FOC 15H MOTHER'S MISTAKE

Ther: Her Little Girl Too Finely to Le Happy and Warped Her Mature.

At a simpler resort along the shore rof p manuful lake, we were watching digging in the sand running along the heach, bareheaded in the secondaine full of life and frolic and 'mealth. They were having such a good sime that we enjoyed watching them. What bealthful little things they were Tanned and sunburned and rosy, says Madical Talk for the Home.

The mothers, or some attendant, had come down to the beach with them, mend with fancy work or book sat near by en the benches, under the trees, where they could keep a watchful care wer the children

The children were dressed sensibly Im some kind of wash goods, so that bt mattered little if they got spinshed by the waves or covered with the manual. Their clothes could be washed made to look as good as new. The amothers had undoubtedly dressed them. me they could have a good time without bothering about keeping their and her clean. There were no shoes and stockings to be worried about; mey were all barefooted.

What happy, healthy, care-free little Mings they were. How they laughed amd played and ran and jumped and and kicked

All but one little girl. Her foolish mother, who sat near by watching her. had dressed her in a beautiful, dainty, mink sitk frock, with fresh-laundered. emborately-trimmed underwear, white minckings and patent leather slippers. se was among the children, but she semuld not join in the sport. She stood her and watched them wistfully. She memoped to dig with them in the sand, het her mother's voice warning her mot to sit in the sand would spoil it milk. She tried to sail a little boatminus the water's edge, but the mother ealled her away for fear she would get ther shoes wet. Time after time the mother called,

"Daughter, come here." Impatiently the child would go to her mother, only to be reminded that she must not play with the other children on her clothes would be spoiled. Back to the children. ber childish longing to romp and play. mut the vigilant eye of her mother and Ther invessant call, daughter, daughter,

Thept her at a standstill. The child became cross and fretful the worried anxious mother chidand her because she was not good-nafored and happy as the other chil-

The mother, instead of enjoying the beauty of the place, the cool breezes and the warm sunshine, or joining in me social chatter of the other mothers, ment ber whole time, tired and nervwws, watching her daughter, for fear would spoil her clothes:

How much more sensible it would have been to have dressed the child in a plain gingham frock, and bareheadand barefooted, to let her join her mettle companions at play in her silken "generatent she was a beautiful child, pule, flaxen-haired, but frail and tender as a houseplant. In the wind and the sunshine she would no doubt have Becomie tanned and freckled, but her Bittle body would have become stronger and rounder and the whiteness of her whim have taken on the raddy has of health Instead of a fretful, peevish, washappy shild she would have been a wholesome, healthy, good-natured lit-

THIS PATIENCE SNAPPED OFF And What He Said to the Young Lady Was Sufficient for the

Occasion.

There is a young man in town who The newly come out of the west, and if yen ask a certain Rhode Island avenue girl about him you will be very likely to hear a most disparaging account of his manners. It happened this way, pelates the Washington Post: Last summer the Rhode Island avenue girl went out to the western town where this young man was born and brought to visit friends. Everybody was exceedingly cordial to her, and possithis gave her an undue idea of her

www importance. At any rate, she took it upon herself to criticise the west and western ways a fashion that is far from pleasant westerners, though, goodness hows, they've heard it long en nighto be pretty well hardened. The young mean I am feiling you alout took her driving one evening, and it happened that she was in an inusually critical moved. She made the of the town and me people and pointed out wherein they were lacking in the essence a of efullization till the young man felt that her remains were getting in his

"Though are so different bere from what they are in Wishington I sho *aid . Why at home tearly discipling never go driving in the even ag with

The young min's patients enapped short. He sented at the girt with

"It's the same here" he said willy, "That - upy we follow have to tand and it trem are a town

Black Guigersnaps.

X, ... and could be of breat in an exaceware seamed pan on the store and on the mixhere come to the boung point. Then stir. in a teaspointful if sida art a tablesmooth, of garger and take from the the immediately afterward. Stir this and the lite of december of the statement water the shaps. Bake them on a Burge sheet of Russian from the your doprocess one any biscuit tin may do There ginger-naps are crisp and black -N. Y. Tribuna.

FEW FRENCH SPINSTERS. PERIL OF CITY TRAVEL ACQUIRED BUTTER HABIT.

Thousands of Single Women Virtually Betire from the World Because Unmarried.

There are no bashelor maids in France -no old maids even from an English and American point of view. The pilgrim and stranker from another tand, glancing around him in French society. would promptly affirm that the French spinster did not exist. One may live among the French for years, states the Chicago Inter Ocean, and never once meet a single woman-that is to say, a woman who is old, or growing old, without a wedding ring on her left hand.

A student of social conditions commenting on this phenomenon, says: There is no equivalent in French anclety for the unmarried American or English gentlewoman with her handsome establishment, her gardeners, her carriages and her maids, all under firstclass management, all betokening complete independence and a wide outlook

The feminine world of fashion in France generally hides its gray hairs and lost illusions in the convent or convent boarding house.

. Here and there devotion and philanthropy outside such walls are resorted to-never social distractions or active life. In the upper ranks celibate womanhood effaces itself.

Tens of thousands of French women virtually retire from the world simply. it is claimed, because they happen to be namarried

Much is to be said for their point of view, however, according to Miss Betham-Edwards, an English writer who. has lately been investigating the phenomenon. "I can, indeed, conceive no more mortifying position than that of a French girl growing elderly under her mother's wing," she says. "Take the matter of money, for instance. So long as her mother lives an unmarried daughter, no matter her age, is treated like a

"In France it is the parent who pays for everything. New Year's gifts taking the place of pocket money

The effect upon the French single woman of this system of peruniary independence is not only galling (or would be if she had ever known anything different), but stuitifying as well, and conduct of practical acairs.

"French old maids of 30 or even more must have no innocent fittle secrets, no private generosities, no harmless mysteries. The French unmarried woman in the eyes of the law and of her family remains a perpetual minor." And then her bringing up has totally unfitted her for an independent life. "Never accustomed to walk out or travel alone, always chaperoned when paying visits. her reading, amusements, friends chosen for her, her notions of etiquette in harmony with restrictions she finds insupportable, no wonder that she regards her life as a failure—that the convent or convent pension are looked upon as harbors of refuge

In 1990 according to reliable statistics, 64,000 women in France entered CORTER: S.

Among the middle and working classes healthier conditions prevail Tomarried women and girls without doweries. who are so unfortunate as not to have been born in "society" take up medicine. art, music and teaching read what they like, see what plays they fancy; and actually, receive men callers-on their homedays, that is The year 1900, which saw 61 00 "ladles" committed to the conventual life, found, 40,000 women, most of them of course, unmarried, traching in the public schools--orty 20,and less than the number of men professors and teachers. The career of a Then it soldes marm in a state school may not be brilliant nor yet the fulfillment of your fall dreams-sit certainly cannot be क्रिनियां कर्किक get-rich-quick schemes--but it is useful sufficiently dignified, and usually happy and con-

Two Pension Clerks.

Over half a century ago a French refuges of aristocratic lineage left France and went to the East Indies. There he remained a few years and then emigrated to the United States He finally settled in Baltimore. He brought with him to this country besides his immediate family an East Indian negro as his slave and body servant. Later on the slave was given his freedom. To-day in the bureau of pensions a young white man and a young black man sir at adjoining desks, performing the same class of clerical duties. The white man is the grandson of the French refugee and the bla i man is the grandson of the slave of the French refugee. Both are excellent climic and apparently of equal abiliity. Faw of their colleagues know of this. than of circumstan es -- Washington

When the Air Is Cool.

"If you want to get could in these hot the and a man who begins his daily warrat five of took in the morning, "try tient a early. I get up about quarter past three in the morning and get out intothe open air just before four o'clock. which is balf an hour before sunrise. It is proffy nearly broad daylight then and the aspect of things is cheerful and the transition from indoors to the bright ra store air is delightful. The armosphere is just then at its modest, from itamuest freetom from the warmth of he sen and it is lear and bright and - If we want to the same of th the second of the second of the get up and

Not the Real Thing. Criticus Judging to m this picture, I

samue say your friend De Auter was semietaing of an illes ist Brichleigh Well be certainly isn't a realist, at must be doesn't realize me h from the sale of his work -Chica-

set serial from o'morb in the morning!"

-N Y Sun

Accidents of Common Occurrence in the Bustle and Hurry of a Great Town.

It isn't very often that a street car is held up by a bale of hay dropped through a window, but that is what happened to one of New York's remaining borse cars, on the Grand and Desbrosses street forry line, in Spring street the other day, says the New York Sun

This car was going west along Spring street, while moving east was a truck with a mountainous load of hay packed in the familiar modern small bales. There wasn't room, for the car and the truck to pass where they met, and the obliging truckman drove one side of his truck up on the aidewalk to make room. Even at that, with half the truck up

on the sidewalk, the margin of space for the car was very small, but the ear driver, who can see clear space in an opening that to a non-professional would seem impossible, started up with all the old-time nerve and would have got past all right but for one particular bale, standing edgewise in the load, which projected out a little fur-

ther than the rest. Just as the middle of the car was abreast of the bale and just scraping past it, something folled the bale a little and it dropped a little lower in the load, and its outer projecting end simply dropped into and completely filled up the frame of the next window that came along, the end of the bale projecting three or four inches within the car and holding it as securely as though the bale had been a timber of

the same size dropped into it. "Lucky the window wasn't closed." said an inspector, who appeared the next minute "There'd have been some broken glass flying then."

But it was interesting, as it was, and all the passengers stood up and fixed their eyes on the bale of hay and watched the efforts of the men who set to work trying to dislodge it.

The inspector and the car conductor and the driver and a policeman who was passing by and as many passengers as could get a hand on it stood taside the car and pushed and pushed on that bale of hay as hard as they could, but they couldn't budge it an inch till they got some help from the obliging truck driver, who now mounted the load and went at it with his bale hook, shifting the bales nearest the one projecting through the car window to give that one a little more

And, finally, he started up the bale right back of that one, and then, by their united efforts, the inspector and the car conductor and the driver and the policeman and the passengers who were actively helping did manage to push the end of that hay bale clear of the window, and, then the car moved on and with it the vehicles that had been tied up by this curiously caused blockade, with all the passengers in the car resuming their seats smilingly, or all but one

"Humph!" said this passenger, as the car rolled on, a man who had been not quite so cheerful over the delay as the rest, "this may be a big town, but I don't know of any other place in the country, big or little, where you could ride in a horse (ar and be held up by a bale of hay dropping through the

FLOWER GOWNS IN LONDON. Novel Manner in Which They Are Ex-

hibited to Prospective Purchasers.

The smartest gressmaker's shop in London has invented a novel way of exhibiting gowns. The customer goes into a small room which is dark when she en-

"I will show you now," says the saleswoman, "the dress we call the Poppy" As a tall, dark girl enters the room a shaft of reddish light falls on her. The gown is of various shades of red silk volle. The wearer, who is black haired. and of the type to which red is most becoming, walks languidly up and down the room.

"Or if you perfer to see something in yellow," the saleswoman suggests, "we have the Jonquil."

The lady in red fades away and the light is extinguished. Then from behind the draperies there comes a shaft of yellow light to illumine the figure of a tall, willowy girl cald in a diaphanous alk in varoius tints of rellow.

In the same fashion other gowns are exhibited on these sublimated show girts who come and go to display in the most attractive way these essentially English CTASSES.

This new shop, elaborate as it is has none of the daintiness and beauty of the smarter places in Paris and this city But the idea is said to have met with success and the shop has prospered.

It was from this ame establishment that the practice of naming gowns came. Al. the dresses that the firm sends out are provided with names, usually those of flowers. On the bills they are described by these names

Guillotine in Sweden.

Who would have supposed during the Reign of Terror, writes a London paper. that a day would come when the guilotine would be used for a laudable purpiec" Yet this has just happened in Sweden, for a guillotine has been erested in the market place at (Inthenouse) where it is used daily for the purpose of decapitating chickens, ducks and other domestic animals. The local Society for the Presention of Cruelty to Animals is responsible for this novel step. --London Chronicle.

Immense Colonies.

Germany's colonies are flye times as hig as herself, those of France 18 times and Britain's 97 times bigger than ber-

Domestic Mystery Disclosed by One Wondering Housewife to Another.

Two Harlem bousewives met at the butter rounter of their grocery the other morning. They smiffed at the rolls together, objected to the high coldring in horus, and joined in a mighty grumble at the price, relates the New York Tribune

"It does beat all how much butter my men folks use these days." said one, while the grocery man was wrapping up her bundle. "A roll lasts no time at all. I can't understand where they got the Gravine "

"I know," said the other woman in a tone of great wisdom. "I know the explanation of it. My John has been getting worse and worse on the butter for months. Two, three or four helpings at every men! But the other day I found the why of it."

"Well, do tell me," cried the other. "Our increased autter bill is even dragging down our saving bank deposits. Whatever is the reason?"

"Dairy lunch," declared the woman who knew "Dairy lunch?" questioned the other

"I don't understand !" The other day John took me to luncheon," she explained. "He wanted to be entravagant, but I insisted on his taking me to his regular place. It was golsy and crowded, but there were mircors everywhere. John ordered thamand Boston' and then the waitress brought a stack of bread and a couple

"'Ah.' I thought, "they give no butter with his luncheon; that's why he eats so much at home

of empty butter plates

"But I was wrong. Ch: dreadfully wrong!" "Would you mind passing the butter?' John asked the stranger next to

p im "From down the polished rable came a dish with a block of ice and a great square of butter, the best creamery butter at that. They could help themselves these men, and they did. There was no extra charge. They emptied the butter dish, but a waiter appeared with another slab of butter. How they are', It did. not take me long to figure out where the butter eating habit came from: and John for one is taking the ours by go-Ing to a culture restaurant which does not believe in burter "

ATTENDING DEVIL DANCES.

Strange Sights Witnessed by an American Missionary Among Savage Tribes.

It may be pure love of pleasure, auch as the devil dances of New Guinea and parts of Africa or the masked carnivals. of Porto Rico. Or it may be that the churchmoers are willing enough to come. only they have been seized and either tortured cruelly or hung by the chim inwayside cages until dead- a sight frequently witnessed by the readside in China, says a writer in the Louisville Courier Journal

Pastoral visitation in savage hands is something of an undertaking, whether the habitations to be visited are the rock bollowed cliff aweilings on the bold, arecipitous sides of King's island, off the Alaskan coast, or the villages of houses on stilts as at Port Miresty, in New! Giunea: or, stranger still, the extracredinary dwellings built high in the trees to guard against surprises in the same great island continent, where head hunters are constantly on the warpath When Dr. P. T. Rowe, bishep of Alas-

ka visited King's is and, by the way, he had in some places to crawl'along the face of ice and snow precipiles by means: of life-lines, and he was obliged to use lanterne in the caves

Borneo is another head hunting country, where a man can't ask a girl to be his bride until he has killed a few posusperting persons, polished up their skulls. and hung them on the ridge pole of his house.

The Methodist Episcopal board sent Dr Leuring to Borneo for some ten months, and having alled upon a chieftain whose house was nicely decorated with 90 skulls the good doctor took one from him as a kind of guarantee of the mending of evil ways. That shull went traveling up and down Germany at missionary gatherings and was never returned

Coming nearer home again, the Rev. G. Bernard Clarke sees many strange sights on his driving tours of visitation from one of his sold churches to another over the sand hills and boundless plans of Nebraska, 'mid sand storms and snow blizzards, using his canvas bed as a robe in driving

Mike's Way of Beasoning.

The employes of a certain large factory were required to bring a doctor's certificate as an excuse for absence from work. One morning "Mike" Maguire, after as day's absence, strolled into the office and offered a certificate that he had presented after a day off several weeks

"Why, Magnire," the manager exclaimed, "this is an old vertificate!" "Sure, I know that your honor," said Maguire, calmly - "And ain": If the same onld - complain: ?" $\sim N$ - Υ - Tribune

Tact. "Has your mother finally consented to your marriage with Dick?"

"She dotes on him just because she pities him. I don't for a minute think. that he is as short-sighted as he pretends to be but be rushed a Sunday evening, kissed mother twice, and apologized beautifully by telling her that he thought he was kissing me."-Detroit Free Press

-Now They Don't Speak. "No man could kiss me." said Miss Plainun, with decided emphasis.

"Ob. I don't know," rejoined Miss Dimples "Some men are awfully reckless."—Chicago Dail News.

JAPANESE EXPLOSIVE

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TER-RIBLE SHIMOSE POWDER

Mature and Effectiveness Explained by Ita Inventor-dissplicity

of its Composition.

The explosive used in the Japanese many bears the name of its inventor, Dr. Shimose. The destructive power of this explosive was demonstrated during the recent maval engagements, says the Shanghai Times A few days ago the inventor, Dr. Shimuse, delivered a lecture in Tokio, in which he explained the nature and use of the powder. The investor said that, according to their use, explosives were classified under two headings, namely, those for mirring and those for military purposes, the latter being again classified into those for discharging and those for destructive purposes "Shimose" belonged to the latfor category, and was never used for the purpose of discharging thois. The explosive used by the European powers for warlike purposes was gua cotton. But manifold inconveniences attended the use of gun cotton, for instance, when dried too much, it explosed even by stight friction

in order to prevent this danger it was

necessary to combine it with water to the extent of 20 per cent, in which case It burned with difficulty when ignited But when the water exceeded 30 per cent. gun cotton would not explode. Again, owing to possible evaporation, the water contained in gin cotton did not maintain an equal quantity making its safety unstable. Sometimes it would become moldy, thus losing most of its explosive power, which could not then be easily restored. At present the most powerful explosive power is the world was blasting gelatin, which was used by Americans, though not for military purposes It was far superior to gun cotton in destructive power and could be quite safely handled in ordinary times. One defeet however, of getatin, was its many freezing. Frozen gelatin would explode from the slightest muse, and this fact made it unfit for military purposes The "Shimose" explosive was very simply obstituted but it was sufficiently Safe to be used by the mays

Continuing, Dr. Shimose said neither the falling of an from hammer upon it nor ignition, nor the firing of a bullet foro it, would cause his explosive to explode in such cases it would burn like turpentine, but the fire could be extinguished by a cupful of water. Combined with a certain impredient, it had sufficient explosive power for warlike purposes. Among the explosives in the world the American selatin had the greatest destructive power, Shimose came next gun cotton and dynamite following in order. To illustrate the explosive power of Shimose, a small quanthy placed upon an from plan one or two inches thick would, when explicited perforate the place for the area covered by the powder. At an experiment carmedour at Kugenuma, Soshu a six-inch Shfmore abot was fired at a cost store protected with armor plate similar to that of a certain cruiser. The shot made a hole shout three feet in figmeter whereas to the case of the ordinary shot, the diameter of the hole was only six inches It burst on contact with the plate, while the other exploded only when it had traveled about three feet after passing through the place. The Shimose shell was blown into 1 00, or 3,000 places. while the other broke up into ten or 15 fragments. This tremendous power was restified to by the fact that a blue lacket. on the Variag was struck by more than 160 fragments of the about The placing of one such shot on the dealy would mean the wounding of all the grew there. But the explosive was not intended for the killing of men, but for the destruction of warships. One more noteworthy feature of the Shimose powder, concluded the doctor was the fact that its cost was about half that of gun cotton

SCHOOL IN WOODS PLANNED

Innovation for Sickly Pupils Devised by German Educators.

An interesting experiment is to be made in the neighborhood of Berlin for the benefit of weak and sinkly children, who, if not already the victims of any positive disease, are likely to become infeeted unless constitutionally strength-

The authorities at Charlottenberg have determined to establish a school large enough to accommodate from 120 to 125 children, at a chosen spot in the depths of the Junfernheide woods, near Berlin. It is intended that the pupils, delicate children, unfitted for ordinary school life shall remain there the whole day, special arrangements being made to supply them with their meals. They are only to receive from two to three hours' instruction cally and are to spend the rest of the day in taking healthy exercise in the forest

If the experiment proves successfuland on this point there can be attle doubt--d will be carried out upon a much larger scale, with a hig building and a permanent endowment. The idea clearly, is a good one but it is not often that healthful woodland can be found near enough to the tenement districts of a signification be within daily reach of the shildren

Pleaty of Others. Agent of a Charitable Society-But if your husband is interested in bulldhag operations, as I understand you to say he is, how do you happen to be in

destitute circumstances? Poor Women-That's just the reason why He doesn't do anything but stand. on some sidewalk downtown and watch 'em building skyscrapers on the other side of the street.—Chicago Tribane.

GIRLS FROM PORTO RICO.

Mative Maidens Leave Their Island Home to Work in the United States.

There was a sail but plucky contingent of Porto Rican girls on board the San Juan to she stemed out of the barbor tast night, bomps for New Orleans, from where they will proceed to St. Louis to begin an independent struggle for their livelihood. Their families and friends were as visibly affected. The enterprising and feariess. girls, the oldest perhaps not over 19 years old, numbered 25, says a recent tesus of the Sam Juan News

30 July 1

Contracts have been made with them by Francis Lynch, the representative of the St Louis Cordage company, to give employment to the girls in their factories, as weavers or in any other branch of the trade for which the girls may show particular aptitude. The company has bound itself to pay for their passage from their gesperave homes in the islant to Mt. Louis in that city they will be lodged in comfor able and modern quarters and priswried with table board and other sayessures In addition to this, they will be paid 50 cants a day, which will be ancremed as the gir's besome more expert or enter another Separtment inthe factory. The firm fild not place may s'ipulated time in their contracts. except as to guarantee them work foras long period as they wished to remain .

The company has not, however, provided against the whims we hange of mind of any of the girls If any one finds after being there a short time that she cannot stay, she like the privflege of resigning ner position. The company has no held on her whatsoever. The purpose of securing Porto Rican labor is due to a certain confidence that the people of this mained have a natural fitness for this kind of The renture is wholly experimental,

but if the proven paris (actory more people will be taken to St. Louis . PHILIPPINE GUTTA - PERCHA. Method of Harvesting in the Islands

of Mindanas and Taws.

Tawk

The last source of a lita percha developed is that in the Philippine is anda, but here the regions which produce tain material for the market are confined to the miands of Miniapao and Tawi-Tawi The method of barvesting used at present by the natives, says the Electrical leview constates cutting down the large trees ringing the frank, lopping off the larger branches, and then catching the mile as I flows out. This is very wasteful, as but a small part of the mik is secured. Fortunately, however, this process pays only with large true so. that the smaller ones are not destroyed This method of hartesting has been a: hibited and crules provided for tabbing the trion, but there have never linea enformed. At the present time the guttapercha trees have disappeared from the COB-I TVG II - BI . AT H IET INT AFEC

The various governments with tropteal prosessions in the east are bridge. ing the guita percha and rubbee sireation with a view of metermining proper-The books of programs to and harvesting

VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Acquisition of Islands Has I acressed Traffic Between Ameri a and Asia.

Of immense advantage to obe perpte. buth for observation and for assempment of trade with the or ent. Ather issetion of the United States in the Physicothe islands, ways H. W. S. ot, in The Assault Trade of Our Pacific Mates, in lemitary. Tothe a quistion of the great ambigelasor by the United States is quea large part of the in-reased activity of tan traffin between America, did eastern : asia. It is not merely the government to transport business that swellethis commerce, nor yet the supplies of forage, timber and providions purchased in our Parithe states for use in the public gervce in the littlippines, that constitute the thief importance of this new movement. It is found rather in the fact that through fur possession of the islands we are placed almost directly in touch with the entire commerce of easter masia, and are

with increasing advantages. An Igorrote Dainty. Igorrote women are skilled in cooking dogs. Their method is to stuff the fog just as one would stuff a turkey, although the basis of their stuffing is boiled: rice rather than break crumbs. The 15 dog is prepared for the pan much as isa rabbit. P is not speked in an overe, but in special copper pans with like The All is shut down tight and the puris set on a bed of but enals. When the cover is opened, this dog is found tulibaked a rich, deep drown although the f feariers do not wasce much time admiring the product of the cook's skill

to position to enter into it on all sides

When Birds Begin to Sing The earliest fewthered riser, says a naturalist, is the greenfinch, which hegins ploing at 1 fina m. At 2 to the blackbird sings, at five the thrush, and somewhat later the noise of the chaffinch linner and lath are to be beard. Last on the list of songsters come the sparrow and somitt, but the lark is suf-The transfer of the term of the transfer of th haim to be called an early right -Na-

Area of Philippines. The area of the Philippine islands is 140.0 9 square miles, about the size of New York, New Jersey and the six New England states -N Y Post

Somewhat Crowded. In San Juan, Porto Rico, there are 8:00 fam...hs for every two dwellings,

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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