Wardrobe.

It is hinted that the English crase For everything Irish this season is to extend to the United States in the matter of costumes. The fabrics of emerald green, Irish lace, embroideres and jewelry of shamrock design, Irish poplin, Irish frieze for golf and travel-all these are the latest cry of fashion, says the New York Tribune. A charming gown in the summer wardrobe now being made for a dainby blonde is of seagreen China silk with shamrocks in darker green embroid-ered on the hem of the rather full aldrt and on the bodice.

The old-time "Spanish bodice" is being revived, in company with the wother olden fashions. It is called a corselet, however. Satin or velvet will be used in the construction, and the Eastening will be effected by tiny jeweled buttons. These corselets are boned like a dress waist. It is not a fashion to be recommended, however, as it is becoming to few figures, except when a bolero is worn over it. It adds to the warmth of the costume also in a degree not desirable for sum-

amer. The Japanese kimono jackets are acquiring popularity as warm weather approaches. They are made like the kimono proper, but short, and are the coolest little garments imaginable, whether in China silk or cotton fabrics. Some prefer them to the real kimono because of the scant skirt of the latter, while with the jacket they can wear any kind of skirt that is demired.

The desirability of India and China allk for summer wear is not half understood. When one buys a good quality it wears excellently, and is cooler than any other fabric for either street or house gowns. Every woman who values comfort in summer should have an empire gown of India silk to get into when she enters the house warm and weary from walks or ride. The prettiest mode of making is the tight front, without darts, and Watseau back. It should be cut with a low square neck that may be edged with lace or filled in entirely, as preterred. The eleeves should be loose puffs reaching only to the elbows. A wn of this description made of black India silk can be worn all summer without becoming shabby, and no woman who has ever had one will allow a summer to pass without providing it.

There is a horrifying suggestion that the low, round neck and no collar corsage is coming back. It is a case in which women must be firm and unyielding, if ever. The effect of a gown o cut can never be less than atroclous, as it "cuts" the neck line in just the wrong place and destroys every possibility of grace. The waist should be cut as low as the shoulders in order to preserve symmetry, or else reach the line now customary below the chin. The collar with "ears" is, of course, a monstrosity, but the fashion prevailing for several years is the most tasteful that can be devised. It may be that the threatened round neck style is a tentative effort toward the frankly low necked gowns worn by day as well as evening 50 years ago. In that case it might be tolerated, but the transition should be speedy. An amelioration, so to speak, neck cut is the trans ant stock that may be worn with it imade of lace, unlined, and with a deep collar of the same that lies, yoke fashion, over the shoulders.

A Bint to Letter Writers, The practice of writing private letters from the first to the third pages of a letter sheet, and then going back to the second page, is a matter of taste, but it will not do to follow that course of procedure in writing legal documents. The New York courts have just disallowed the provisions of a will written in this way. The testator wrote the will on three sides of a folded paper, commencing on the first page and continuing on the third page, at the top of which was written "second page," and completing and signing the instrument on a page marked "third page," which in fact was the second page of the sheet. The court held that the will was not signed at the physical end as required by the statute. The law does not contemplate going backward in order to get forward, and the will was refused probate. The New York court of appeals sustained the decision throwing out this form of will. -Boston Herald.

The Best Disinfectants. The best disinfectants are pure air and sunshine. Without the aid of these disinfectants the most powerful chemicals used to purify a pest place may prove of no svail. It is more pecessary that a house sewer should the ventilated than that the waste strong solution of potash and boiling water poured down the sink and the water pipes will distinfect them sufficiently for the season. If about four quarts of boiling water are poured over five cents' worth of copperss, and the solution scattered over the ground where the garbage pail has sat during the winter, and into spools or any similar spot that meeds disinfection, it will be manually all that is necessary, provided air and sunshine can also reach the place. It is not safe to trust the eyes; that which looks clean may be very waplean, but there is usually a foul oder any spot needing disinfection. N. Y. Tribune.

The Lace Bolero. The lace bolero is still seem on come of the evening dresses, and this s beautiful in the real fabric over a Relicate tint of rose pink, which will come popular as an evening shade. -Washington Star.

PROUD OF BEING HEATHEN.

Hindgo in Boston Sharply Criticiscs the Ethics and the Fruits of Christianity.

Bipin Chandra Pal, addressing the Moral Educational society in Tremont temple the other day, said:

"I am not ashamed of appearing before you as a heathen. Heathen means one who is not a Christian, and I am not ashamed of confessing that I am not a Christian. If I had any doubt on the subject when I left India, my two years' residence in Christian England and Christian America, and the closest study of the religion in the fogs and mists of London, and in the streets of Chicago, Boston and New York, in Piccadilly and other places, have removed every bit of doubt. I am prouder than ever of being a heathen, as distinguished from

being a Christian.
"That the heathen Hindoo is impracticable is to be found in the fact that a few English soldiers lord it over 800,000,000 of them. We may be impracticable as far as grabbing land and gold is concerned, but we claim to be far beyond Christian civilization in the matters of ethics. When a beggar comes to our door in India we do not send for a policeman and turn the beggar over to him, while we return to the enjoyment of our leg of mutton and strawberry shortcake, happy in the contemplation that we have done our Christian duty in sending a hungry man to jail. But even a attle child will take a handful of rice or a couple of potatoes, or a mango, and give it to the beggar. We teach kindness by actions, not by pictures or a Sunday school lesson."

TO RAISE FRUIT.

Rich English Bachelors Buy Land of Long Island and Will Do Scientific Farming.

In a short time a colony of 50 rich English bachelors will settle at St, James, L. I. They will build a model clubhouse at great cost and teach the farmers of Long Island how to cultivate fruit and garden produce on scientific principles. The colony is open to bachelors only. It is a pet scheme of Joseph C. W. Willia, of 19 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London. Willis is a rich sheep owner of Australia. Associated with him is Enderby Dunsford, of Torquay, Devonshire.

These men recently paid \$75,000 for 1,000 acres of land at St. James. They will arrive in New York next month to perfect details of building. Cottages will be erected at once, fitted with modern conveniences. Active farming will begin in the fall.

The colony will be similar to the Rugby settlement in Tennessee. The land, which was chosen on account of its proximity to New York, will be improved from time to time. All earnings will go toward this end.

Mr. Dunsford is author of a standard work on scientific farming. Among the young English members of the colony are two sons of the late Sir iRchard Creasey, author of the "Twelve Decisive Battles of the

VERTEBRAE OF GIANT ANIMAL

Found in the Marchy Ground Near Ventuer, New Jersey-Nearly 100 Feet in Length

The vertebrae of a giant mammal, estimated to have been at least 100 feet long, were discovered the other afternoon near Grassy Point, along the margin of the Thoroughfare Madows, opposite Ventnor, N. J. While hunting recently former Freeholder S. H. Shinn discovered what at first appeared to be a piece of vessel timber protruding from the marshy part of the meadow, but upon examining it more closely he was surprised to find it to be a bone

Men were sent to work to excavate the bones, and succeeded in digging out three pieces of the gigantic skeleton, which lay three or four feet below the surface.

Each of these bones is 18 inches long. 40 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly 40 pounds. Local scientists pronounce them to be part of the vertebrae of some immense mammal which found its last resting place in the New Jersey marshes 15 or 16 centuries ago.

Mr. Shinn found more than 50 feet of this prehistoric monster's backbone, and it is believed that the total length of the vertebrae will measure

TO KILL FLOCK TO FIND GEM.

A Missouri Breeder Will Seek the Chicken That Swallowed His Diamond.

George Foster, a wealthy chicken breeder of Richland, Mo., who makes pets out of fowls so that they eat from his hand, has learned that it does not pay to get too familiar with them while feeding for fattening.

It cost him a diamond ring, and now he will either have to will the enthre flock consisting of 300 not quite big enough for market or lose more than \$100, or he will have to forego

the chance of recovering his jewel.
While feeding from his hand shicken pecked at the flashing fem and it came out and was swallowed.
Before Foster could identify the particular diamond eater he had lost himself in the flock and a serious dilemma confronts him. He has decided to our the gordian knot by killing the entire Book.

Bicycle Factories in Germany. Germany has 86 fewer bicycle fachories than it had last year, and only few of the largest establishments are making money.

HARD RESTRICTIONS.

Placed on Exhibits of American Products at Paris Exposition.

Incomplete Display of Live Cattle and Dressed Beef Because of Annoying and Unreasonable Conditions Laid Down.

The exhibits of the United States at the Paris exposition are less complete and interesting, as well as less valuable in respect to the extension of the demand for American products in France, than would have been the case if so many obstacles had not been placed in the way by the French authorities. This refers especially to the proposed exhibits of American live cattle and also of dressed meats. It is learned from good authority that after every preparation had been made for a large and important exhibit of live cattle the application to instell it was either refused outright, or the approval of it was saddled with so many conditions and restrictions that the exhibit had to be abandoned. This was a severe disappointment to the American cattle industry, as well as to the official representatives of the United States in Paris, who strove earnestly but in vain to overcome the obstacles thrown in their way by the French authorities, and so that feature of the proposed exhibit of the United States had to be abandoned.

Such may also be the fate of the proposed exhibit of American dressed meat and meat products. The United States government officials also made elaborate and expensive preparations for an imposing exhibit of American fruits and dairy and meat products. An elaborate and costly refrigerating plant, with all necessary apparatus and appliances, was installed, and it was not foreseen that any obstacles would be placed in the way of a comeplete and noteworthy exhibit, until the French authorities began to interpose objections and suggest and impose hard conditions, which it may be found impracticable fully to meet. One of the conditions, for example, was that fresh dressed beef, etc., should be exhibited only in the form of whole carcasses, containing the heart, liver and other internal organs of each animal. Inasmuch as the exhibits were not to be sold or consumed in France without the consent of the authorities, and as no such condition had been foreseen and expected, it at first seemed to be one which could not possibly be complied with, but it is understood that efforte are being made by the United States officials to do so, and with some prospect of success.

BIG DEMAND FOR PASSPORTS.

State Department Issues Over 8,000 During Twenty-Eight Days in May.

The state department has issued bver 3,000 passports to European travelers for the 28 days in May. It is said that the climax has been reached, and from this point on the issues will diminish. As it is, the figures show a gain of over 50 per cent. above the normal passport issues for May. The figures for April were 3,064, in that case a gain of more than 100 per cent, over

the normal business. Most of these travelers are going to Paris, yet it is said at the state department that during the last portion of the first quarter of 1900, and that part of the second quarter which has already elapsed, there has been an unusually large number of applications for passports from American merchants and commercial travelers bound abroad on business.

REMEMBERS HIS BENEFACTOR.

Wealthy Inventor Shows His Gratitude to the Man Who Befriended Him.

W. R. Bandy, a merchant of Lexington, Okla., has received an invitation from James Williams, of Fredericksburg, Va., to accompany him on a six weeks' trip to the Paris exposition and other points of interest in Europe, Mr. Williams to bear all the expenses.

A few years ago Mr. Bandy, then living at Rush Springs, I. T., befriended Williams, who was a poor and homeless mechanic, lending him small sums of money and encouraging him in various ways. Williams finally drifted to Fredericksburg, where he interested capitalists in his inventions and became wealthy.

PADEREWSKI LIKES AMERICA.

Pignist Pays a High Compliment to the Musical Taste of the People in the United States.

Paderewski, the pianist, has been captivated by America and the Americans. He says: "They are a far quicker people than the English. Their enthusiasm is so infectious and their women are so beautiful and fascinating. I consider the Boston orchestra the finest in the world. There is no ground for comparison between the English and Americans from a musical point of view. They are totally different. The English are deep, grandly imaginative, and so philosophical; the Americans are all enthusiastic fire, brilliance, and most exquisite musical fervor."

New York's Canal. New York has provided for the survey of a 12-foot canal from Lake Erie to the sea. The idea is to float boats 150 feet long and carrying 1,000 tons.

California Prunes. California will raise 125,000,000 pounds of prunes this year.

POINTS ON PERSPIRATION.

Interesting Information Concerning the Cause and Effect of the Evaporation.

Perspiration is almost peculiar to men, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body, and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face. The use of perspiration is mainly to cool the body by its evaporation, although it is generally believed that waste materials are also excreted through the sweat glands when the action of the kidneys is interfered with. In animals that perspire but little, the cooling of the body is effected by evaporation from the lungs, as we see in the case of a panting dog, says Youth's Companion.

The amount of perspiration varies greatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken, the amount of fluids imbibed, etc. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is of course much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened, and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry weather; but this is only apparent, for really transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with mois-

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to denote an abnormal increase in respiration. This increase may be general from the entire body, or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout persons. It occurs also in connection with various diseases, such as consumption (night sweats), pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and certain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great diminution or absence of sweating (anhidrosis), is much rarer, and occurs usually in connection with some disease of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described.

The treatment of profuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, especially salt bathing, temperate exercise and rubbing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility or obesity. Spraying or sponging the body with brandy and water, vinegar and water, or a solution of tannin or of boric acid is useful.

Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the night sweats of consumption when these are so excessive as to weaken the already debilitated patient and to prevent muchneeded sleep.

HE WAS A SPORT, ALL RIGHT.

But He Was an Easy Mark for "Skinney the Tout," of "Hossy" Reputation.

"Do I look like a spoort?" inquired the stout German citizen of the sergeant, as he entered the police station, relates the New York Tribune.

"Well, I don't know," replied his friend, "but, come to think of it, you do appear to have changed somewhat of late. Your clothing seems to be of a more stylish cut and you step along like a two-year-old."

"Vel I vas a spoort-a true-blue blooded von. I vas a horse spoort." "A what?"

"A horse sport—I blay der ponies." "Take my advice and you will give it up or they will have your beer palace before you can say Jack Robinson." "Dot's vat mine vife says, but I vas

too smart for dem. I vas a blunger, undt I vin so much der bookmakers vas all afrait of me." "Yes, but how about that story that

you were badly taken in yesterday?" "I vas buncoed. I vasn't beaten fair. You see, a young feller vat dey calls 'Skinney der Tout' comes into mine blace undt he says dot he has der biggest cinch of der season-a regular laydown. I tells him dot I hears aboudt dose cinches undt dey vas no good. He says dot der mame of his horse vas Beeswax, undt he vas a sticker undt couldn't lose.

"Joost den der telephone rings, undt ven I go mit it der feller on der odder end says tell Skinney der Tout if he comes by mine blace dot his horse lost -dot he vas beaten by an eyelid. Ven I go back mit der bar Skinner vas still dere, undt he says I vas a fool not to take his tip.

'I bet you ten dollars he don't vin,' I says. 'I go you vonce—twice, tree times,' said Skinney. Den ve bet \$20 undt put der money up mit O'Sullivan. der groceryman. Vel. ven der bapers come oudt day say dot Skinney's horse von, sure enough, undt he gets der

"Well you lost, all right, didn't you?" "Yes, I lose mine \$20, but I vould like ter find dot feller dot telephone mine

"You would, would you? Well, I guess Skinney knows his address all right. But take my advice and cut Skinney and his associates off your visiting list."

Hints for Home Decoration. Oils, etchings and water colors should not be hung together, neither. should there be many pictures on the drawing-room walls. Two or three fine oil paintings are enough for any room that is not intended for a picture gallery. Water colors in delicate frames are appropriate for a drawing-room, fine oil paintings for the library and hall, and etchings and engravings for the dining-room.-House-

Kills, Then Cures. The pork packer has a queer way of doing business. After killing a hog he sures it.—Chicago Daily News.

ALL IN THE "A."

Some of the Things Done and Said in America by Way of Imitation.

When the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth, in the seventeenth century, they brought with them in the Mayflower a broad "a" which was native to the north of England, their original home. This "a" has since been confined largely to the south of New England in such words as "pass," "grass" and "half," pronounced pahss, grahss, hahf, and has been reenforced by imitation in New York of a similar pronunciation in modern English, says the Hartford Times. Except in a few words like "pasture," which is almost invariably palestur by American farmers, the broad "a" is unnatural to Americans, and is a fad pronunciation, confined to a few words, like "cahnt," "ahnt," "hahf-pahst," and perhaps 20 others. One of the test words of this affected system is "gas," which must be pronounced "gabs." The rules are entirely arbitrary and are determined by the usage of a fashionable coterie, who try to imitate, rather unsuccessfully. the pronunciation of second-class Englishmen. You may say "dahdo" and "dahnce," and "Frahnce," but you must not say "cahrful," or "dahrsent," both of which are good Mayflower "Fahney" is good form and "gaha" is quite elegant, but as yet you are not expected to call a rat a "raht," nor a cat a "caht."

Vowels vary as much as human faces do, which run from the merest sketches to the pronounced jaw and retreating forehead of the baboon. .The agreeableness of the sound depends on the overtones, or quality of the voice. The broad is a pleasant sound, but it will not disguise the effect of the thin and high-pitched voice. We have known young women who could utter the "sou" sound, the most disagreeable in human speech, because nearest the original snarl of our respected ancestor, the anthropoid ape, in such a tone as to be inresistibly attractive, and the broad "a," combined with defective articulation, is sometimes the very caricature of human speech. The broad "a" is apt to become still further flattened into aw, so that dahnce and France become "dawnee" and "Frawnce." The speech of many Englishmen is thus degenerated into a succession of unintelligible throaty "aw" sounds, in which John becomes "Jawhn," and nothing becomes "nawthing," at the same time the past becomes "pawst." We are informed, however, that in hunting circles a fox is never alluded to. If you wish to show that you belong to the inner ring of fashionables, who hunt the bag of odoriferous seed in Long Island, you must say "fawke hunting." Our information on this point is explicit, but we do not vouch for the securacy, as there is nothing in which people are more apt to deceive themselves than in the sound of the vow-

CHINESE CONVERVATISM.

The Greatest Difficulty to Be Overcome by Fereigners Visiting That Country.

The difficulties in the way of success for the engineer and foreign capitalist in China are very considerable. In the first place, says Cassier's Magazine, it may be safely asserted that the authorities actually in power do not want foreigners. The statement one so often sees in articles on the subject that the Japanese war has opened the eves of the Chinese and shown them that if they wish to keep up with other nations they must adopt a more enlightened policy is incorrect. or, at all events, misleading, because whatever truth there is in it depends upon the fact that the statement is merely to the effect that the enlightened policy is necessary to enable the country to progress on the same lines as the rest of the world, and it is misleading because it suggests that, in the opinion of the ruling classes, such progress is a thing to be desired. No such feeling exists in the minds of the majority, or even of a considerable minority; but it is the members of this minority who are most likely to meet visitors to China, and who are more likely to be appointed to foreign missions, and whose views, consequently, are most readily impressed on the European public, and are naturally taken as representative of the views of the majority.

Nothing would please the bulk of the mandarin class better than that foreign nations should go away and leave China alone. She has done without railways, and steam cotton mills, and mines where 1,000 tons of coal a day are raised by steam instead of 20 tons, dragged out by coolies, and she can do without them now.

The Chinese have, no doubt, begun to realize the fact that foreigners are determined to exploit their country, and also that they are too weak to successfully resist this action, and they are, therefore, reduced to putting obatructions in everybody's way. In doing this most of them are honestly convinced that they are doing their country a service, and if they cannot keep out foreign civilization they should at least delay its entry as long as possible.

In the Nursery. Edith—I have named my dolly "Dotty

Ethel—But what a name for her to carry through life when she grows up and has six or eight children! Parents should think of these things!-

The Savage Bachelor. "It was a very simple wedding," said the Sweet Young Thing. "I never heard of one that wasn't," snorted the Savage Bachelor -- IndianCARRYING THE HOD.

Not What It Was Before Hoisting Machines Came In, But Much of It Still Done.

One who should see a hod-hoisting machine in use in a building under construction in the city might think that the old-fashioned hod had quite gone out of use, but as a matter of fact, the hod is still far from obsolete. Of all the bricks and mortar put into buildings in the United States probably 50 per cent, is still carried to the mason in hods borne on the shoulders of men. In very large cities, in New York, for instance, 75 per cent. of the bricks and mortar is now hoisted by elevators; in small cities and in the country 75 per cent. of such material is still carried to where it is to be used in hods. So that, while the elevator is still steadily encoaching upon the hod, the hod is still largely carried, says the New York Sun.

Whether a hod-hoisting machineshall be used, and what sort of a machine, depends of course upon the job. On a one-story building, anywhere, the bricks would be carried up in the old way, as they might be on the smaller two or three-story building; but here, on a building of any size, after it has gone up a story there is put in a hoisting apparatus of some sort, either hand or power. A hand hoister consists of a strap chain running around two pulleys, one below and the other above, one of these being turned by a crank. The hods used with this apparatus have a hook on them. A man fills a hod at the brick hill in the street and walks into the building with it and hooks it onto that chain, upon which it is slowly hoisted to where the bricks are to be used; the empty hods being hooked to the chain on the descending side.

On some power hod elevators the hods are hooked on a beam in a row by the men who bring them in from the street, and hoisted quickly up, and the empties sent back. In the use of some power elevators the bricks are wheeled in from the street in barrows to the elevator and then transferred: to the hods, which are hoisted up and removed above, and sent back again to be filled again in the same manner. Here it will be observed the hod in eliminated below. And in the use of some elevators bricks are wheeled right into the platform of the elevator in barrows, and barrows and all are hoisted up and wheeled right up on to the platform alongside the bricklayer. The empty wheelbarrows are sent down and pulled off the platform and replaced with filled ones that the men in the street were loading when the others were going up and coming down. In this operation the hod is eliminated above and below. All these things are determined by the character and size of the job; the builder does whatever can be done, to the best advantage. And still with all the hoisting done nowadays there is yet, as has been seen, more or less hod carrying done and the hod is still a regular article of manufacture and sale, and is sold in considerable numbers.

The size of the hod carried varies somewhat with the region in which it is used; thus the hod carried in this. city is a little smaller than that used: in New Jersey and Long Island. The hod is made in three sizes, the smallest of the three for brick, the middle size for mortar, and the largest for plaster; the mortar hods are made waterwith hod-hoisting apparatus are made a little smaller than those that are; hand carried. Hods are still most commonly made of wood, but there is made nowadays, also, a steel hod. This is, a western invention, and is more commonly used in the west than in the

The hod carrier of to-day is an Italian, and a hard worker: but hod carrying, commonly exercised now within narrower limits than formerly, is not the art that it once was. Thirty. forty, fifty years ago, though he has now far outgrown hod carrying, the hod carrier was everywhere an Irishman; a picturesque figure of whommany pictures were made, and about whom many things, intended to be humorous, were written. But he was sturdy, able man, all the same, and not without skill in his calling; and it required some skill, and training in the work to enable a man to climb, with a hod on his shoulder, the ladder they mounted in those days, when the mason called down from above: "More mort!"

And it was a sight worth seeing, a string of stalwart men, each with hod on his shoulder, at equal distances apart on the ladder, and climbing in ceaseless and unwearying movement, and all in step, up the face of some tall building. There is an old, old story shout a hod carrier who, mounting skyward on a six-story building which was nearly finished struck the level of the sixth story scaffolding just as the clock in a neighboring steeple began to strike the noon hour, 12. It might be supposed that the hod carrier would have stepped around the sidepiece of the ladder, one step, and set the hod down on the scaffolding, but no; at the first stroke of the bell, as the story goes, he simply let go of the handle; and then started himself, down the

Nothing of that sort could happen nowadays, the hod is still carried, it is true, but the glory of hod carrying has departed.

At the Afro-American Club. "I say we oughter protes' ag'in' dis hyah movement in de states of de souf to disfranchise de culled man!" "Dat's right! Ef de culled man is disfranchised he won't git a cent fo' he's vote!"-Puck.

No Corn Famine in Sight. There is no danger of a corn famine is long as it is possible to raise several: achers to the foot. - Chicago Daily 182 News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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