LADY IS HEAVY CONSUMER

She is Supported by the Toil of Others, Who Acquiesce Cheerfully to the Condition.

Economically the lady is supported by the toil of others, but while this is equally true of other classes of society, the oddity of her case consists of the acquescence of those most concerned. The lady herself feels no uneasiness in her equivocal situation. and the tollers who support her do so with enthusiasm. She is not a producer; in most communities productive labor is by consent unladylike. On the other hand, she is the heaviest

of consumers. The women of the working classes have been saved by their work itself. In the shop and the factory they have learned what the nursery can teach. But the lady has had no social training whatever; the noticeable weakness of her play at bridge is a tendency to work for her own hand. As the gentleman decays, the lady survives as the strongest evidence of his former predominance. Where he set her, there she stays. One after another the fabrics that supported her have tottered, but she remains, adapting herself to each new set of circumstances as it arises. It is possible that an advancing social sentiment will extinguish her altogether, but she can never be forgotten.

AT 60 DEGREES BELOW ZERO

How the Intense Cold of Winter In the Far Northwest Affects Man and Animals.

"I asked an Alaskan pioneer who was crossing to his old home in Sweden what happened when the thermometer goes down to 60 and 80 degrees below zero," said Marshall J. Taylor of Seattle, Wash. "At 60 degrees below," he said, "the exposed ears, hands or nose will freeze in goring a quarter of a mile under ordinary circumstances; but the children go and come from school as usual withfout suffering from the cold provided their faces and hands are protected.

"They soon get used to it. But caution must be used to avoid drawing the cold air into the lungs, and it is dangerous to breathe through the mouth. More die from pneumonia brought on by freezing the lungs in that way that from any other form of exposure. Horses are protected by breathing bags, which extend down from the nose of the animal about eighteen inches and are open at the bottom. The breath which is exhaled warms the air in the bag before it is inhaled and drawn into the lungs. And men wear a 'parky' or headdress which extends over the face and affords similar protection.

"In the Canadian districts the North west Mounted police regulate the treatment of horses on the freight wagons and stage lines in a most humane manner, so as to prevent them from suffering in this way."-Washington Herald.

Roman Bricks.

When the preparations for rebuildling the Campanile in Venice were undertaken the archaeologists were afforded an opportunity to make some interesting studies of the bricks.

. It was found that they had been gused in arches, fortifications, the tops of walls and in other ways before they were built into the Campanile. and that they were not Venetian but Roman bricks.

These ancient bricks were made in slices, for in many the layers could be seen undisturbed. It is said that bricks made this way can bear a greater weight than modern bricks. The bricks examined were of the

first century. One of them bore the imprint of a horseshoe, which may prove that Romans used a horseshoe like ours although it is generally believed that their horseshoes were strapped on, not nailed.—Harper's Weekly.

'Had Lost His Chance.

Years ago when the "Panhandle" railroad was in course of construction its progress was a matter of great interest to the people of the region, says the Youth's Companion. A farmer who sold provisions to the contractors often reached the place where the men, were at work at meal time. He was, greatly impressed at their voracity. The work was hard and when the dinner bell rang every man made a dash for the table and before one could believe it possible the food had disappeared. One day a workman on his. way to the table tripped on the root of a tree and fell. He lay quite still, making no attempt to rise. The farmer rushed to him in great concern, "Are you badly hurt?" he asked. "No." answered the man. "Well, why don't you get up and go to dinner?" ase," returned the other, sadly. "It's too late now."

Mainz Cathedral in Danger.

The famous Mainz cathedral, one of "the oldest and most interesting in Europe, is stated to be in serious danger, owing to the action of underground water. Special drainage operations have before been carried out with a view to removing the danger, but apparently the results have not been lasting, water having again collected, and it is feared that the effects on the foundations of the cathedral will be disastrous. It is now proposed to proceed without delay with the work of strengthening the foundations, not only of the cathedrai, but also of several other old buildings, including the ducal castle.

A STATE OF

HOW PARIS REPORTERS WRITE

Specimens of What the English Call Journalese Culled From the French Newspapers.

"Litteratuture" is the agreeable name coined by M. Adrien Valvy, humorist-in-ordinary to the Gaulois, for what in English is called "journalese," and he quotes a few good specimens of "litteratuture." "This man, wrapped in the dread but necessary mantle of social justice, seemed at the moment truly a pillar of society, as in the picture graven by the philosopher's burning pen," wrote a picturesque reporter. He was describing an execution, and the pillar of society was the executioner. Another, or perhaps the same, reporter went to Asni-

eres on a cold day. "Ah! the cold that morning in the streets of Asnieres! Along the pavement the water lay, still numbed with the cold. At street corner, where the wind whistled more bitingly, were apread large splashes of ice. By the Seine it was terrible. With a steamer of smoke like the white feather of Henri IV.'S helm rising from its roof, the Felicite crossed the river. The Felicite! Ah, what a warm and comfortable name was the terry boat."

Here is the graceful picture: "It was after lunch! The hour of toasts was long since past. Mme. G. rose. She laughed. 'Ladies and gentlemen, I have an idea, she said, and laughed again. She bent her forehead, upon which blond curls played. and lifted it, laughing again. It amused her to be making a speech."

M. Vely warrants that all these specimens are authentic.-Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

THOSE FAMILIAR PHRASES

Expressions That Are Nearly Always to Be Found in Novels Written by Women.

Faces are "proud;" and ladies with an imperfect nose have "a pure. proud, lovely woman's face, with glorious soul-lit eyes." Heroines are "slight." Chairs, on the other hand, are "deep;" and after the accident of a sprained ankle you "almost carry Elsie's slight figure to a deep chair."

In the important matter of costume, emotional dresses are worn, and virginial thoughts go with white frocks. "Clinging white draperies" are essential to the heroine and "colors" are

not worn. Eyes are extremely significant. The heroines have "glorious dark-blue soul-lit womanly eyes." Ladies of a villianous type, on the other hand, are recognizable by their "green eyes." On encountering at a country house eyes "scintillating like emeralds," a bachelor should dispatch a telegram summoning himself to the deathbed of "his grand-aunt, Barbara Batley." In Chapter 34 Green Eyes are "unmasked." Heroines with "pansy eyes." ladies with orbs "misty with unshed tears." are delicate and unlike anything on earth. Though they have shortened their hair and lengthened their skirts, "as yet no thought of love has entered their bright young lives," and "all that seemed too far away from their young glorious thoughts."

Gentlemen with "the most expressive dark eyes," lead a harassed life.

Last Veteran of 1812. The Buffalo Express, commenting on the assembly's action in killing a bill granting the use of armories to the Society of the War of 1812, asks if it can be possible that there are any survivers of that war who are able to go through the manual of arms. According to the records of New York's board of aldermen the metropolis buried at public expense with much pomp and ceremony the very last 1812 veteran about five years ago. He was Hiram Cronk of Oneida county, and his obsequies here cost \$3,000 and the time of a regiment of National, Guardsmen and half a thousand policemen. The odd part of the whole affair was that the appropriation was made and all arrangements were perfected some mothns before poor old Private Cronk-he was several years beyond the century mark-answered the last call.

The Servian Drum. The men who play the big drums in the Servian army must have an easier lpt than the drummers of other lands; for they do not have to carry their own drums

In nearly all cases, instead of being slung in front of the man who plays it, the instrument is put on a small two-wheeled cart drawn by a large dog. Of course the drummer must play as he marches; but the dog is so well trained that there is no difficulty in doing this.

The animal keeps its place even through the longest marches, and the drummer walks behind the cart, performing on the instrument as he goes along. Each regiment is prowith two or three big drums; but few regiments bave bands.-The Sunday Magazine.

A Narrow Escaps.

"I was once urging a bachelor," says George Ade, "to remain at the club for a game of cards; but he insisted that he must call upon a lady friend. I finally said:

"Don't you know it is dangerous for a man to call upon a lady after he has been drinking?"

"'That's so,' said my bachelor friend as he took off his hat and topcoat. 'Many a man has become engaged to be married in such circumstances." -The Sunday Magazine,

HE PRAYED FOR LUCY GRAY

Bashful Young Curate Didn't Know Object of Solicitude Was Entry In Steeplechase.

. How to win the hearts of his congregation was unconsciously solved by an innocent young curate. Dean Hole, in his "Letters," tells the following story:

"A young curate a good fellow, but very shy and bashful, came into a parish which was occupied by Yorkshire veomen who bred horses and rode them and sometimes had steeplechases. He did not get on and was very much depressed.

"One day the clerk said to him: 'If you please, sir, the prayers of the

church are desired for Lucy Gray.' "'Very well,' said the curate, and at every service in which the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men was offered the church was asked to pray for Lucy Gray, till one morning the clerk rushed into the vestry and said:

"'You needn't pray for Lucy Gray any more; she's won the steeple-

"'Have I been praying for a horse?" asked the curate. 'I stiall leave the place.

chase.

"But the clerk said: 'You'll do nawt of the sort, sir: I thought little of ye when ye came, but now ye've got the hearts of them all and ye can do what ye like in the parish since ye took to praying for that

MUSIC IS AUDIBLE BEAUTY

Its Charm Results From the Marriage of a Spiritual Fact With a Material Form.

Music is both body and soul, like the man who delights in it. Its body is beauty in the sphere of soundaudible beauty. But in this very word beauty is implied a soul, a moral end, a meaning of some sort, which makes it of interest to the inner life of man, which relates to our invisible and real self. This beauty, like all other, results from the marriage of a spiritual fact with a material form, from the rendering external, and an object of sense that lives in essence only in the soul. Here the material part, which is measured sound, is the embodiment and sensible representative, as well as the reacting cause, of that which we call impulse, sentiment, feeling, the spring of all our action and expression. In a word, it is the language of the heart-not an arbitrary and conventional representative, as a spoken or written word is, but a natural, invariable, pure type and cosrespondence. Speech is the language of ideas, the communicator of thought. the Mercury of the intellectual Olympus enthroned in each of us.-John Sullivan Dwight.

Drinking Wells.

The study of various methods of preventing inundations to which French engineers have been led by the disastrous floods in the basin of the Seine last winter has brought to light a very curious plan for disposing of surplus water which has been employed during the last five years by the count of Beauchamp on his extensive estates between Poitiers and Avalion. Formerly his lands were subjected to disastrous inundations, but the trouble has been entirely averted by means of "drinking wells." They are dug to a depth of 50 or 60 feet, at chosen points, penetrating a layer which is very absorbent for water. The wells are walled with loose stones, and the surface water is led by ditches and barriers of earth not directly into them but to their neighborhood, whence it finds its way in by percolation through the walls. It is thus freed from mud, which would quickly choke the wells. The success of the plan depends upon favorable disposition of the geologic strata.-

Always Excuses.

Col. Edward H. R. Green, discussing business success at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, said:

Youth's Companion.

"The man who succeeds is the man who does what he sets out to do-not the man who makes excuses.

"Excuses are cheap and easy, but success is hard and rare. Excuses, though, we meet everywhere. Only yesterday, in a downtown restaurant, they gave me a tough chicken.

"'Waiter,' I said, 'this chicken is

"'Yes, sir,' said the waiter. 'A very healthy bird, sir. Otherwise, of course, it couldn't have lived to such a great

Liked Them Fat.

The contention of Dr. Moots, before the Ohio Medical association, that there "must be something wrong with the internal workings" of thin women, will find ready indorsement among the Apache Indiana. Some years ago a delegation from that tribe came to New York, and at a reception given for them a woman saked one of the chiefs what he thought of the white women he had seen. The late Gov. Richard McCormick, who had charge of the party, reluctantly returned the answer given to him by the interpreter: "White women are all thin and sick-good women are fat."

An Indignant Mob.

"What's all the excitement over there on the corner? Somebody hurt?" "Worse'n that. One of th' boys has just discovered in the sportin' columns that there's a mistake of two points th McGoochy's battin' record."

SHE GAVE THE WRONG NAME

How "Susan Westford, Spinster," Nanrowly Escaped Losing Her Eyeglasses at the Optician's.

A woman who has her mild little eccentricities always designates herself "Susan Westford, spinster." It has grown to be a habit with her, and she says it automatically whenever she has occasion to give her name, whether to a pupil, a casual acquaint

ance or a shopkeeper. Recently she broke her eyeglasses, and took them to an optician for repair. She gave directions to the clerk and promised to call for them at the end of the week.

"Name, please," said the clerk. "Susan Westford, spinster," said the lady, and the clerk made the entry in his book.

When Miss Westford called another clerk was on duty. A search was made, but no glasses were awaiting any one of her name. "But they must be here. I was told

two days ago they would be ready. Won't you please look again? I need them badly.'

The clerk searched in vain. "Nothing for Westford," said he, and the lady moved toward the door sorely wexed in spirit.

Not until she was well on her way down the block did it occur to her that the clerk might possibly have misunderstood. She hastened back. "Would you mind looking through the S's. Is there by any chance a pair of glasses for Spinster?"

"Certainly, madam; here it is-'Susan W. Spinster.' You gave the wrong name by accident. Three dollars. please. Thanks. Good afternoon."

SAFER METHODS OF MINING

System Used in German Provinces to Lessen the Number of Disastrous Explosions.

There have been so many disastrous explosions of dust and gases, in deep coal mines in various parts of the world, caused in many instances by the use of explosives in tearing the coal asunder, making it easy for the workmen to remove it with their tools, that a great effort has been made among engineers and mechanics to find a safer method of putting the coal in condition to be easily removed. that promises to go into general use. Instead of the powder or other powerful explosives being used, holes are

In Germany a system is being used idrilled-deep into the coal vein just as if blasts were to be inserted; but instead of the explosives that so often set off a lot of accumulated gas or dust, a pipe is inserted and a heavy pressure of water forced into the block of dry coal. The water finds its way into the crevices and produces others and in a short time such a pressure has been brought to bear on the coal that it opens up and is ready for the men with their picks and shovels, and no dust or dry gas has been formed. It is stated this method is much safer, and is healthier. even more rapid, as there is no loss of time by the men waiting for a mine or shaft to clear itself of the poisonous fumes produced by the explosives.

A Spanish Remedy. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was congratulated, on the sailing of the Amerika from New York, upon the huge programme of work she had achieved this year.

"We Americans," she said, amiling, "set more value on time than do some of the people I shall visit in my tour round the world.

"A Spaniard, for example, is amased at the American's regard for time. I know an American who, having won a law suit in Madrid, complained bitterly about the time this law suit had

" 'Three days lost forever,' he said to the judge. 'Time is money, and those three lost days can never be restored.'

"'Oh, you Americans!' cried the Spanish judge. 'You amuse me, always saying that time is money. And do you want to know how to get your three days back? Well, I'll tell you. Take them out of next week. Surely there are plenty of days to come."

Art of Letter Opening. Secret service agents of certain of the foreign offices and police departments of foreign countries have raised letter opening to a fine art.

Some kinds of paper can be steamed open without leaving any trace, and this simple operation is followed by reburnishing the flap with a bone instrument. In the case of a seal a matrix is taken by means of new bread before breaking the wax. When other methods fail the envelope, is placed between pieces of wood, with edges projecting one-twentieth of an inch. The edge of the envelope is first flattened, then roughened, and finally slit open. Later a hair line of strong white gum is applied and the edges are united under pressure .--Harper's Weekly.

The Mother of the World Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and fills cities and churches and heaven itself. Marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors and unites into societies and republics and sends out colonies and feeds the world with delicacles and obeys their king and keeps order and exercises many virtues and promotes the interest of mankind and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.-Jeremy Taylor.

FIRST CARICATURE OF BONEY

It Was Produced When Napoleon Was Yot at the Military Academy at Brienne.

Napole on in caricature is one of the most prelific of subjects. Indeed European political caricature from 1798 until 1815 may be said to have been Napoleon. Although in France this form of pictoral art was rigidly suppressed, Gilray and Rowlandson in England and a score of artists in Germany and Austria were depicting the great emperor as the most infamous

of monsters. The first known caricature of Bonsparte was drawn years before the first consulate, when the Bourbons still sat upon the throne of France. Ht is reproduced in Norwood Young's "The Growth of Napoleon." Young Bonaparte's years at the military academy at Brienne were not happy ones. He was a Corsican, and at that time Corsica was a recently conquered

province. The cartoon, which was drawn by a schoolmate, represents the future emperor standing, a severe and determined look upon his face, with both hands on the top of a musket, resting the butt on the ground. A smaller figure behind him, an old man whose nose nearly reaches his chin, is pull-

ing him back by his wig. Napoleon's feet face in two directions-one forward, the other backward. Underneath is written: "Bonaparte rushes to the aid of Paoli to rescue him from the hand of his enemies." These words have been struck through with a pen, which has also been drawn across the face of Napoleon.—The Bookman.

NAPOLEON III. AT SEDAN

Zola's Story That He Rouged His Cheeks Before the Battle Is Absolutely Denied.

The author of "The Empress Eugenie, 1870-1310," writes: In Miscellany (April 10) you refer to "the story that Napoleon III., pale and haggard with illness, rouged his cheeks before the battle of Sedan, to make a fine and encouraging appearance before the troops," and Zola's description of the emperor on that fatal day is eited from the powerful "Debacle" in support of the "story." Allow me to say that, if the evidence of some who were with the emperor on the day of the battle is deemed worthy of consideration (and personally I have no doubt about it). Zola was entirely wrong. By his own account, he composed his marvelous narrative from hearsay. He had not the advantage, as I had, of being on the battlefield (with the Germans) from early morning until nightfall.

Some five years ago the question "Was the emperor's face rouged at the battle of Sedan?" was very fully discussed in the Paris papers, and the late Paul de Cassagnac and the still living Robert Mitchell (who were with the emperor during the fighting) were among other eye-witnesses who gavean absolute denial to Zola's assertion. Others testify to the same effect. Princess Mathilde, the emperor's cousin, scouted the idea that Napoleon was rouged, although as she was not at Sedan her evidence is not of much account. On other points I can personally confirm Zola's picture of the horrors of the battlefield of the first of September, 1870.

What He Needed.

Upon the floor lay the glittering sovereign. The shopman was busy at the counter. No one else was by.

Quivering with excitement, Jimmy Slant dropped his glove upon the spot and then casually stooped to gather up his fallen gauntlet. But his hand was trembling so violently that he fumbled, missed the coin and rose with the glove alone clasped in his digits.

He dropped his glove again. He stooped again. He failed again. As he was about to make his thire effort to pick up the clusive golds

piece the voice of the shopman sounded above him. "May I sell you a bottle of this,:

"Er-what is it?" 'inquired Slant, with his eye upon his glove. "Liquid glue, sir," replied the shopman, blandly. "It sticks."

The Pancake. The pancake is a distinctly American institution. It is eaten only in;

secret in our best families. It would be eaten openly and aboveboard were it not that folk of the upper circles have to maintain their dignity before the servants.

Properly made, the pancake is a thing of beauty and a joy for the time

being. improperly made, as it usually is, it is a blight upon life and a harassment to the stomach. A wrongly prepared pancake can stay with you longer than the after effects of pneumonia.

if our girls were taught how to make pancakes civilization would go forward so rapidly that those who are now trying to reform our social structure would be back numbers by day after tomorrow.

Modesty.

Robinson (of the city)—What a modest man Maddox-Jones is! I've known him for years and never knew till he told me just now that he exhibits at the Royal academy.

Burne-Brown (of Chelsea) - He never knew either—till a day or two ago.-London Punch.

KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN

Suggestions of New York Man for Securing Pure Air in the Large Cities.

William Van V. Hayes of New York presents suggestions for improving the care of the streets in New York so as to secure pure air. All sorts of micro-organisms are found in the dust of the streets; anthrax, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid and dysentery have been detected in it. The tubercle bacillus when dried in large, thick crusts and left in a cold, dark place like a corridor will live for six to eight months. The bad condition of the streets is in part due to carelessness of the citizens and in part to antiquated methods of cleaning. The removal of ashes in cans on a long automobile cart, without emptying them in the street, is advocated. The use of vacuum cleaning wagons is advisable. The people must be educated not to throw things into the street. Spitting should be forbidden in the streets as well as on sidewalks and proper receptacles provided. Cats and dogs should not be kept in the city and automobiles should take the place of the horse, whose manure soils the streets. Flushing the streets should be more frequent. The subway should have in front of stations an improved roadbed that can be cleaned properly; the entering air should be screened and dust-gathering cars should pass over the road at intervals.-Medical Record.

KOSHER KITCHEN IN SCHOOL

In the Jewish District of New York Food is Especially Prepared for Pupils.

Six hundred and thirty Jewish children of New York had luncheon the other day for the small sum of three cents each at the opening of the new kosher kitchen just justalled in public school No. 92. This is the third large school in the city to operate its own

lunch room. The idea is to determine whether children in New York elementary schools suffer from mainutrition and whether serving lunch at cost price in the school buildings will tend to raise the standard of scholarship in the Jewish district, the cooking is done according to kosher methods.

Before school each morning brass checks good for one full meal are sold in the school yard. At nine o'clock word is sent to the cook as to the number of luncheons that will be required at noon. This does away with all waste of food. The meals are served by the children and they do the clearing up and the dish wash-

ing under supervision. Many of the children come from homes where the mothers work out by the day and there is no one to prepare the luncheon should they go home for it. The medical examination shows that the children who have partaken of the lunches are in far better physical condition and are doing better school work than those who have done without.

"God Save the King."

We have no real knowledge of "God Save the King" before the rebellion of '45, when it became a popular loyalist song, but tunes of the same ishape had existed long before. One is to be found in a book "Ayres," dated 1619, by Dr. John Bull, and another as a minuet by Purcell. According to another theory, the tane of "God Save the King" used to be sung in James II.'s private chapel to a Latin hymn beginning "O Beus Optime," and after the revolution of 1688 was preserved by members of the Stuart family, till it was performed publicly about 1742, on the birthday of the princess of Wales. It is interesting to find that the words "God save the king" are in Coverdale's Bible of 1535, and seem to have been used there as a familiar phrase rather than a translation. "God save the king." according to Froude, was a watchword in the royal mavy in 1545, the countersign being "Long to reign over us."-Country Life.

Turnipe, Lamb-and Mutten. We traveled with one of those troubiecome (ellow-passengers in a stagecoach that is called a well-informed man. For 29 miles we discoursed about the properties of steam, probabilities et carriage by ditto, till all my science, and more than all was exhausted, and I was thinking of escaping my torment by getting up on the outside, when, getting into Bishop's Stortford, my gentleman, spying some farming land, put an unlucky question to me-"what sort of a crop of turnips I thought we should have this year." Emma's eyes turned to me to know what in the world I could say, and she burst out into a violent fit of laughter, maugre, her pale, scrious cheeks, when, with greatest gravity I replied that "it depended, I believed, upon boiled legs of mutton."-Charles

Rights of the Child. Mrs. E. R. Weeks of Kansas City,

well known in club circles of Missourl, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Mothers' congress. Dr. Jeanette Bolles of Denver said at the last session of the convention that it had taken 20 centuries for parents to learn that it is a good rule that works both ways and that the commandment should read to them, "Honor thy son and thy daughter." She said it is a baby's right to be well born of healthy parents, who know how to care for themselves and their offspring.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS