THE SUMMER AT HOME.

Man It May De Comfortably Passed by Those Who Cannot Sales an Outing.

There are so many summer resorts nowadays, pleasant spots within easy reach and comparatively inexpensive, that all but the very poor may usually enjoy at least a week or a fortnight at one of them. However, there comes frow and then, to almost everyone, a hummer which, owing to one cause or . another, must be spent at home. The prospect is depressing. When one has been accustomed to an invigorating change at the seashore, or in the mountains, the action of remaining in town is most unwelcome, says the Indianapolis News.

Indeed, there are many discomforts that such a course entails. Heat and dust and noise and monotony-all these the summer at home means, in contrast to tantalizing thoughts of sea air and bathing, or mountain coolness and greenness, freedom, natural beauty and rest. It is a sacrifice to stay at home. But if one must stay there it is better, by all means, to try to stay cheerfully. Paradoxically, it is easier to do this than to stay and fret. The exercise of a little will power at the beginning of the season will accomplish much. One may resolve to have a vacation even if one must have it at bomé. A vacation means rest and change. Both of these are more easily obtained under new conditions, but mot only thus. Their grateful ministrations may be obtained at little cost and without travel.

To get the benefits of a vacation at home, one must assume a mental attitude of willingness to make the best of the case. Having put oneself into a cheerful frame of mind about staying at home, many devices for passing the time agreeably and usefully will present themselves. A sufficient number of these, put into operation, will leave no time for vain regrets. A good way is to plan deliberately, to vary one's family routine as much as possible from what it has been. Read a book out of the line into which one has by custom fallen; pay those long-delayed Visits and surprise old friends and onenelf at the same time; take the daily haps so often coveted at other seasous and which one would certainly indulge in if one had gone away.

A wise physician once remarked to a woman patient, troubled with a slight, persistent nervousness: "There are two ways of curing your trouble. You can do it yourself by thinking on new things, and resting your brain thus, or you can go away for a period of recremtion, which is exactly the same thing, only more expensive." The same advice, in substance, has been duplicated over and over again. Physicians recognize that judicious self-help will often do more for the nerveathan medicine or change of scene.

The same thought applies to the vacation need. The strain of winter work and of winter amusements leaves most people, especially women, in a condition of greater or less nervous exhaustion. They crave change more because they are restless, mentally, than for any other reason. They are fortunate if they can leave home, therefore, in early June, and remain away under new and delightful surroundings all through the trying period of summer. But when one cannot do this, the next best thing is to give oneself a change from oneself, as it were, one's tired, fretful, every-day-inwith the year self. Mind can often cure mind, if it but wills to do so. The determination to do this, to make the best of what may be and not sigh for what may not, will make the longest summer a period of mental refreshmentand of physical renewal.

Jee Cream in Spun Sugar. It bas been found, as a rule, that children like chocolate and strawberry ice seleream best. If it is bought of a caterer it will be well to have fancy forms of the two kinds mixed. If made at home nothing is better than sugar baskets. It is much better to have a clear day for spinning the sugar crisp. Put. two pounds of graulated sugar, two cupfuls of boiling water and onefourth teaspoonful cream of tartar into a smooth stewpan, and boil without stirring until the sirup begins to discolor, which is about 300 degrees. As the sugar adheres to the sides of the pan, wash it down with the hand first dipped in cold water. Take from the are quickly and place into a pan of cold water to stop boiling. Then transfer to a pan of boiling water. When the sirup cools slightly, put in a wire whisk made for the purpose, and wave it back and forth. Unther the threads up and twist into a nest.-Boston

Budget. Sausage Croquettes. Mix to one pint of hot mashed pota-* toes. a teaspoonful of chopped para-. ley, a teaspoonful of salt, and one egg. beaten. Put half a pound of sausage meat into a hot frying pan; stir it until nicely browned and cooked. Flour the board, pinch off a little of the potato mixture and roll it out, sprinkling with flour, and having rather thick. Place in the middle a tablespoonful of the sausage mixture; bring the edges of the potato over and pinch together In the middle. Lift carefully onto a greased pan, and when all are done. bake in a hot oven until nicely browned. Left-over potators and sausage meat can be used up in this manner. -- Ladies' World, New York.

Curumber Sauce. ীনীdd baif a cupful of grated encumber to a cupful of good stiff mayonnaise, shill it on ice and serve. Another way Is to grate the encumber, removing the seeds; drain the pulp dry, then season with salt and expense and to a empful of pulp add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar. Cover and let stand in a cold place for several hours. The Mance is improved by adding a tablespoonful of saind off in mixing .-- Wash-Ingion Star.

THROUGH DANUBE'S GATES.

Remarkable Schome for Towing Yessels Against the Tide in . the River.

For centuries the navigation on the Danube, the largest river of Europe next to the Volga, was greatly frampered by the so-called Iron Gates, a celebrated defile in the river at the confines of Hungary, Servia and Roumania. At this place the river is crossed from shore to shore on a length of about 8,000 feet by rocky masses, and many a ship went aground in the Iron Gates, which always had been a terror to all navigators. It is the most magnificent and greatest river defile in the whole

of Europe, says the London Mail. During the years of 1890 to 1895 a scheme was carried out here which involved immense difficulties. A canal M5 feet wide and seven feet deep was cut through the rocks of the Iron Gates. No less than 14,000,000 cubic feet of rocky masses had to be blasted and more than 50,000,000 cubic feet of stone and earth had to be excavated. A greater number of dama of a combined length of 35,000 feet, had to be built to protect the canal. The expenditure for this work amounted to about 12,000,000 floring. Since the completion of this canal the navigation on the river has steadily increased, and thousands of steamers and barks now sail every year down to the Black sea.

One drawback, however, remained. The current in the Iron Gates is immense, averaging from 14 to 18 feet per second, and it was especially difficult for the heavy laden ships to steam upstream through the gates or to tow the barges against the current. It was therefore decided to build a special wire rope through the defile. The steamer was built at Buda-Pesth and has recently been put on the river. The Vasapu, as the steamer is named, is entirely built of steel. It has a length of 1.836 feet, is 251/4 feet broad, its draught being 5.44 feet. It is divided into nine watertight compartments and has a double bottom, so that even in the case of a serious accident the vessel will not sink.

A wire rope 20,000 feet in length and almost one foot in diameter, having a resistance of 84 tons, is strongly anchored to a rock at the upper end ofthe gates at the bottom of the river bed. This rope or cable runs over a drum on board the steamer. The vessels to be taken upstream are towed toward the steamer and the cable is then drawn around the drum by means of a steam engine of 300 horse power. The wire rope vessel has, in addition, two other engines, so as to enable her to run independent of the cable. Each of these two engines has a capacity of 250 horse power. The speed of the steamer, with two loaded per hour when sailing against the current and between four and five miles per hour when going downstream. The steamer has also been equipped with a powerful dynamo, which furnishes electric light and feeds a searchlight.

HOW TO BUY BEEF.

By Purchasing Fairly Large Quantie ties the Butcher's Bill Will Be Perceptibly Reduced.

Tamong meats beef leads off as the most expensive: but it is also the most nourishing for people in good health, writes Mary Graham, in the Woman's Home Companion. Porterhouse and sirloin steaks and the rib roasts are the choice for general family use. Fillets for roasting and steaks cut in a special way are much higher in price, and are not seen on the average table. Hotels and restaurants have them always on hand, and they really are not so expensive in such cases, where all the buying is done on a very large scale, thus reducing the price of every pound. If the housekeeper of small or average means will adopt this perfect plan of purchasing her meats in fairly large quantities, she will reduce her butcher's bill perceptibly, and at the same, time give her family better cuts and more. When there is a family of from four to six people it is an advantage to buy from ten to fifteen pounds of beef at a time. If this is bought from what is known to the butcher as "the best part of the small of the back" the housekeeper will have the best cuts

for her table at a very moderate cost. Autos in the Wheat Field. In the immense California wheat fields the modern steam traction engines, or "automobiles," as they are called, have cheapened the cost of harvesting wheat on the Pacific coast so that the grain can be raised there at less actual cost than in the Argentine Republic, where farm labor is only a fraction of a dollar per day. These large traction engines of the California wheat fields are of 50-horse power, and are provided with driving wheels io inches in diameter. They are made o do the plowing, planting and harvesting at the proper season. In the spring they drag across the immense wheat fields 16 10-inch plows, four sixoot harrows and a press drill for planting the seed wheat. In this way one traction engine performs the riple work of plowing, harrowing and planting all in one operation .- Harser's Weekly.

One Explanation.

The shy damsel whom the unsussecting youth had taken to the resaurant had ordered everything on he mean except bread and butter, when she turned to the young man

"Do you know, I am not one bit hun-

The poor man felt the dollar and hirty cents in his vest pocket, aughed feebly and inquired:

"Are you -do you -that is, are you foing this on a bet?"-Baltimore

GIRLS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Jarous and Alert and Many of Thom Are More Than Passing Fair.

Dutch girls talk rather loud, move decidedly, and are often bright and ready in manner. They are frequently very pretty, with fair hair, blue eyes, white teeth, and pink cheeks; that is, the Saxon type. The Frisian type is tall and slight, with bright color, and a quick, eager look. Some of the best families are descendants of those who came to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and they still show their Huguenot blood, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

These joyous, alert, young girls settle down into the sedate matron, which every Dutchwoman thinks it her duty to become. They have strong domestic tastes and affections. and when married are devoted to their homes, their husbands and their children. They know how to make their homes bright and comfortable. A great deal of luxury is found in houses of the higher class. Marble halls, painted ceilings and thick carpets, beautiful workmanship and delicate details are as apparent as of old in the houses of the bourgeoisie, as well as in great mansions. The Dutch lady thoroughly understands household management. She prides herself upon giving, excellent food, and has a well-appointed linen press, but superfluous prettinesses are wanting. One will see fine old silver and precious Delft ware at the little dinners she is fond of giving, but there will be no flowers on the table, and the guests do not dress for dinner. Ladies at The Hague and amongst the highest class are as cosmopolitan. as smart and as beautifully turned out as in any society in Europe, but the bourgeois has not much idea of dressing well, and will appear at the breakfast table in dressing gown and slippers, not exactly untidy, but chosen more with a view to the comfortable and the economical than the

becoming. A woman who does not marry, and who has a little money, can lead a very pleasant life. After five-andtwenty she is allowed as much liberty as if she were a married woman. More girls of the higher classes remain unmarried than of old, and fill their lives with many interests. Living is cheap in Holland, and a woman can live comfortably on £150 a year, and is quite well off on £200, able to afford her own house and a good servant, to go constantly to the theater and to travel in the summer.

SPICTURES THAT POINT.

Trick of Artists in "Foreshortening" to Give a Moving Effect to Drawings.

With the exception of making the eves of a portrait follow you 'round,' there is no trick of the draughtsman which so much impresses the general public as violent foreshortening," remarked the designer for a St. Louis lithographing establishment taking a vacation in this city to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "I long wondered why, for, as a rule, the public objects to anything which seems to violate common sense. I at last came to the conclusion that the secret is the same as that of the 'pursuing eyes'—namely, an apparent motion in the picture, which lends an uncanny mystery to it. It is, of course, not a conclusion to increase the self-satisfaction of the artist, who would like to see in the public interest some special recognition of his abilities. The trick is a favorite one with battle painters, who alwayshave one of the prominent figures taking deadly aim at the spectator, and of late the advertisers have worked the racket to a finish with foreshortened highwaymen pointing foreshortened revolvers and foreshortened orators pointing foreshortened indexes, and I see that one of the weekly illustrated papers has just worked the scheme into its cover. The trick, however, is rather looked on askance by art committees and must be used with discretion if an artist does not want to draw upon himself the charge of fakery. A few years ago-a--violent example of the foreshortening trick was worked through into a prominent northern exhibition of paintings. It was a woman, with extended arm pointing directly at the spectator and the title, 'Conscience,' was one to work upon the imagination. Well, the picture simply swept the Cazins and Homers, and Gabriel Maxes out of consideration, and was by long odds the popular success of the exhibit. One afternoon I was watching the crowd circling around, allowing itself to be pursued by its conscience, when an old Irishman attracted general attention by trying to ram his head behind the picture frame. I finally asked him what on earth he was up to, when he answered: 'Oi just want ta see how thim clock wor-r-ks is set that makes

Weather Service of the Philippines. The Jesuit fathers of Manila have maintained a meteorological observatory for many years. Since 1894 Father Algue has made a special study of the typhoons of the region. His extensive report on the subject is now in course of publication as a congressional document (Senate document No. 138, Fifty-sixth congress, first session). Early in 1900 a Philippine weather service (independent of the United States weather bureau for the present) was organized and it is now in operation. Some 20 telegraphic stations are equipped and in correspondence with the central office at Manila. The storm warnings already issued have been very valuable to merchant shipping and to the vessels of our-navy.-N. Y. Sun.

the dom thing turn."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A jury at Indianapolis has acquitted a man charged with passing counterfeit money, the counterfeits having been put into a "jack-pot" during a poker game.

In a recent interview Bjornson declared that Europe consists of two races-the French and the others. "France," he said, "has surrounded herself with a Chinese wall."

Dr. Hannah W. Longshore, the first woman to practice medicine in Philadelphia, has just celebrated her eighty-second birthday. She has been a physician in the Quaker City for half a century, and was born there. M. De Witte, the Russian minister of

finance, is one of the few men who

have risen above the bounds which aristocracy imposes upon his class. He is of humble peasant origin, and in his youth walked several hundred miles to join the czar's army. Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") and others recently dined with W. S. Caine, M. P. Mr. Caine offered

to give £50 to a hospital fund through the man who would make the best pun on his name within five minutes. Brains cogitated for awhile, and then, just as the time was about to expire and Mr. Caine thought he was to escape. John Watson said: "Don't be in such a hurry, Caine."

"I think," said A. Bronson Alcott in one of his conversations, "when a man lives on beef he becomes something like an ox. If he eats mutton he begins to look sheepish; and, if he feeds on pork, may he not grow swinish?" "That may be," said Dr. Walker, of Cambridge, who was one of the listeners. "But, when a man lives on nothing but vegetables, I think he is apt to be pretty small potatoes."

Edward Tuck's gift to Dartmouth college of \$100,000 for a building for the Tuck School of Administration and Finance, already established by him with an endowment of \$350,000, is a noteworthy event. Mr. Tuck's plan promises to bring Dartmouth college into relations with the practical busy life of the United States. A school for the training of first-class business men will attract to Dartmouth many young men of ability.

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

the Caught the "Rebute" Idea from Her Father and Did Business on That Basis.

This incident is recalled because of the fact that the traveling freight agents recently made a flying visit to the city, and incidentally held their fifth annual convention, says the Detroit Free Press.

A daughter of one of this fratermity married a prosperous young business man of Detroit. Throughout the impressionable period of child-The word was endlessly repeated in her father's conversation, and was not to be detached from her mem-

When the couple were about to engage in housekeeping her husband told her to figure out about what her household expenses would be, allow a margin in her favor, and fix the answer as determining the amount of the weekly allowance he would give her.

She had a long conference with the grocer, meat market attached and all vegetables in season. It was decided approximately what the weekly bill would be for her small family, and then she asked about a rebate.

"Rebate," he echoed, "why, bless your heart. I've put everything down to the lowest notch. Couldn't throw off a cent. Couldn't think of it. I must put everything high if you insist on a rebate."

"Well, that's just what I do. Every smart business person gives and takes rebates. Papa always thought more or less of them than he did of anything else in the world except himself and ready money. If I can't get a rebate, I'll go somewhere else. I'm no novice when it comes to business. Please understand that. What would trade and commerce be without rebates? I leave it to yourself."

So the grocer advanced his price \$0 per cent., and allowed her 15 per cent. rebate, an arrangement highly satisfactory to herself. She secured an equally gratifying bargain with the dry goods merchant, the milkman, the dressmaker, the coal dealer and the ice man. Her husband scrutinized the figures suspiciously, but his chief aim was to have certainty and a system, so he made the allowance.

During the recent cyclone in stocks he participated. At the finish he was a squeezed sponge, and ready to bezin life anew as a farm hand or a sewing machine agent. She cheerily opened up her rebate fund, counted out \$3,000, enabled him to cover so that he cleaned up a competence, and then took him into the back yard to solemnly inform him that he would never prosper, unless he looked closey after the rebates.

New Theory of Longevity.

The great question of the elixir of life has been vexing philosophers for centuries. A scientific man has now entered the field with a new theory for prolonging man's mortal span. A man, he says, has a definite number of waking hours allotted to him, and the fewer he uses up the longer will his life last. If, therefore, he is contented to sleep most of the time, there is no reason why he should not ive for 200 years. He adduces the case of the negroes as an illustration. The expert may very possibly be partly correct, but whether the life he prescribes would be worth living may be doubted. The allotted

threescore and ten years spent in the

ordinary way would probably be in-

Initely preferable.—London Globe.

AMERICANS LIKE SCENTS.

Tons of Violets Grown to Sake Fomade-10,000 Pounds of Roses Make One Pound of Sesence,

Throughout the south, in southern California and the middle west there are many places where soil and climate are particularly adapted to flower growing, and the field is open for some energetic individual to start an industry which eventually might besome as great as those of renown at Grasse or Nice, pays the Washington Star. The Americans, it is said, are the greatest scent-using people in the world. Every year thousands of dollars' worth of perfumes and pomades ere imported and distributed throughout the states. The best violet pomade, which is one of the most expensive made, sells at wholesale for not less than \$2.50 per pound, while a number of others are fardly less expensive. In the hope of eventually supplying this demand violets during the last few years have been produced by the ton in southern California.

Pomades are first made, a sort of stook, from which the skillful perfumer extracts the odors by means of alcohol. The refuse, or waste material, he then, with a little judicious doctoring, makes into soaps, other pomades or toilet waters. From roses pomades are usually made through the process called "exhaustion;" stated simply, it is in the following way: Great pans filled with lard or beef fat are covered thickly with the petals of the blossoms and then heated by steam. As they begin to give up their essence their color pales, an occurrence which is the signal for their removal. The lard is then covered with fresh petals, which again are only allowed to remain on its surface long enough to lose their fragrance. Three or four times the lard is thus strewn with fresh petals, until it has become so thoroughly saturated with the odors that it will receive no more. The fat then is placed in a sieve and the thick substance which is pressed out of it is called pomade.

The distillation of scent is usually done by a machine, which collects the water or oil and thus obtains the very quintessence of perfume. Something of its value may be conceived when it is known that 10,000 pounds of rose leaves produce but one pound of the essence, but of such intense strength are these essences that with the aid of oils, resin or some animal secretions, perfumers, through combinations and manipulations, can obtain from them almost any desired scent. They can, moreover, keep strictly in pace with the fashions. It is because of this that we occasionally read of the immense sales which some favored orchid perfume has had, although we may know that this particular flower is quite lacking in the charm of fragrance.

At one time we had thrust upon us innumerable golden-rod perfumes, because the plant was then being talked about for the national flower. The sweet-scented golden rod, solldago odorate, however, is the only one of the great tribe which has any perceptible odor, and that being similar to anise would hardly be agreeable to wear continually about one's clothes. At the present time violet is the most fashionable scent, and the flower has been perfected to an astonishing degree. Besides the output from various other places 300,000 pounds of these blossoms are used annually at Grasse in France and 40,000 pounds at Canne and Nice. To obtain this perfume the flowers have to be treated in quite a different way from roses. Like heliotrope, tuberoses, jessamine and mignonette, they earmot be subjected to heat. Therefore they are brought into contact with wool saturated with olive oil, through which their particular oils pass outward, or else they are exposed to lard thinly spread on framed sheets of glass. Of course, as with the rose leaves, the flowers are renewed until the grease is thorough-

Everything, it must be remembered, in connection with the handling of the flowers must be done quickly, for much depends on their perfect freshness, their scent being their most elusive and quickly lost characteristic. At Grasse hundreds of women are about before the dawn picking the blossoms, which they also clean and pile in great masses in the work rooms. These places must be spacious, full of light and air, but never admit the direct rays of the sun. Owing to this very necessity for speed the yearly product of essences, which is now enormous, would not be possible were it not that the flowers follow each other in succession in

their seasons of blooming. Always there seems to be a demand for some new scent. The well-known frangi-panni essence, which at one time was only detected on a certain select few, is made up from several species of plumeria, a genus of plants which grows in certain parts of South America and in the West Indies, or perhaps more especially from plumeria rubra, the Japanese. Gichia, now the most exclusive and fashionable seent, leaves a wave of faint impressions similar to the odor of sandalwood.

To the women who would seek for money or renown in the procuring of original scents or salable pomades it may be hinted that knowledge must in some practical way be gained of how first to obtain lard absolutely pure and without the slightest tinge of odor. It also must be so clarified that rancidity is impossible, or all pomades will fall before the tests to which the dealers subject them.

Of Course.

"What did the lawyer say when you explained your case to him?" asked Mrs. Baxter.

"He said it was fees-ible," replied Mr. Baxter.-Detroit Free Press.

GRAY WOLF OF RANGES.

Dangerous For of Cattle, Sheen and Horses - Often Beaten by Mauine Strategy.

Lib Vincent, one of Wyoming's oldtime cow-punchers, and now riding on the Powder river ranges, says that the gray woives of his section are legion in number and so fearless as they are feroclous, relates the Denver

These gray and greedy scourges of the Powder river stock areas de their raiding in bands ranging in numbers of from six to thirty, each band being organized and disciplined under the leadership of an old dog wolf especially chosen for his wariness. speed and endurance. To this captain these gaunt and grizzly marauders yield an implicit and unawerving obedience—a statement well evidenced from the fact that if one of these wolf leaders is slain or crippled bis band at once amalgamates with some other troop possessing a leader of like capacity.

The age or size of their quarry is of little moment with these wolves. as they pull down and devour alike cows, calves, steers, mares, colts and geldings. Their attack is always strategical and systematic, one portion of the band assaulting from the front and fastening on to shoulder, ear or muzzle, and thus giving the big wild gray dogs who are ever closing in from the rear the objective opportunity of hamstringing the victim. Once hamstrung it is all over with the quarry, and the entire band feasts at leisure. Mr. Vincent has often seen on the Powder river ranges the mere empty hide and polished bones of what was once a lusty steer or vigorous gelding as sad souvenirs of the raid of a gray wolf band.

The cattle herds are open and easy prey to the bold canine bandits, the cattle fleeing from the pursuers and thus rendering individual attack easy and successful. The horses, however, with their superior intelligence, very frequently heat off the wolves by forming on the open ground an equine square, with the mares and colts in the center, the gallant stallions on the corners and the best and bravest geldings distributed on the outer lines of defense. Not only do these equine squares frequently beat off their assailants, but they sometimes rout the wild dogs entirely, slaying numbers of them by striking, kicking and trampling.

This is an especial result when the horse herd has with it a stallion experienced in range life. He can smell a wolf further than he can see him. and at his shrill and warning neigh the herd rushes together and quickly forms the protecting square. The wolves fully appreciate this fact, and instances have been known of a gray band numbering scores of raiders trotting leisurely around one of these embattled equine squares and them seeking other and easier prey.

The gray wolf reaches a weight of 125 pounds, and boasts alike brain, brawn, a noiseless and tireless foot, a savage ferocity and an insatiable appetite. It is said of him that he can run longer and easier, eat oftener and more and display more cunning and ferocity in a given length of time than any other known agimal.

He is a prolific breeder, eight or ten pups being a not uncommon litter, while there is a Fowder river instance of 35 pups being slain as the progeny of three gray wolf dams.

Up to six months old the gray wolf pup is awkward and unwieldy, and itis a favorite cowboy pastime of the Powder river ranges to locate a gray wolf litter on the prairie and shoot who the pups from horseback as they skulkingly roll and tumble from their coverts in the grass and sagebrush. Crack shots with the pistol have been known to get a pup with every bullet from their six-shooters.

Michael and His Hower. He was rather the worse for speakeasy liquor when he faced the magistrate in the Central police court the other morning, and it didn't require a rich brogue to indicate his ancestry. The remnants of a fighting Sunday jag had left him very loquacious.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate. "Michael O'Halloran," was the re-

"What is your occupation?"

"Phwat's that?" "What is your occupation? What

work do you do?" "Oi'm a sailor." The magistrade looked incredulous.

"I don't believe you ever saw a ship," he said. "Didn't Oi, thin," said the prisoner, "An' phwat do yiz t'ink Oi cum over in,

a hack?" After that it went hard with Michsel.—Philadelphia Record.

A New Affinont.

A lady, whose maid accompanied her to a vegetarian restaurant in London, was soon the recipient of a protest. "But, Mary," she argued, "the food is palatable-you cleared your plate—and it is certainly wholesome. Why do you object?"

"It ain't that bad to taste, ma'am," responded Mary, firmly, "but I don't call it wholesome-no, marm, not when they fill a body's plate with tomato and cabbage and parsnips and potato all at once, and gravy or fish ball things without any fish in 'em, and goose things without any goose In 'em, and eroquette things made of mixed greens. Sure, ma'am, it gives me confusion of the stomach."-Chi-

cago Standard. She Was Perplexed.

"The minister doesn't bring his little girl to church any more?"

"No; the one Sunday her mother brought her she said right out loud: 'Why, mamma, you never let papa do all the talking t' home."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS