-gin to congregate in vast flocks, as Mr. Knowlton, of the National Museum, de-scribes, in the region of Chesapeake Bay, where they are known as reed birds, and are shot for the table. In a few weeks they go to the far Southern States, where their arrival, under a new name, the rice bird, is dreaded on account of their devastations in the rice fields. In October they disappear, some going by Cuba and some by Cen-tral America, to their winter homes "beyond the Amazon," in Central and Southeastern Brazil. A Hungarian chemist has discovered

^bBeyond the Amazon," in Central and Southeastern Brazil. A Hungarian chemist has discovered that some of the salt lakes in Transyi-vania present the peculiarity of a lay-er of warm, or even hot, salt water, be-tween two bodies of colder water. Thus in the Medoc Lake the surface temperature in summer is about sev-enty degrees, but at a depth of a little more than four feet the temperature becomes 132 degrees, but declines again to sixty-six degrees at the bot-tom. The surface water is fresh, but the warm water beneath is intensely saline, and the explanation of the dif-ference of temperature is that, since the specific heat of salt water is less than that of fresh water, the salt water is more easily heated by the sun, and having risen to a higher tem-perature than that of the overlying fresh water, retains its heat because the fresh water prevents its escape by radiation. It is suggested that some use might be found for these natural nesservoirs, or accumulators, of solar heat.

heat. The Parisian Ragplekers. The Parisian Ragplekers. Wery many of the Parisian ragplek-ers will be thrown out of employment by the contemplated scheme of the Municipal Council for the collection of the city rubbish. The chiffonniers, who number about seventy-five thou-sand, and have a corporation of their own, may be depended upon to fight for their interests and not to succumb tamely to innovations. In 1832, when the cholera raged in Paris, a number of newly invented dust carts, intended to clear the streets of rubbish quickly, were promptly smashed by the rag-pickers. On that occasion the au thorities yielded to their violence, and relegated the proposed reforms to some future period. The chiffonniers are now taking steps to have their cause plended before the city fathers.– Loncon Chroniele. Prison Humor.

Prison Humor.

Prison Humor. The inmates of the Connecticut State Prison edit a paper called the Monthly Record, a part of which is devoted to aphorisms. Here are a few specimens. "Talking too much is not one of cur faults. far

Tanking too much is not one of our faults. "Most men who follow the races never eatch up with them. "It is not always the other fellow that needs reforming. "Don't regard our wasness; only out isness, and our henceforthness. "If time is money we would like to swap our surplus supply for cash. "About the only time some people tell the truth is when they talk in their sleep. "We have no spring poems in this is-sue. Our circulation ought to double."

born residents we find that about one-third of the population has moved from the State or country of birth. These figures show our mobility to be in the ratio of ten to one as compared with that of Europe. The State of New York has sent out 1,300,000 of her children, who are now residing in other States in their stead 534,000 residents. Vermont has a most remarkable record, which shows that she has children living in other States equal in number to one-half of her present population. The lowest tide in any large sea is The lowest tide in any large sea is in the Mediterranean. At Toulon there is about four inches, which is the average for the whole Mediter-ranean.

OCEAN'S REPUTATION COINC.

Increase in Ships on the Pacific Followed by Increase in Disasters.
The Pacific Ocean is fast losing the reputation implied by the name given to it by Magellan, and which it owes to the plateid appearance of its surface when he first saw it. The change is one of the inevitable results of the growth of commerce. Prior to the discovery of gold in California comparatively few vessels sailed over 11s waters. There were, therefore, few casualtes to report. In late years, however, commerce has extended in all directions. The ocean is filling with ships, and the disasters of the sea are multiplying proportionately.
Along the California Coast the ocean is placid enough to retain its reputation as pacific. Storms are rare. It is not often that its waters are lashed into fury like those of the Atlantic in these latitudes. But along the Oregon, Washington. Britisin Columbia and Alaskan Coasts there is little, if any, difference between the conditions prevailing in the Pacific from those existing in the Atlantic Ocean. Mariners now dread Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Strikt of Juan de Fue, almost, if not quite, as much as they do cape Hatteras, on the eastern coast. Wreeks are lining the northwestern const of the continent as they do the nort weeks on this coast than shee more wreeks on this coast than the sumpercentions against disaster had been adolpted in the navigation of Pacific from the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific has undoubled by been made the graveyard of many stransferred to it from the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific has undoubled been adolpted in the maringation of Pacific waters as are taken in the Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific has undoubled been adolpted in the maring the price of the synteme to be found here. Others have been lost through the vielous practice of veerloading, the risk being taken on account of the same error of opinion regarding the placidity of these waters. Ship workes are, however, fast learning that rotten hulks and on the haver seal in the latter, under the mistaken bel

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Immunity is often ignorance perched n stilts. A gad-fly and a domestic tyrant have nuch in common.

Valor has won many victories, but iplomacy has doubled them.

There are two kinds of men-gen-emen and knaves. The rest are mani-

kins. The tongue is not large, but it is more durable than all our other or-

Simply because a man is not a knave it does not follow that he is a good man.

good man. The bitterness of death is often spoken of, whereas it is life that is oftener bitter. The girl who hopes to gain the ad-miration of men by maligning her own sex-will fail.

own sex-will fail. We are all vain, and those who say they are not have the disease in its most dangerous form. He who is not liberal with what he has does not deceive himself when he thinks he would be liberal if he had

more. A "perfect gentleman" is usually **a** very disagreeable person. A manly fellow, who is also a gentleman, is al-ways his superior.

ways his superior. The subtle result of culture, which we call taste, is often subdued by the need for deeper motive; juvit as the nicer demands of the palate are anni-hilated by urgent hunger.

What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man by his very attitude and the tone of his voice puts a stop to defeat and begins to conquer. "For they can conquer who believe they can."

believe they can." Americans Who Move. Study of the recent United States census shows some remarkably in-teresting facts, and among them the one that we are the greatest nation of rolling stones on the earth, but, notwithstanding that fact, we succeed in gathering the moss of material pros-perity. * The official figures show that out of a native born population of 65,813,302 there are 13,803,651 living in States different from those in which they were born. That is, more than one person out of five has left the State of his birth to seek his fortune else-where.

where. If we count the 10,460,736 foreign born residents we find that about one-born mendation has moved

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