PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"That's a satisfied looking elevator "Yes; the elerator is out of orher and won't run." - Indianapolis Mews.

"Leather-head? Why, I thought her was bright." "Well, she is educated, to be sure! Say a patent-leather-.hand!"-Detroit Journal.

"In the nature of things summer engagements at the shore should be unstable." "Why so?" "Because they mra generally built on sand."-Phila-

A Reprobate.-"Aren't you ashamed to go away and feare your wife in mrs?" asked the near relative. "Oh, I don't know," answered the brutal an; "that's the way she has a good when she goes to the theater."-Washington Star.

"My, what an untidy man," exdistance the fair visitor to our sancturn. "Who is the one with his desk In such a litter?" And then she was sure she was being joilied when her guide said it was the literary editor. Philadelphia Pross.

Old Bachelor (to his housekeeper) -I don't think this is the usual kind of ten, Martha. What sort of packet and it come in?" Martha-"Paix, an' I Whink, now, the tay merchant said it came in a stame packet all the way grow Ceylon."-Pick-Me-Up.

Fallon Angel,-"What's this, dear-\$07" said the young husband, as he trind to bite into it. "Why, that's angul-food, darling," replied the fair erenture on the other side of the table. "Oh! Is it?" with contracted brows and set jaws. "I—I thought, per-Sagu, it was marble cake."—Philadel-

WOMEN WHO AMSWER "ADS."

"Miners Are Some Who Be Stone a Pastime, According to This Han's Experience.

Twe actually got so that I dread to milwertise for female employes," said the manager of an art store, to a New York Sun man. "If it was possible to get through the work myself I'd rather do it than to interview a man of feminine callers.

To select a good assistant didn't rume to be such a big job as it is now. . For one thing, there were not formesty so many triffers. You would be surprised to know how many women gamewer advertisements for help who. do not want employment and neither could not would take it if it was ofthe them at a good salary. They are mhat I call professional advertise-

memi answerera. "I had occasion to advertise only last week for a clerk, and as a protection against these nuisances, I stated that no professional callers meed apply. Yet they came, at least m dozen of them. Fortunately, I've got so I can spot them on short notion, and don't fool away much time

"When the unqualified callers first lingun to besiege me in such numbers I was under the impression that the dregular rounders were the reprementatives of agencies who wished to # get us on their itst and furnish their commanded applicant on commission, but I was mistaken in this, for while a few of the professionals are connected, most of them pursue the fad on their -awn accord. It is without doubt the eraziest hobby womankind has ever iridden, and my only hope is that they will soon run down.

"A goodly percentage of these fillers are social reformers who are libert on writing books and tracts and things. Somewhere they have imhibed the idea that men who employ belp are regular vampires, ever on The lookout for new victims, and their cobject in visiting us is to investigate mur methods of securing clerks and afterward acquaint the public with our evil procedures. .

But I can stand even these troublemome spies with even more equanim-My than the woman who, finding time "hang heavily on their hands, tramp around from office to office for the Jun of the thing."

ONLY ONE WHISTLE.

How the Rural Atterney Obtained Damages for His Client from the Mattroad.

In the early days of the railroad in Michigan there was a farmer who owned two well-bred and useful dogs, "mamed Major and Tige, says Golden Days. On a ceresin morning the dogs -chased a stray hog down the main wood, and on the return trip stopped to play at the railroad crossing. .Heedless of the conspicuous warning to look out for the locomotive, Tigo mas struck by that engine of destruction and killed, Major escaping by sheer dog tuck. Damage suits were a new thing at the time, so when the owner of the dags commenced an action before a rural justice of the peace there was an immense crowd of meighbors present at the hearing. The engineer awore that he gave one sharp blast of the whistle as he approached the crossing. It looked as though the railroad company was to go scot free, but the attorney for the farmer knew his business and also the justice. "Your honor " he said, "it In required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, that when may person or domestic animal is upon a railroad and seen by the engineer, he must sound his whistle. In this instance, your honor, there were two domestic animals innocently mlaying on the track, and the whiatle was sounded but once, when it is a masitive legal requirement that it mshould have been blown twice once "for each dog." So convincing was this argument that the country justice would not even give the railroad attorney a hearing, and awarded the maintiff the full amount of damages uswed for.

SAVING THE POTATO.

Unices Science Interferes This Valuable Food Will Run Out.

Its Extinction Threatened Through the Propagation for Many Generations Through Buds-Pasts About the Succ.

If there should be no more sugar cane in the world, beets might be cultivated to take its place entirely, but if there were no longer any potatoes, the domestic economy of thousands of humble homes would be seriously deranged, and the deprivation would be considerable even on the most luxurious table. That the sugar cane and the potato are in danger of becoming degenerate and finally extinct has for some time been recogmised in botanical laboratories all over the world. In this country the botanical department of Harvard university has gone into the matter with a good deal of thoroughness, and experiments have been undertaken to perpetuate these valuable species, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The danger lies in the fact that both have been propagated for so many generations from buds-the sugar cane from the joints of stalk, and the potato from the eyes of the tuberthat they have almost lost the power of producing fruitful seeds. For a century or more, during which reproduction from buds can be successfully continued, the fact that the seeds themselves become sterile or dwindle away and disappear, does not seem particularly important. Finally, however, there comes a time, like the present, when a whole species shows signs of the deterioration which precedes extinction, and it is then only by crossing one plant with another plant, or one variety with another variety, that the life of the species can be renewed. But if the plant has lost Its seed-producing faculty, such crossing is evidently impossible, and the degeneration must continue to its

logical result. Sugar cane is, of course, one of the most valuable and important of agricultural products. It is at present grown in all warm countries, and the plants for 50 or 100 plant generations have been started from the buds which spring from the joints of the cane. A section of the stalk containing one of these generative joints is planted and a new stalk or group springs up, the plantation being thus maintained by a portion of its products. Meanwhile, as the plants mature, they put forth blossoms, which, though as beautiful as they ever were. perhaps, are meaningless and unfruitful. When it was discovered by the botanists that the sugar cane was losing its power to produce fruitful seeds. it was realized that such a loss meant inbreeding, as it would be called in the case of animals, and that, unless some artificial means of restoration could be employed, the species would eventually run out.

The putato is among the cheapest of all the cultivated foods, and while it is generally known that it is reproduced by budding, pieces of the tuber containing "eyes" being planted in the ground, most readers will be surprised to learn that potato seed is an almost unheard-of curiosity. In the museum of economic botany at Harvard there are models of potato plants including the pink and white blossoms and the grape-like fruit, but this seed-containing fruit has become so nearly extinct that few people, even from the agricultural districts of the country, have ever seen it. In the models, however, it is clearly shown that the potato is closely related to the tomato, and the two-celled arrangement of seeds is very similar in the original fruit of both plants.

The first year's crop of tubers from a planting of seed is generally too small for commercial use, so that the seeding process has of late years been almost entirely discontinued. The budding method of propagation has been carried on to such an extent that it is a rule for the blossoms to wither without fructification, and even in the exceptional cases where fruit appears it is generally seedless and barren. As a rule the small amount of aced which now survives the degeneraation of the plant is likely to rot away immediately, so that the greatest care and skill are required to secure the growth of seed plants. However, as in the case of the augar cane, as the common varieties are shown, by contrast with the hybrids, to be less valaable, the warning of the botanists is being heeded and science is being salled upon to point out the means of

A Woman's Invention.

relief.

When an alarm of fire is rung up in any of our large cities, and the engines of but one district are called out, there is an expense to the department for fuel and wear and tear of the apparatus estimated at \$100 peralarm. The turning in of a false alarm is therefore no trifling matter, and the perpetrator of the "joke" merits condemnation. Miss Ellen E. Tyndale, a London woman, has patented an invention which is meant to check the false alarmist and put an end to his pernicious activity. The contrivance takes the form of an automatic alarm post which not only rings up the fire station, but also grips the wrist of the alarmist with a steel bracelet, blows a police whistle and presents the man with a shilling for his trouble. The prisoner cannot be celeased until a policeman arrives and the authenticity of the alarm can be serified. The invention is not likely to become popular in this country, where men would not be willing to be thained to a post in a public street. even for the magnificent compensation of 25 cents. -- Beientific American.

YANKEE IS PASSING AWAY.

Native-Born New Englanders Are Now in the Minerity in That Section.

That the native population of New England is not maintaining its numerical strength is pretty well known. Hence the facts brought out in the vital statistics of Connecticut for last year, that the native population is fast being overwhelmed by the element of immediate foreign extraction, will surprise no one, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It appears that in all sections of the state the deaths among the native population exceed the births from native parentage, while the burden of providing a natural increase in the population rests wholly upon people of foreign birth.

This is true of the country as well as the urban districts. In 41 back towns, peopled largely by natives, the deaths exceeded the births last year by 240. In the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, New London, Norwich and Bridgeport the births from native-born parents number 3,393, while the deaths of nativeborn numbered 4,227; among the foreign-born births were 4,227 and deaths only 1,867-there possibly being an error in the duplication of the figures 4.227, but in any event, for the whole state, the native births numbered 8,229 and deaths 10,388, and the foreign births 8,219 and deaths only 3.678. From such facts it is easy to figure out the early displacement of the older native element by a population of immediate or very recent foreign origin.

The Massachusetts vital statistics reveal the same population tenden-

There are some countervailing considerations to be taken into account when studying such statistics as the above. The foreign-born element possesses a much larger proportion of persons of child-bearing age than the native born, for immigration draws chiefly from the youth of other countries and the adult of low ages. Hence also the death rate among the foreign-born is favored above the native-born by the absence of normal proportion of people of advanced age. Furthermore, as the death rate is large among young children and as he number of children born here of foreign-borm parents is relatively large, and ms the deaths of such childrep count against the native element in the above statistics, another and a very material deduction is obviously to be made on behalf of the native population. But after all allowances are made the fact remains that the population of New England, of more than one generation of American nativity seems to be losing ground. This may arise-doubtless does arise -from the emigration of the Yankee youth toward the west, and in making account of this the old New England family is unquestionably proving to be at least barely self-perpetusting, but on New England soil this Yankee element is slowly but surely being engulated by other peoples who are comparative strangers to the re-

TIMELY DRESS HINTS.

The Brift of Small Adjuncts to the Airy Costumes for Summer Wear.

-Nearly every Paris skirt is plainly cut, nearly every bodice is simply pouched into a narrow waisiband with no frills or furbelows whatsoever. says a fashion authority.

With a pink waist narrow bands of a heavy cream lace edge bands of tucking are set in on either side. The effect of the cream with the pink is good.

Lace employed on some of the richer hats has the pattern traced in gold or silver threads and studded with multicolored spangles.

Many wide-brimmed hats, leghorn and other braids, are finished with a wide binding of black relvet, showing at least half an inch on the right side. Smoked pearl buttons are as stylish on the black silk waists as upon the pink and blue and white wash waists. The same styles-buttons flat and without a shank.

Wings are used on hats now where only flowers have been seen heretofore. A pretty delicate pink hat, trimmed with pink wings, has several of them lining the entire underside of the rim.

The little chang or bow, or cluster of tassels, of which the Parisians are so fond, is generally to be found on the left side of the corsage in lace, chiffon, panne, or silver braid, as the case may be.

White and timted chiffon, in forms of various kinds of flowers, some with jeweled centers and petals simulating dewdrops, will be used on some of the nandsomest of the evening round hats for next season.

Was It & Compliment'

It was at the end of her first week in the new school, she having been transferred from down town, that the teacher asked little Wilhelmina how she liked the new school. The little one's face brightened up as she answered:

"Ob, I like it first rate, and I like you, too."

"That's very nice; but why do you like me?" queried the teacher. "Oh, you see." said the little pupil, "I always did like a bossy teacher."-N. Y. Times.

Why a Play is Like a Cigar. "Henry J. Byron, one of the wittiest of English playwrights of a score of years ago, remarked on one occasion: "A play is like a cigar. If it's good, everybody wants a box. If it's bad, all the puffing in the world won't make it go."-Argonaut.

ODD INDUSTRY.

Illinois Woman Engages in Raising Queer Kind of Stock.

The Cavy, a Novelty in the Way of a Domestic Pet, Coming Into Popularity-Different Species of the Animal,

An enterprising woman out in Woodstock, Ill., has demonstrated what one of her sex can do as a breeder of pet stock. She has been but three years in the business, and her success has been phenomenal, says the Chicago Tribune.

It was she who introduced a novelty in domestic pets called the cavy. This curious little creature has long been a favorite in England, but in America was, until a few years ago, practically unknown. She imported some fine specimens and began breeding them. This woman ships her stock north, south, east and west and has become widely known as an authority on cavies. She has also written a great deal about the habits and the methods of caring for these little animals.

Most readers will ask: "What is a cavy?" He is a sort of second cousin to the guines pig, and his sole mission in life is that of pet. Utility is not one of his attributes: he cannot catch the nimble mouse like the family cat nor guard the household like a faithful Towser. He is, however, quite as useful as the fashionable toy dog, whose beauty is his only recommendation.

The cavy is fast growing in popularity, and is preferred by many women to the frolicsome kitten. As a child's companion he stands unrivaled, from the fact that he bears neglect with equanimity and is easier to rear than a blooded dog or cat.

The finer kinds are exquisite little playthings. There are several distinct varieties; the English, which are the best known, may be classed among the smooth coated animals; their hair is short and glossy, and is easily kept clean. They come in several color combinations, among which black and white and red and white are the most usual. The tricolored, or tortoise shell, cary in red, white and black is much in demand. To be correct, the color should be laid on in distinct patches and not mottled. The self-colored species in lustrous black or red are extremely attractive; the white ones are more common.

The Peruvian breed is so different from the English that one would scarcely recognize it as belonging to the same family. They have a coat as sleek and fine as spun silk, and their abundant manes trail upon the ground and fall in a fluffy fringe over their heads and faces. In fact, the Peruvian cavy reminds one of an extremely diminutive Yorkshire terrier. and is quite as pretty. Mixed colorings are the rule; white is the only solid color, and the pure white ones have lovely rose pink eyes and delicate pink paws; they are, in fact, the Albinos of the race.

The Abyssinian cavy is a strangelooking little beast by reason of the curious growth of his hair, which is distributed in distinct bunches or rosettes over his diminutive body; it is as rough and wire as that of a Scotch terrier, and is white, red or in broken coloring.

The Angora is different again, and is distinguished from the Peruvian by its long straight hair and clean head free of furnishings.

The long-haired cavy has a curious way of curling himself up when he goes to sleep, looking for all the world. like a ball of floss silk. He is, however, instinct with life when awake.

The gavy is not exacting as to his bed and board; he is quite content with a box on the lawn, or a lodging in the barn, and will nibble such kitchen refuse as the parings of vegetables and fruit; he will also eat milk and bread; he is inordinately fond of bananas and apples, which may be given him occasionally as des-

The cavy cuts a number of amusing antics, and is a never failing source of amusement in a household where there are children; he expresses his appreciation by twittering like a canary or whistling like a mocking bird.

Dealers declare that there is a fast growing demand for these cunning little creatures, which have fast come into fashion.

Stis' Retert Silenced Him. A small miss of this city was on her good behavior. She was promised some coveted ribbons like Lucy's in the event of her successful accomplishment of certain domestic duties. For one thing, she was supposed to clear away the dinner dishes.

"Stis, come on and put on the gloves," tantalized Manus from outside the open window. Stis Is the atrenuous and adored playfellow of her brothers.

"Can't," laconically. "Have to get the table 'read.' " "Aw, gawn, tables ain't read-nothing is read only but books!" came

the facetious answer. She was poising a blue plate by the rim dangerously over a handpainted sugar bowl.

"You better guess again," she replied, quickly. "If you read your tables better you wouldn't be such a dunce at 'rithmetic!" Manus hasn't fixed upon a retort yet .- Duluth News Tribune.

The Orphan's Awful Fate. Johnny Bellows-It's awful on a

boy to be born an orphan! Willie Fenows-Yes; he can't never get a lay-off from school on account of his mother bein' sick .- Harlem

VIRTUES OF THE ONION.

Most Valuable Flavoring Substance and Possessed of Rare Megling Qualities,

The French tell us that the American prejudice against onions is purely an affectation. And this must be granted them from the fact that when the onion is carefully and judiciously introduced into dishes by a skillful cook the very people who hold it in such disdain and regard it as a very vulgar vegetable are loud in their praise of the preparation that owes much of its deliciousness to the pres-

ence, in cunning disguise, of this despised bulb, says the Washington Star. After sait, the onion is the most valuable and indispensable flavoring substance in the hands of an experienced cook, who would consider himself handicapped indeed without the powerful little ally.

The onion, as we know it, embraces neveral varieties; those which are grown in the warmer climates being much milder and sweeter, but all possessing a pungent oil of an irritating nature which renders them decidedly indigestible when eaten raw; but as a flavoring agent, a condiment or a vegetable, they are valuable as food.

The pungent volatile oil which gives the onion the strong flavor and smell is rich in sulphur, but the quantity of this oil is minute, and when properly cooked is soon dissipated and the irritating properties so far removed as to reader the vegetable only slightly laxative. The food value of the onion is considerably above that of the turnip.

It may not be generally understood that onions are disinfectants as well as preventives against contagious diseases. They readily absorb impurities as well as defend against diseases. They are invigorating and in many instances nature presents her demand for this class of food through the craving of the individual for this tabooed little vegetable.

An old-time remedy for colds and one that was very effectual in producing good results, was a baked or rozated anion.

BREATHING AND DIGESTION.

A Simple Means of Promoting Assimlintion of Food and Aiding Circulation

...It is perhaps not generally known that one of the most important offices of the lungs is to promote the movement of the blood and lymph currents throughout the body, says Good Health. Each inspiratory movement acts upon the blood and lymph vessels as a powerful aspirating pump. drawing the blood and lymph toward the chest, from which it is again propelled outward by the heart. The large lymphatic ducts: which return the lymph to the blood vessels empty into the veins in the upper part of where they receive the full force of the suction power of the lungs during inspiration. The lymph is gathered, first from the tissues. every individual cell being bathed in the lymph, from which it draws its nutrient material; secondly, from the serous cavities of the body-the abdomen, or peritoneal cavity, the chest, or pleural cavity, the cranial cavity, the joints, and various pouches and cavities large and small throughout the body; thirdly, the intestines and the lymphatics or chyle ducts gather certain food elements through the absorbing surfaces with which they are connected. Active respiration assists all forms of lymph absorption, but gives special aids to the absorption of food substances from the stomach and intestines, for the reason that these vessels are situated so close to the chest cavity that they are more directly under the influence of the section-action of the chest.

A few minutes spent in vigorous breathing exercises after each meal is one of the best means of remedying the sense of heaviness and weight of which so many complain after eating. The digestive processes may be promoted by this simple measure, and, if habitually practiced, many chronic digestive ailments may be radically cured by it.

To Wash Musline, For delicate colored musling and lawns some people prefer not to use soap at all, but if soap is used it should be of a nice quality, and made into soapy jelly. Wheat bran is the substitute. Boil about two quarts in soft water, let it cool and strain the liquor. which may be used in the place of soap jelly. It removes the dirt, keeping the color at the same time; the clothes need only one rinsing water, and unless the dress is wanted very stiff, starching is also unnecessary. The water should be as cool as possible, as heat has always a fading effect on deiicate tints.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pineapple Frappe.

Boil together for 20 minutes one pint of sugar and a pint of water. Add the grated pulp and the juice of a sweet ripe pineapple. Let the mixture boil two minutes longer. Add the juice of two lemons and the whipped whites of two eggs. Freeze until it is thick or "frappe" (half frozen), but not frozen hard. Serve in glasses. This is a delicious substitute when served in the evening in place of lemonade or sherbet. It is also frequently served after the roast at dinner.-Ladies' World. New York.

Strawberry Measee. Hull a pint of ripe strawberries and .cub them through a fine sieve; add a cupful of powdered sugar and an ounce of dissolved gelatine; set in a cool place until the mixture begins to thicken. Best the whites of five eggs and stir them lightly into the mixture. Turn into a wetted mold, cover securely and bury in a tub of finely chopped ice and salt. Set aside for three hours and turn out .- Good Housekeeping.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

England spends £580,000 a year ou blacking. Express trains in Russia do not run

over 22 miles an hour. 84. Petersburg's cabs charge half

the fare for women that they do for The French census shows that the

population of France has decreased by 12,883 in five years.

The United Kingdom uses 290,000 tons of tallow a year-that is, 18 pounds for each inhabitant. The government of Prussia is about to establish public libraries. For cit-

ies, permanent libraries and public reading rooms will be maintained, while for the rural districts movable libraries will be supplied. In Sweden they have a land arrangement of this kind: The farmer will give a tenant so many acres of ground, provided the tenant will give

him so many days labor for so many years, the labor to be paid as wanted. The skin of the whale is from two inches to two feet thick, and the skin of a large specimen weighs 30 tons. The rhinoceros is the thickest skinned quadruped, with a hide so tough as to resist the claws of a lion or tiger, the sword, or the balls of an old-fashioned

The Quakers have the distinction of. having built the first meeting-house in Boston. It was in Brattle street, and dates back to 1692. This was disused in 1708, and the society moved to Congress street. The Quakers suffered every species of eruelty establishing their faith in Boston; scourging and imprisonment were the mild forms of prevention at first employed. Banishment and the loss of an ear was subsequently substituted.

WONDERFUL BOY BILLIARDIST

le Among the Very Boot Cue Artists and Is Only Twelve Years Old.

There are probably 10,000 persons in this city who play billiards every day and many of them are well advanced in life and have played the game from youth up and yet with all their practice and study combined with the power of maturity there are not more than half a dozen in the entire lot who can play the game as well as little 12-year:old Willie

Hoppe. Willie is a child in every sense of the word until he comes to the billiard table, when he at once becomes a man full grown and a great genius. Recently he made 200 points in three innings at the very difficult game of 18 inch balk line with a run of 176, a performance that is seidom equaled

by the greatest experts of the world. There is probably no billiard player living to-day who has so easy, natural and perfect a stroke as Willie Hoppe. There is no player that shows better judgment or is more resourceful, there is no player who plays a more scientific game or one there is more pleasure to look at: there is no one who can get the balls under control quicker or keep them much longer. The only drawback to Willie's play is a lack of strength to make around-the-table shots or to endure the strain of a long run.

In addition he is one of the most lovable of children, a perfect little gentleman, quiet, unassuming, goodnatured, good-hearted, has lots of nerve and seldom gets rattled. One of the most wonderful things about him is his indifference to disturbing conditions. Nearly all billiard players have to have a certain cue or a certain set of balls or a certain table or they cannot play, not so with Willie. He takes any cue and any set of balls and any old table and goes right shead as though everything was just as he would like to have it. He was never known to kick.

Willie's health has not been very good lately and he does not eat much. Mr. Bensinger thought he might be homesick, so he asked him if he did not want to go home forawhile. "Oh, I'm not homesick," hereplied, "but I'd like to see my mam-

Maple Sugar Blocuit. ... In making maple sugar biscuit prepare an exceptionally rich, tender baking powder crust. Roll out about half the thickness of an ordinary biscuit and shape with a small cutter not much larger than a silver dollar. The top to a small baking powder can or cover to a tea caddy make good cutters. As each biscuit is cut out cut in halves again, sprinkle small bits of the maple sugar over one-half of the biscuit dough, moisten the other half and press it over the first. Lay close together in the pan in which they are baked, so they will rise instead of spreading. Brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a quick oven until they are broken, but not hard. Serve as soon as done, with saucers of warm melted strup.-Washington Star.

Testing a Theory.

"And do you really insist upon kissing the bride?" asked the somewhat jealous young groom.

"Of course!" replied the western justice, who had just performed the "You see, important ceremony. young chap, I am disputin' them cranky scientific theories about kisses communicatia' disease. I kissed over 200 brides last year an' I ain't seen the first sick day yet."-Chicago Daily, News.

A Confirmed "Anti." Mrs. Brown-You see, Mrs. Uptodate didn't know what antitoxin was, and she was quite disappointed when she found out.

Mrs. Jones-Disappointed? "Yes. She thought it might be some new crusade she could join."-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Life.