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A NEW MAGDALEN.

A Protege of Mrs. Hendricks Who Was Raised From the Slums to Affluence. Indianapolis News. Among the guests at one of the leading hotels a few weeks ago, was a lady and gentleman from New York, who, for the purpose of this narrative, may be vaguely designated as Mr. and Mrs. B. He was a man of excellent business and social standing, and she a lady who was especially noted for her charity and benevolence. They stopped in the city for several days, and while here were entertained by Vice President and Mrs. Hendricks, for the two ladies had an acquaintance of several years standing, which was begun under very remarkable circumstances, and which eventually developed into a firm friendship. Mrs. B. was not altogether a stranger to Indianapolis, for she had lived here before, and she had come back on an unpleasant but dutiful errand. Her early days had been days of darkness and she had returned to clear up the mystery of her parentage and do what she might to repay the kindness of those who had befriended her when she most needed friends. Her life had not always been a pleasant or upright one, but of late years she had done and is still doing everything in her power to atone for her early wantonness, and to keep the feet of other young girls from straying into the path which hers had trodden. Doubtless many people who read this will remember her when a girl, and the trouble which resulted in her exile from home and friends.

About ten years ago she came to this city from Lafayette and lived here with friends. No matter now what her name was, she was but 14 years old--a beautiful young girl, gay and thoughtless. Like Mary Brandon, "she had no mother to teach her," and her downfall was at that time attributed, whether truthfully or not, to one to whom, above all others, she had reason to look for protection and support. For a few weeks the papers were filled with accounts of her doings, and eventually she was sent to the female reformatory. It was here that Mrs. Hendricks, who was then one of the board of managers of the institution and other kind hearted ladies, became interested in her and sought to reclaim her, but it was a difficult task, for she had become embittered against all the world. One day an elderly lady, who was stopping in the city, visited the reformatory and spent several hours among the inmates. She became particularly interested in Miss B., and finally agreed to adopt her and take her home to Canada, which she did. She lived there quietly and peaceably for many months and then disappeared. Every effort was made to find her, detectives were employed and sent to the larger cities in the country, and advertisements were inserted in all the papers, but all with no effect. Nearly a year afterwards a letter from New York came to her benefactress from her, and it told a pitiful story. She had fallen and reformed, and fallen again, and she wrote: "I am determined to do right. If I find I can not, I will kill myself, for I have had enough of this life." The lady went to her, found mental employment for her in a large dry goods establishment, and she worked faithfully and lived honorably, encouraged by the motherly care and teachings of her newly found friend. The junior partner in the store was attracted by her pretty face and lady-like ways, and she fell in love with her. Her position, and eventually began paying her marked attention. He asked her to marry him, and she refused time and time again. He became importunate to know the reason, and finally she told him the whole story of her life--her sin and her suffering--holding nothing back. Most men, whom great good fortune is never self-applicable, would have avoided her after that, but he did not. He took her out of the store, had her privately instructed in useful and ornamental knowledge, and at the end of a year's probation married her. Since then her life has been pure and noble, and in spite of the fact that she has a good social position and everything that culture and refinement can suggest, the greater part of her time is spent in helping the poor and trying to save the erring. She is the New Magdalen in fact and not in fiction.

Last summer, when Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were in New York, Mr. B. called, made herself known, and introduced them to her home. There a reception was given in their honor, and it was attended by many leading people of the metropolis while the papers gave lengthy accounts of it, but neither the guests nor reporters suspected her instant how the hostess and distinguished guests had become acquainted. A return visit was promised, and when Mr. and Mrs. B. came to Indianapolis, none were more greatly pleased to see them than Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks. Mr. B. left here without ascertaining what she desired concerning her marriage, but before she went she visited the reformatory, her former habitation, and arranged to find good homes for those unfortunate women who desired to reform, but had not the opportunity.

THE DIAMOND'S VALUE.

It Depends More Upon the Cutting Than Upon the Size. Chicago News. "The first point to be considered about a diamond is its fire," said Mr. Charles K. Giles, "by which I mean its reflecting light, its brilliancy. The white and bluish-white diamonds are the most expensive, and the steel white are the cheapest. The latter has a kind of hard, light-brownish look, just like newly broken steel. There are all kinds of shades. In fact, they are innumerable, since no two stones are exactly alike in color. The bluish-white is the costliest, because the rarest, outside of the decidedly brown diamonds, which are very rare, very hard and very brilliant, and which a good fancier will prefer to any other except the bluish white. Then there are the slightly brownish, the greenish-yellow, the rose color, and the canary yellow. The greenish-yellow are the least desirable, but even a little tinge of yellow, not noticeable to the purchaser except by comparison with others, will bring down the price of a stone one-half to one-quarter. You see these two sparklers, for instance," and Mr. Giles exhibited two beautifully brilliant stones intended for earrings. "Well, that may have any value because they are a little 'off,' what we call 'by-water.' If of a fine bluish-white they would be worth \$2,000. The so-called rose-colored stones, which some ignorant people suppose to be very valuable, are only the result of their being cut flat, such stones being generally the cleavings from larger stones, the refuse, as it were. Now, as to shape, there are different opinions. Some prefer the cushion shape, and others the round shape. The latter is an American invention, and is at present the

THE GAMBLING RAGE.

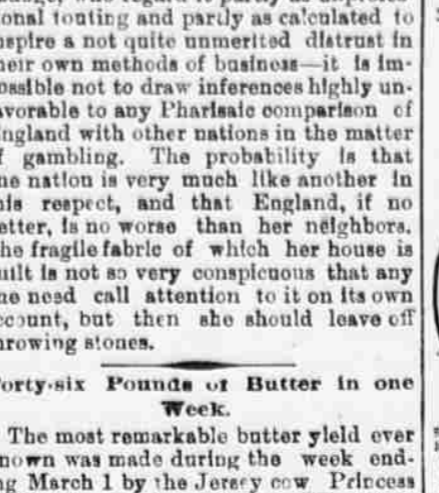
A Vice Alarmingly Prevalent in Both Continents. Philadelphia Press. Among the many anecdotes which make up for doubtfulness of foundation by their excellence of invention in one which relates the history of a visit paid to a great Wall Street "operator" by a humble admirer and distant imitator "on the other side." It had occurred to the ingenious English speculator that the industries of the bull and bear might be filled with greater profit to their practitioners on either Atlantic shore, if an Englishman and an American were to work in concert. He accordingly at once hastened to New York, and having obtained an interview with Mr. G. or Mr. V., or some other letter of the alphabet, it matters not, when he proceeded to lay before that magnate the details of his scheme of concerted financial action. Mr. X. heard him out with the most patient and courteous attention, and expressed his high approval of the ingenuity of his visitor's plan. He saw, he said, but one obstacle to its inventor's securing the co-operation which he had crossed the ocean to seek, and that was the "American way of operating." Humbled and abashed, the English tempter withdrew from the great man's presence, and so awakening was the rebuke thus administered him that, if report may be trusted, he, on reaching his native land, immediately retired from all questionable business and devoted the remainder of his days to meditation and charitable works.

If there is anything like it ever happened, the reply of Mr. X. was most likely only a mere rally of dry national humor. But it would have been quite legitimate to have uttered it by way of antipathetic exaggerated protest against a vulgar English notion of the American character. Almost everything transatlantic is on a larger than the European scale, and the element of magnitude gets confounded with that of number. America produces bigger operations than Europe, just as nature has endowed her with broader rivers and vaster plains. Hence, the American mode and lost there by the methods of speculation, and with a greater rapidity of both processes than is the case on the other side of the Atlantic. THE WOMEN WHO SPECULATE. The descriptions of the "ladies' rooms" at Chicago in which fair speculators assembled daily to "plunge on bacon," were, of course, embellished with many details conceived rather in the attitude of "How does a rough diamond look?" "Generally, it is a little six-pointed crystal, or it may look like a roundish, semi-transparent pebble. In its rough state it generally doesn't look as pretty as a piece of quartz. The opinion of experts ought to be had whenever stones are found suspected to be diamonds. Search, besides, ought to be made, not by individuals, but by communities, for diamonds are scarce wherever they are lodged, and many eyes looking for them are more likely to find them than one pair, however keen." "What qualifications must a good expert in diamonds possess?" "He must be a man of a certain class of English society, he would know, that the Chicago lady gamblers have their counterparts in his own country. An accommodating fraternity of stock and share dealers in Capet court have always been ready to supply not only the necessities of their own country women, with abundant facilities for gracefully losing their money, and, from the time when the purchase by the English government of the Suez canal shares, and the war which shortly afterwards succeeded it gave a stimulus to cupidty, by the slight of the rapid and sudden fluctuations in the value of certain securities which these events brought about, the female "bull"--if the physiological paradox may be forgiven--has become not, indeed, a common phenomenon in England. THE ENGLISH TASTE FOR GAMBLING. The British Puritan forgets in these happy moments of self-approving virtue that there is no country in the world in which one hundredth part as much money changes hands every year in wagers on the fixtures of a horse's foot, as that of late years, it must be said, too that there is none in which the practice of wagering on horse races has filtered down to so comparatively humble a stratum of the population. The fortunes that have been made in this quite a recent date by certain of the cheap sporting newspapers are of sufficient magnitude, not to say ominous testimony to the extent to which the taste for this 'pastime--one, be it observed, in which no large portion of a community can profitably participate except by means of gambling--has developed among all classes of English society. But putting upon horse races is not the only form of speculation which has gained ground of late years in England. Members of the stock exchange have much to say concerning a certain new departure in their own business; and, indeed, on that point the advertising columns of the London newspapers tell their own tale. The "single operator" will come to "nowhere" by the side of the disinterested gentlemen who undertake to guide Credulity to Fortune by a path warranted to keep clear of the precipice Risk. On this latter point they are, all of them, confident. Only let an intending speculator send them "cover" to a certain extent, and they will give him, of course, against possible loss at the game at which it is impossible to lose--and they will pledge themselves to return him £100 for every sovereign, £1,000 for every £10, and so on in proportion. It is true that there is a little disagreement between the "single operator" and those who style themselves promoters of the formation of "syndicates"--the two competitors for the dupe patronage indignantly describing each other's operations, no doubt with perfect truth, in each case as "certain to result in loss." This estimate of the intelligence to which they refer themselves to be appealing is humorously illustrated by a remark of one advertiser to the effect that he "is often asked by clients whether buying and selling the same stocks at the same time would not be a remunerative operation." He would be glad, he continues with admirable gravity, to give detailed reasons in support of this theory, but will only say now that it invariably ends in losses.

Nothing could be more impregnable than the proposition that to pay half a crown per cent for the privilege of transferring a certain sum of money from one pocket to the other "invariably ends in losses;" but the client who should require "detailed reasons" in support of this proposition before accepting it must desire reasonable that person whose head inspired Charles Lamb with the inspired desire to feel it. Undoubtedly his financial adviser has read his intellectual character more accurately than any phre-

noting; but he is probably only a fair sample of those whom from advertisements of this kind extract money. The really and unpleasantly interesting part of the matter is that the number of these persons must be very considerable, or otherwise the "Stock exchange 'tipster'" could not thrive; that thrive he does seem manifest enough from the multiplication of his advertisements. A year or two ago there was not such a thing to be seen as a man who, in the business announcements of our newspapers, now they fill whole columns with the explanation of their systems and promises of the profit which they hold out, and now names seem to make their appearance every week. From the success and development of this new industry--discouraged as it is, in many respects, by the more orthodox members of the Stock Exchange, who regard it partly as unprofessional touting and partly as calculated to inspire a not quite unmerited distrust in their own methods of business--it is impossible not to draw inferences highly unfavorable to any Pharisaic comparison of England with other nations in the matter of gambling. The probability is that one nation is very much like another in this respect, and that England, if no better, is no worse than her neighbors. The fragile fabric of which her house is built is not so very conspicuous that any one need call attention to it on its own account, but then she should leave off throwing stones. Forty-six Pounds of Butter in one Week. The most remarkable butter yield ever known was made during the week ending March 1 by the Jersey cow "Edna" (No. 804) owned by Mrs. S. M. Shonemaker, of Riverside Park, near Baltimore, Md. The yield was 29 1/2 pounds of milk in seven days, from which was produced 44 pounds and 14 ounces of butter, and which when salted amounted 46 pounds and 12 ounces. This performance was under the supervision of the committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the test beginning at 6 05 P. M. on Sunday evening, February 22, when the cow was milked in the presence of the committee. In order to clear the udder for the trial. On the Monday following she was milked at 3 o'clock A. M., which, practically, was the first milking of the day. An experiment and during the continuance of the test she was milked regularly three times a day, the hours being 3 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., or an interval of eight hours between each milking, except the last day, when she was milked at 5 P. M. The order to correspond with the time of the preliminary milking. She was milked at intervals of eight hours for the reason that her udder would not hold the milk as she was capable of producing in twelve hours. The butter was carefully weighed, and salted in the proportion of an ounce of salt to each pound of butter. The cow also proved herself to be above the average as a milker, the yielding a fraction over 42 pounds and 12 ounces daily, or about 21 quarts, while her average daily production of butter was a fraction over 6 pounds and 10 ounces; or at the rate of about one pound of butter for every 1 1/2 quarts of milk. To give it in quarts will state that a pound of butter was produced from less than 3 1/2 quarts of milk. The first four days of the test she produced 25 pounds and 5 ounces of salted butter, which is greater than the records of many remarkable cows for a whole week, and during the latter three days of her test she produced 21 pounds and 7 ounces of unsalted butter. The feeding during the test was done regularly, and consisted daily of twenty-two quarts of ground oats, fifteen quarts of pea meal, one quart of wheat bran, and two quarts of linseed oil cake (forty quarts) with as much hay, carrots and beets as she could eat. This amount is a large quantity; but the cow has excellent digestive capacity, her appetite was constantly good, and she always showed a disposition to consume all that was allowed her. She is a young cow, being only 8 years old, having been calved on February 21, 1877. She was bred by Khedive, a Cambes bull, her dam being Princess, a cow of the Wellesome strain. Her weight is 1125 pounds, and she dropped her last calf on December 31, 1884, or seven and a half weeks before the beginning of the trial she was given a week of very high feeding, which largely contributed to her success. A few months ago the Record chronicled the marvelous feat of Mary Anne of St. Lamberts, who produced 35 pounds of butter in a week. Five years ago a cow that could produce 20 pounds of butter in one week was considered a remarkable one, but that limit was gradually exceeded until the Holstein cow Mercedes reached 30 pounds a week, which stood unchallenged until beaten by Mary Anne. Princess 24 had made a previous record of 27 pounds 10 ounces of salted butter in one week, and though considered a strong rival of Mary Anne yet no one was prepared for her last record of 46 pounds, 12 ounces, which is 11 pounds greater than any ever before attained. The result proves that we can assign no certain limit to the capacity of our animals for such a feat, given the right inducements, what Princess would do on grass alone, but it demonstrates what can be done by good management. Although a large quantity of food was consumed, the cow did not waste it, but converted into a valuable product. In that respect she was a superior butter-making machine resulting no greater expense and care than an inferior animal, and demonstrating the importance of skill and knowledge on the part of those who make dairying a specialty. She is also the result of judicious breeding, demonstrating the truth of the old maxim that "blood will tell." Her famous record should stimulate improvement all over the country. Hawthorne is said to be more widely read in the south than in any other section; James and Howells are favorites at the Hub, but "no good" in New York; western romances, even of the best Harlequin school are read in the east, while eastern novels are in demand from St. Louis to Chicago. Fifth Avenue stories, society sketches are popular with the uncultivated natives of the real west. The west, too, affects the classic, and above all, the two English authors whose works read like dated and worn armor. Thackeray and Dickens, the former as favorites. Dickens and Thackeray have more readers to-day in the west than in the east. A Nashville girl who has beautiful gray eyes occasionally wears them in pair blue and black by wearing hats lined with dark blue velvet and eating lumps of sugar on which cologne has been dropped. A Madrid man has invented a cane that contains a complete set of typographical and telegraphic instruments, a heliograph and a lantern. It is intended for the use of engineers in the army service.

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