

WORK FOR "REDUCED LADIES."

Employment for Gentlewomen Who Have Been Deprived of Position and Fortune.

How "reduced ladies"—women who have been reduced from affluence to poverty—shall be cared for or assisted in maintaining themselves is a question that is perplexing a good many of those interested in philanthropic work, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"Many a day and many a night I shed bitter tears when I knew I must face the world and carve my own fortune. But no one knew that I finished. One thing, I think, saved me."

"It's the gentlewomen who can't do menial work who furnish the knottiest problems. One's heart aches for them, because they are so ignorant of the world and because they so effectually block their own way."

GROWING TIPPING SYSTEM.

The Odious Practice Has Become Firmly Rooted Here, and Its Scope is Widening.

Summer travelers who have not escaped the institution of the tip, wherever they have been, return to New York and find it still in vogue here. It seems to be on the increase—not at all on the wane, says Harper's Weekly.

A Good Combination Dish.

Tomatoes and corn stewed together in equal quantities is a delicious combination. A little minced onion and salt, pepper, sugar and butter should be added.

FLAG WAS UPSIDE DOWN.

Senator Depew Puts Old Glory Right and Delivers Patriotic Speech to School Children.

Miss Nellie Regan, a young school-ma'am in charge of a flock of youngsters at a little red schoolhouse at Croton, high among the green hills of Westchester, New York, is one of the proudest young women of that county because of an unexpected visit paid to her school the other afternoon by United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

The senator halted his surrey and climbed up the hill to the schoolhouse. The children were at their studies. Miss Regan came to the door. When she saw Senator Depew she blushed deeply.

"My dear miss, please excuse me," said the senator, as he stood smiling, hat in hand. "I was passing this way recalling the scenes of my childhood days among these beautiful hills and valleys of yours, when I noticed that the flag in front of your school was upside down. In my official position I feel that I have a right to inquire about it."

RICH ARE CRITICISED.

Rockefeller's Sunday School Class Listens to a Remarkable Discourse.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., did not attend his Sunday school class on a recent Sunday on account of a cold. He was to have resumed his place in the gathering at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and a letter had been sent to all the members of the class urging them to be present and bring their friends.

INDIAN CHIEF AS CONTRACTOR.

The Head of the Washoe Tribe Hopes to Pick Up His People to Pick Hops.

A half thousand Washoe Indians, who have been picking hops on the Samuel Talmadge ranch at Mount Olivet, Cal., were taken back to Nevada in a special train the other day. Men, women and children were in the crowd. They are considered expert hop pickers, and this is the third season that they have harvested the Talmadge crop.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Premier Laurier Believes the Dominion Can Soon Meet England's Grain Demands.

Premier Laurier, of Canada, opened the new produce exchange at Liverpool the other day, and in his speech he alluded to the expansion of the Canadian produce trade, and said that in the course of the next decade or two Canada would be able to meet Great Britain's total grain requirements, thus insuring her against a shortage in war time.

An Anxious Query.

An eastern scientist predicts that in five years the airship will take the place of the automobile. Are we to understand, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, from this that in five years the airship will get to killing others besides those who operate it?

SHOWN IN SMOKING.

Characteristics of Men Revealed by Their Manners.

The Filling of a Pipe or the Carrying of a Cigar in the Mouth as an Index to Temperament or Habits.

Cigarology is the title of a new art, the rules of which have been formulated after years of study by a European psychologist. Its object is to reveal character, and the claim is made that in no other way can the character of a stranger be more readily discovered than by observing the manner in which he smokes.

No rules, however, have been laid down as to the manner in which a man shall smoke, and, as no two men smoke in exactly the same manner, it is possible, says the inventor of this new art, to learn the character of every smoker whom one may meet.

Here are the rules to be observed, and they apply to all persons, whether they smoke pipes, cigars or cigarettes. The man who holds his pipe carelessly in the corner of his mouth, letting it hang down, is a nonchalant, indolent person, and, on the other hand, the man who grasps it so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the amber mouthpiece is nervous and high-strung.

Many smokers carry their cigars in the upper left-hand pockets of their vests, and the sole reason why they do so is because they want to have them at hand whenever they feel a desire to smoke. They may have a dozen cigar cases, yet they will not use them, simply because it takes a little longer to open a case and take a cigar out of it than it does to take a cigar from the vest pocket.

Of a quite different type are those who bite off the end of the cigar with their teeth. Prodigals and devil-may-care fellows they are, and, were it to him who loans them any money except on the best security, cigars, the ends of which are bitten off in this manner, are very likely to unroll, and time must be spent in arranging them; moreover, very often they cannot be arranged and must be thrown away, all of which, it is claimed, is convincing proof that men who act thus set no value on time or money.

Fastidious men, after lighting their cigars, hold them, not only between their teeth and their lips, but also with two, three, four or even with all the fingers on the left hand, and, after smoking for awhile, they remove them from their mouths and examine the lighted ends carefully to see if everything is in order, and especially if the fire is burning steadily and evenly. Men who act thus never waste any words and are generally shrewd and prudent. As a rule, they are worthy of confidence, which cannot be said of those who send forth the smoke from the two corners of their mouths in two divergent jets, since they are eccentric and unreliable.

Men who are quick tempered or of a lively temperament hardly touch the tip of the cigar with their teeth, and after two or three puffs they take it from the mouth and hold it in the hand. In other matters they act similarly; that is, they do everything by fits and starts and find it impossible to adhere very long to any fixed course of action.

Absent-minded men, on the other hand, frequently let the cigar go out, and, if they are not very choicé in their taste, try to light it again. Akin to them are the men who, after smoking for awhile, let the cigar go out and then throw it away—an infallible sign, according to the inventor of "cigarology" of a mind which may be very intuitive, but which is certainly not able to reason well or logically. They, however, are admirable persons when compared with those who at any time have the misfortune to place the lighted end of a cigar in their mouth. The mere fact that they commit such a blunder is said to be evidence of extreme thoughtlessness, and for this reason sensible persons are cautioned not to have anything to do with them.

A cigar tilted upward in the direction of the nose is said to be an unerring token of an energetic and impatient character, and, on the contrary, a cigar which is held in the opposite direction—namely, inclined toward the chin—is said to betoken melancholy and the habit of indulging in day dreams. Finally, a cigar which is held steadily in a horizontal direction is an index of sang-froid, indifference and very often of unscrupulousness and want of character.

That a man's profession or trade may, in many instances, be learned from the manner in which he smokes, the inventor of "cigarology" maintains, and as proof of the truth of this statement he points out that politicians, as a rule, jealously guard a cigar between their lips and smoke it until it burns their nose and mustache, both of which acts are to be expected from men who are as a class rather selfish and greedy. By similar reasoning he claims that persons who gnaw and roll with their lips the end of a cigar until it becomes a shapeless lump are extremely suspicious and rarely put complete trust in anyone.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"I am going to visit the jail. There is a man I want to see there." "Is one all? I know about 40 whom I should like to see there."—Indianapolis News.

Wick: "As a painter do you think he will be able to make a name for himself?" Wagg: "He ought to. You see, he's a sign painter."—Philadelphia Record.

Amusing Delays.—May: "Oh, I hate these magazine serials!" Edith: "Why?" May: "You can never tell how a story ends until it is finished."—Town and Country.

Smith: "Brown is certainly a good man. He always speaks well of his neighbors." Jones: "That isn't due to his goodness. He wants to sell his house."—London Answers.

Appreciates Himself.—Minnie: "Evidently Sallie thinks herself one of the 400." Kittle: "One of them? She thinks she's the four and all the rest are the two ciphers."—Boston Transcript.

"Now, then," said the teacher, "you've heard the explanation of heat and cold. Can you tell me what is light, Tommy?" "My ma says that most everything is that you buy by weight."—Philadelphia Press.

Some One Will Know.—"The Hon. tamer says he can tell in a very short time whether a strange lion is safe or not." "That's quite immaterial. If he fails his heirs can give the necessary information."—Chicago Post.

Why He Objected.—"But, papa," pleaded the millionaire's daughter in behalf of the poor young man she wished to marry, "surely, it is no disgrace to work for a living?" "No, my dear—no. What object to being the one who is worked for it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HELEN KELLER'S ISLAND.

How the Wonderful Blind and Deaf Girl Got It in Exchange for Her Excellent Story.

Helen Keller's "Story of My Life" will be published in book form this fall. Its preparation has been of absorbing interest to the author, and a large sale for it is assured; but for a long time the publishers exhausted all their persuasive arts in a vain effort to induce Miss Keller to undertake the work, reports the New York Sun.

She would not consider the most tempting offers, and the effort had been practically abandoned when the editor of the journal in which the autobiography has appeared heard incidentally that she had lost her heart to an island.

In company with friends she had gone to the North Atlantic coast and had conceived the idea of making a summer home for herself on a little island near the shore. She wanted the place tremendously, but buying it was out of the question, as she hadn't the money.

The editor had vague ideas as to the cost of islands, but he wanted his story and was willing to take chances; so he wrote to Miss Keller that he would buy the island for her if she would write her story for him. She laughed at first, but finding him serious, agreed. He got his story. She got her island.

HUNTING-AX FOR PRESIDENT.

Combination Weapon and Implement Presented to Chief Executive by Maine Man.

President Roosevelt owns the finest hunting-ax ever turned out in America, and he received the weapon, or implement, as a gift from the best axmaker in Maine, John King, of Oakland, on his recent tour east, reports the New York Tribune.

King, who is an expert at the making of edge tools, knew that the president was a great hunter, and weeks before President Roosevelt arrived in Maine the Oakland smith was hammering industriously away on what was intended to be, and is, the handsomest-fashioned and best-tempered blade that ever left his shops. When the president's train stopped at Waterville the ax was ready, and it was presented to Mr. Roosevelt by William T. Haines. The president made a few remarks in acceptance, smiled as though he was much pleased with the gift, and waved the little ax triumphantly at the crowd as the train pulled out. Since then John King has received a letter conveying the thanks of the president, and of this he is very proud.

The ax weighs about two pounds, and is engraved with a deer's head. The oak handle is hollow, and into it screws a hunting knife, nine inches long. The whole is a combination of hunting ax, hunting knife, claw and hammer.

Butter Lobster. Use a fresh lobster for this dish if you can possibly obtain it.

Heat two level tablespoons of butter and stir in same amount of flour, and when smooth and bubbling hot pour in a cup of milk, or part milk and part cream, season to taste with salt, cayenne and juice of lemon. Add the lobster cut into rather small pieces and heat thoroughly. Just before it is taken from the fire add two tablespoons of rich cream. Turn into little patty cases, sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top, dot here and there with bits of butter and brown in the oven and serve very hot with lemon cut into quarters.—Washington Star.

AIDS PLANT GROWTH

Electricity Proves Beneficial in Experiment at Helsingfors.

Lena Farmer Makes a Test of Electricity-Treated Seed Corn and Obtains Larger and Fuller Crops.

Dr. Lemstrom, of Helsingfors university, Finland, has been for a long period experimenting on the effect of an electrical discharge on the growth of plants. Four seeds of barley, wheat and rye were sown in pots, the soil being connected electrically with the ground. Above the pots was suspended an insulated network of wire with a number of points of a Holtz machine so connected up that in some of the pots the electric current passed from the metal to the earth, while in others it passed in the reverse direction. For five hours daily electricity was caused to pass through the soil, which was kept damp. After eight weeks the height of the plants affected by the electric current was found to be 40 per cent greater than those to which no current had been applied. Experiments with other plants show the same results, but in different proportions.

In interesting connection with the above is the test of W. S. Stacey, a farmer living three miles south of Marshalltown, Ia., who has been experimenting this season with electrically treated corn with excellent results. The corn was treated in the following manner:

A barrel was filled with water and a piece of zinc placed at the bottom and another on top of the water. Then the seed corn was placed in the water and a current of 500 volts run through the barrel for 20 minutes. The corn was then thoroughly dried and planted with a drill. Thirteen acres were planted with this corn on May 17. The land had been planted to corn for nine consecutive years. The corn averages eight feet in height and will yield 75 bushels to the acre—nearly double the yield of the fields immediately surrounding it.

ELK PLENTIFUL THIS YEAR.

One Washington Homesteader Brings One of the Big Creatures Down with a Revolver.

A large number of elk are roaming around Humpulupis City, Wash., and the killing of an elk is almost a daily occurrence. Chunks of red meat, remnants left by the hunter, are scattered through the timber, to be had by going after it. The other morning Lewis Lossy and Herbert Newbury started out from the city and returned at night with two pack horses loaded with elk meat.

A home-tender being near Hoquiam, while on his way to a spring of water, encountered a bunch of ten elk. They stood and looked at him in fearless amazement. Having a .45 Colt's revolver with him and being afraid they might attack him, he drew his gun and fired into the band, bringing down an elk that dressed 400 pounds. Around Humpulupis is one of the best hunting places in the Pacific northwest.

TO SEND STUDENTS WEST.

Japan Is to Be Deprived of the Prestige in Educating the Chinese.

On account of the difficulties with the Chinese students in Japan, and acting on a report of Prince Tsai Chen, who was appointed on his return from America to investigate the matter, the throne has issued an edict commanding the viceroys to send the students to western countries hereafter because of the distance and the cost. It is understood that the edict is the result of a secret memorial of the board of foreign affairs to the throne, and is intended as a vindication of Prince Tsai Chen and the Chinese minister at Tokio, who opposed sending students to Japan to be educated on the ground that they would become imbued with revolutionary ideas.

COAT MADE OF HARE'S EARS.

Twelve Hundred Animals Killed to Supply Material for Automobile Garment.

Automobiling has been responsible for many curious ideas in the way of coats, but one is a unique sample of the furrier's art. From cape to tail it is made of hare's ears, cunningly joined together. Twelve hundred hares were killed to produce this astonishing garment, which took three months to manufacture, one man being employed three days in cutting the coats from the skins. It has been especially treated to render it waterproof. Considering the immense amount of labor expended on it, it seems cheap at the price, \$100, which is asked for it.

Wheat Retains Germ Power. Proof of the persistent germinative power of wheat is forthcoming at Navours, in the department of the Somme, France. Last November peasants discovered wheat in underground chambers which served as a storehouse. The English troops, after the battle of Malplaquette, left a quantity of provisions. The wheat, evidently of the same epoch, was sown without great hopes, but an admirable harvest has just been reaped.

Strenuous Life in China. The Chinese boxers are being led by a woman. The old empress dowager, says the Chicago Record-Herald, must be out leading a strenuous life.

A COMEDY JAIL.

Town Guardhouse in Pennsylvania That Is Merely a Convenience for Prisoners.

Elizabethtown, the county seat of Essex, in the Adirondacks, possesses a comedy jail, according to the Philadelphia Ledger. It is small, having windows secured by wooden bars and a jailyard inclosed by a solid fence of three-quarter-inch boards, which a healthy male could push over with his shoulder. But the prisoners rarely, if ever, attempt to escape. Some good stories are told by Judge Kellogg, Judge Hand and other residents. It is a custom to allow the prisoners out on parole, so that they may cut the grass on neighboring lawns, do garden work, or repair roads for the village or county. Recently one prisoner, who should have returned at eight o'clock, did not apply for admission until nearly an hour later. The warden angrily demanded to know the reason, and added: "Don't let this occur again, or I will not allow you to come in. I lock the door at eight o'clock, and won't open it in the future for you." Another accused of and awaiting trial for manslaughter, overstayed his parole and pleaded as an excuse that as it was Saturday he thought he would go and spend Sunday with his wife, returning to the jail on Monday morning.

MIGRATION OF THE SNIPE.

Tons of Lead Ore Fired at the Artful Dodger as He Wings His Way Southward.

The snipe, properly Wilson's snipe, Gallinago Delicata, but commonly known as English snipe and wrongfully called half a dozen other names, is a widely distributed species. It visits every state at some season; its northward migration extends within the arctic circle, while it is known to go southward to northern South America and the West Indies. Comparatively few of the birds which move northward from February until May breed south of the international line. It is quite true there are breeding grounds at various points of the northern states, but the great breeding range extends from latitude 42 degrees north to some undetermined point much nearer the pole than most sportsmen will venture.

Some time in September the first south-bound birds pass below the Canadian grounds, and soon most of the suitable marshy bits of east and west have their share of long-billed prizes. Then begins an astonishing attack which extends from ocean to ocean and generally sweeps southward from Canada to California. Probably tons of lead half of which is wasted, are fired at the artful dodger.

CARIBOU MURDER.

Large Companies That Slaughtered Hundreds of the Animals in Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is probably the only country in the world where venison, salted or fresh, is a staple article of diet for the masses. The coast folk make their plans with method and deliberation, says Outing. From the harbors where they reside they go in their boats to the rivers and fords which strike into the interior. When navigation is no longer possible they detour and continue on foot to the deer country. They carry barrels filled with salt and sometimes gun in large companies. When the rendezvous is reached they camp. Then they ambush themselves along a promising "lead" or deer track, armed with long, six-foot muzzle-loading sealing guns, which they charge with about "eight fingers" of coarse gunpowder and "slugs" of lead, whichever they may have. They fire point blank into a herd of caribou, as it passes, and being usually good shots, contrive to kill almost anything they aim at, or to wound it so badly with these dreadful missiles that it soon collapses. Then they skin and eat up the meat, for these men know a little of every trade, and pack it in the barrels with the salt as a preservative.

NOVEL PRISON REFORM.

Italy Proposes Compensation for Men Who Have Been Unjustly Condemned.

A new criminal bill is about to be discussed in Italy, and it is thought in Rome that it will be passed. It proposes to concede to those found to have been unjustly condemned to prison an indemnity, to be decided upon by the courts, says a report to the Chicago Tribune.

If the person has been in prison through a real judicial error the indemnity will in some way correspond to the financial loss which he and his family have sustained, while if he has been condemned through the bad faith of a third person, through false testimony (for which, of course, the court which condemned him is not responsible), the indemnity will be less, but at least he will have the wherewithal to begin life anew.

It has been proposed to indemnify those living when the law passes who have already been released from unmerited condemnations, or the families of those who have died while undergoing unjust sentence.

Indian Sailors. Thomas France and John Johns, sailors in the United States navy, are full-blooded Iroquois Indians, who grew up together on an Indian reservation. They left home about ten years ago and never met until a week or so ago, both having sailed all over the world meantime. To their tribe they are known respectively as Leaping Deer and White Feather.