



WOMAN AND HOME

DEAR HEART.

Dear heart, where hast thou wandered?
What happier regions stay
Thy lingering feet, whose coming changed
My winter into May?

Now all our slopes are burgeoned
In summer's lavish mood,
And deep within the grove the thrush
Has belied the solitude.

The laurels set the hillside
With many a spectral light;
Seen through the dusk, they stand like
Nymphs, expectancy in flight.

But somewhere thou dost linger,
Implacable, afar,
Though high within the twilight sky
Gleams cold our trusting star.

The brooks we loved still murmur,
Though now through dells of gloom;
The very hills have lost with thee
Their moiety of bloom.

Still, each leaf whispers of thee;
In every path once trod
By thy dear feet, thy spirit yet
Speaks from remembered sod.
—L. Frank Tooker, in the July Century.

Missed Appreciative Glances.

"I know our men stare shockingly," said a Baltimore girl, "but you have no idea how one misses those glances that one can at least make oneself believe are of admiration, when one goes to another city.

"I spent some time in Boston this spring, as you know, and after the first day or two I didn't take a bit of interest in wearing the pretty clothes I had prepared for my trip on the street. Before I became sophisticated I dressed with great care when I started out sightseeing.

"I arranged my hair carefully, and took pains that my veil should be a becoming one, that my gloves should be immaculate, and my entire costume smart," quotes the Baltimore News. "Then I'd saunter forth, conscious of looking my best, but if you'll believe me not a single man would cast more than a cursory glance in my direction. The majority wouldn't look at me at all any more than if I were an old apple woman ambling by.

"The hallmarks of the female Bostonese, generally speaking, are spectacles, a reticule, and cotton gloves, and so, perhaps, the masculine portion of the inhabitants has given up expecting to see anything good-looking on their streets. At all events, as I said before, when I was looking my very nicest nobody paid a bit of attention to me.

"It was the same way in several other northern cities. I tell you I was glad to get back to Baltimore, where an special effort in the toilet line is rewarded with sundry admiring glances from the sterner sex.

"Not impertinent staring, this, mind you; it's just a calm, appreciative, kindly look that the Baltimore man

gives his fellow townsman when he feels that she's a credit to the city and to the country at large, and it's really an incentive to make any girl do her prettiest in the matter of dressing neatly and smartly."

Jellied Apples.

Peel and core firm, tart apples. Put them over the fire in just enough water to cover them, sprinkling them generously with white sugar. Cook slowly at the back of the fire until the apples are tender. Take them out with a split spoon. Bring the liquid left from them to a boil and add to it a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been soaked for half an hour in a very little cold water. When this is dissolved pour all over the apples, which should have been arranged in a bowl. Let them become ice cold before serving them. Eat with cream.

TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

Black cheviot, dusted with white threads, trimmed by shaped and stitched strappings of black taffeta. Cluny lace revers. Jacket caught by crocheted bands and buttons. Black felt hat with puffed ribbons in lavender.



der and loops in light blue, and mot-tled light blue wing.

Look Out for the Unused House.

About this time when people are flocking home from the country look out for typhoid fever, diphtheria and the protean forms of "malaria." These troubles will be developed after people have returned to their city homes. Many will say they were acquired in the country. As a matter of fact, they are far more likely to originate in the city house, which has been shut up for weeks or months, with dust and darkness in the rooms and with sewer gas pouring in through traps from which the water seal long ago evaporated. Innumerable cases of illness would be prevented by taking the reasonable precaution of setting the water to flowing, ventilating all the rooms, and using some simple disinfectants before the house is reoccupied.—New York Tribune.

BRIDAL GOWN OF WHITE WATERED SILK.



BY OSMOSIS.

Sugar in Solution Easily Passes Through Animal Membranes.

Sugar is a substance that dissolves easily and in considerable quantity in water. When in solution it easily passes through an animal membrane by osmosis, and so the question of its absorption seemed simple enough. The disease diabetes showed, however, that sugar might exist very plentifully in the blood, and yet the nutrition of an individual suffer very much for the lack of it. Something else besides its mere presence in the system was necessary to secure its consumption by the tissues. Bernard thought that the liver was active in the consumption of sugar, and that disease of this organ caused diabetes. He therefore secured some of the blood going to the liver of a living animal, and some of the blood that was just leaving it. To his surprise the blood leaving the liver contained more sugar than that entering it. After assuring himself that his observations were correct, he tried his experiments in different ways. He found that even in the blood leaving the liver of an animal that had been fed only on substances containing no sugar, sugar could be demonstrated. Even in a fasting animal the liver itself and the blood leaving it showed the presence of a form of sugar. The only possible conclusion from this was that the liver was capable of manufacturing this form of sugar out of non-sugar-containing material, or even from the blood of a fasting animal. This was the first time in physiology that the idea of an internal secretion was advanced. Glands within the body that gave off a secretion always possessed a duct by which the secretion was conducted to where it was to produce its effect. The idea that glands exist which poured their secretion directly into the blood stream had not occurred.—Catholic World.

ZOLA AND FATHER.

Slanders Published About the Latter Must Be Set at Rest.

A new grief was come into the turbulent life of Emile Zola, the distinguished French novelist, and it has almost prostrated him. Hitherto he has only suffered for himself; now the memory of his dead father has been attacked, and he is almost frantic. His partisanship for Dreyfus in his battle for honor against the machinations of the army officials has brought this sorrow upon Zola. It seems that years ago his father, who was a skilled engineer, emigrated to Austria and assisted in the construction of the first railroad built in Europe. Having completed this work, he entered the French army, served in the Algerian division and retired in 1833 as a civil engineer to Marseilles. The original plans for an extension of the Marseilles harbor were prepared by him. Others were chosen, however, to see the work done, and, disappointed, Francois Zola went to Aix, where the triumph of his labors was to be his lot. The municipal authorities trusted him with the building of the great canal which yet bears his name. In 1847 he died suddenly. Now the enemies of his son are declaring that death was due to suicide in the effort to escape punishment for defrauding the municipality of Aix in the matter of the harbor contract. To vindicate his father's name Emile Zola now avers he will devote his entire life. He recognizes the difficulties in his way—the enmity of the military power—but declares that he will never rest until all suspicion of misfeasance shall be blotted from the name of a father whom he dearly loved.

Growth of Golf.

Six years ago there were only five clubs in the United States Golf Association. Now there are twenty-five associate and 225 allied clubs on the roll. There are now in existence about twenty state or other branch leagues subordinate to the United States Golf Association, and that in many instances a golf club is content to remain only a member of its local organization is shown by the record in Newman's Official Golf Guide for 1900, which gives a list of nearly 900 regularly organized clubs. New York heads the list, with 153. The same authority estimates that there are at least 200,000 golfers in the United States.

Englishwomen in Politics.

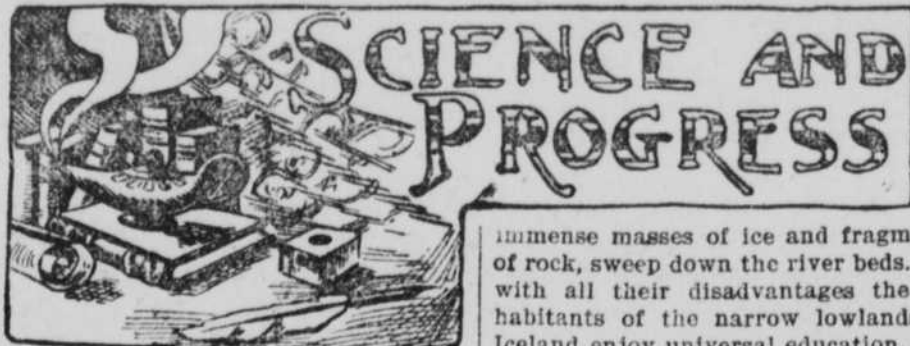
There is a far more widespread interest in politics among the women of England than among their sisters on this side of the Atlantic. The smart set in London all take an active part in affairs. There is a Tory woman's club in the English capital known as the Primrose Dames, and a more serious body, the Women's Liberal Federation, makes its influence felt in consultations.

Then there are large numbers of women who do not register under any banner, but they can be counted upon to forward such political questions as appeal to them.

Cool Under Fire.

That "man gets used to anything" has been shown again by the extraordinary cases of coolness under fire at the front in the South African war. At Labuschagne's neck a private in the deadly zone of fire tore open a letter from his sister and began to read it eagerly; a wounded batsman at Ladysmith finished his run at cricket before dropping dead; a trooper named Charles Hands kept his cigarette alight between falling from his horse with a fractured thigh and being taken to the hospital.

The Icelanders eat dried fish and butter just as we eat bread and butter.



Peculiar Architecture.

Not far from Bradford, in Yorks, a gentleman has a summer dwelling, the whole of the outside of which consists of buttons fastened on boarding or cement, and there are said to be about 2,000,000 of such buttons, with about 20,000 of them of different kinds, says London Answers. At one time, not very long ago, there was on the Lancashire coast, near Lytham, a cottage and boathouse that was made almost entirely from the remains of a score or so of whales that had been driven ashore some years before. The framework of the edifice consisted wholly of whalebone, and the dried skins of the huge creatures were neatly and strongly fastened as a covering for walls and roof. There is another building of exactly the same kind at Peterhead, in Scotland, and in this case the skulls of the whales and some of the heavier bones are used with great effect as outside ornaments.

At St. Helena, in Lancashire, a huge engine boiler and gigantic "pan," once used in some chemical works, have been turned into a workmen's club and institute, the "pan" being inverted. Near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, a most comfortable cottage has been made, so far as the walls are concerned, of a number of great drain pipes left by a contractor for years, while the roof consists of the refuse of an oilcloth factory. There are in England alone half a dozen cottages, not to speak of many summer houses, made wholly out of old preserved provision cans. The house of a foreman "winder" of a huge colliery near Barnsley contains five rooms, yet the whole of the outer walls and roof are made of meat and other tins.

Enhancing the Dignity of Words.

Mr. E. D. Preston, of the coast and geodetic survey, who has recently studied the language of Hawaii, calls attention to a remarkable peculiarity in which that language shows a sharp contrast to others. Usually when a foreign word is adopted into a language it is debased in its meaning. Thus, "saloon," meaning a drinking place, comes from the French salon, a parlor, and the Spanish word hablar, to talk, is transformed by the French into a word signifying a babbling and a liar. Many similar examples are found in European languages. But in Hawaii the opposite rule prevails, and words that have been adapted from the tongues of white men have been elevated in meaning and designate better things than they did in their original language.

Mahogany Brings Big Prices.

At a recent auction sale at Liverpool two logs of African mahogany were sold for the unprecedented amount of £1,526. These logs formed one tree, and were bought for the purpose of being cut into veneers for the decoration of the palatial residences of some of the merchant princes of the United States of America. The veneers are used in the place of wall papers. The prices realized for the two logs were, respectively, 10s 3d and 7s 3d per superficial foot, which is a record for African mahogany logs in the rough state as imported.—Dundee Journal.

VENTILATES THE HEAD.

Here is an invention that is certainly a novelty in its line, but it is doubtful whether it will be brought into common use. The inventor is George Wolff of New Jersey, and he intends the device for use in connection with combs, hatpins and hairpins, to force air into the hair to dry and ventilate it. The teeth of the pins are made hollow, and are perforated near the points, with large openings in the head. Opposite the large openings are arranged fan-wheels which are rotated by the movements of the air when the wearer is riding or walking rapidly. The movement of the wheels forces air into the hollow teeth and



drives it out through the openings to circulate through the hair and relieve the perspiration. The inventor claims that his ventilating comb will prove a comfort in warm weather, when it will dry the perspiration as fast as it flows from the scalp.

The Ice Floods of Iceland.

Dr. Thorvald Thordarson in recent papers gives a curious picture of life and scenes in Iceland. Settlements are limited to the lowlands, yet even these are not safe places of abode, for they are exposed to lava floods, river floods and showers of volcanic ashes. When the glaciers of the dome-shaped mountains are suddenly melted by volcanic heat, overwhelming torrents, bearing

Long a Library Donor.
Secretary Long and his nephews, the White brothers, are to give to the town of Buckfield, Me., a free library in memory of the secretary's father, Zadoc Long. The plans of a Portland architect have already been accepted.

The Last Link Severed.

The home of the Bradley-Martins in New York, 18 to 22 West Twentieth street and 23 West Nineteenth street, has passed into the hands of a real estate firm and this marks the last step in the expatriation of the family.

PICTURESQUE IN POLITICS.

Spectacular Demonstrations in Presidential Campaigns.

The first time that there were any demonstrations of a spectacular order in a presidential campaign was in 1840, when miniature log cabins were drawn on wagons in the Whig processions, escorted by companies of men in conical caps, and some in the garb of Indians, all of which were suggested by the early life of the candidate, William Henry Harrison. Companies of men dressed as pioneers appeared in the Fremont processions in the campaign of 1856, and "prairie schooners" were a feature of these demonstrations, illustrating phases in the life of the Pathfinder of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas. In 1860 the Republicans had companies of rail-splitters, to represent Lincoln in one of his activities as a young man on the frontier. The most picturesque and distinctive feature of the Republican parades in that year, however, were the "Wideawakes." This order originated in Hartford, Conn., and was not suggested by Lincoln's own candidacy, for one of the Hartford "Wideawake" clubs was formed before Lincoln was nominated and escorted him to one of the halls in that city, where he made a speech, on his visit to the east in February, 1860. At that time Seward's nomination was believed, in the eastern states, to be inevitable. The "Wideawake" idea quickly spread all over the north after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin in May of that year, and it is estimated that there were more than 200,000 "Wideawakes" in the free states in that canvass. In the canvass in 1860 clubs of Boys in Blue were formed to commemorate Garfield's service in the union army, and in one procession in New York, which was reviewed by General Grant, over 50,000 participants of this order appeared. It was the largest procession on either side seen anywhere in the United States in the canvass of 1860. All these campaign clubs, except the "Wideawakes" and the Boys in Blue, originated in the west, and, with the exception of these two orders, by far the largest of the processions took place in the west.—Leslie's Weekly.

WU'S LAUNDRYMAN.

Mistaken by Green Reporter for Legation Attache.

An interesting story is told apropos of a reporter's zeal to obtain news from the Chinese legation in Washington, D. C., regarding affairs in Peking. He was an enterprising young fellow sent by his editor to take the place of the regular Washington correspondent, who was away on his vacation, and he had spent the whole morning in the vicinity of the legation endeavoring to pick up something, not knowing that the most direct way would have been to see Minister Wu himself, who is invariably kind about granting interviews. He was about to abandon his project when an intelligent looking and well dressed Chinaman came down the steps of the legation and responded so pleasantly to his greeting that he bombarded him with a whole list of questions, to which the polite Celestial repeatedly answered: "Dun know, dun know." Finally quite desperate at his inability to make something out of what he looked upon as a rare chance, a walk with one of the legation's secretaries, he asked, appealingly: "Well, surely you know something of the dowager empress; what do you think of her?" "Me no thinkee," responded the Chinaman, "me washee," and with this parting announcement he disappeared into a laundry near by, of which he turned out to be the proprietor.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Notes from the Paris Exposition.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

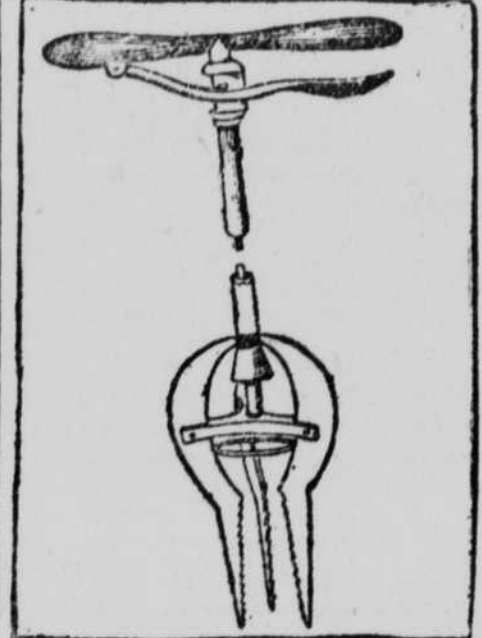
The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaptation to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 54 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salerooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."

WEED EXTERMINATOR.

Here is an implement that will be the means of destroying many an obstinate weed that persists in appearing year after year on the lawn, simply because the root has not been plucked up. There are numerous weeds that cannot be killed by cutting off the tops close to the ground, and the only way to exterminate them is to dig the root out. This is often not only a difficult task, but is liable to mar the appearance of a lawn by tearing the sod. With the intention of pro-



viding an implement which will take up the root with the least possible injury to the grass George F. Marchant has designed this implement, which has simplicity of construction and cheapness to recommend it. In operation the normally open prongs are forced down into the earth around the roots and the lever located underneath the handle is lifted by the hand. This raises a rod inside the tubular standard and forces a conical wedge to spread the upper ends of the pivoted prongs apart, thus gripping the lower ends of the prongs on the root and allowing it to be lifted out entire.

A King of Rats.

Last winter there was discovered at Chateaudun in France an example of the rare phenomenon known in popular phrase as "the king of rats." It consisted of seven living rats inextricably bound together by the interlacing of their tails. A photograph of the singular group, together with a description, was sent to a scientific journal in Paris. The name king of rats is based upon the tradition that the king of the world of rats and mice is accustomed occasionally to enthrone himself, adorned with a golden crown, upon a group of rats with tails entwined. Several instances of this curious phenomenon are recorded in books on natural history. It is said that the king of rats is formed only in the winter, when the animals crowd together to keep warm, and the rodent friends of the unfortunate prisoners are credited with feeding them out of benevolence.

American-Chilled Iron Forts.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell university calls attention to the fact that since the Spanish war, the manufacture of chilled iron turrets for coast defense has been established in this country. He regards the "chilling" of the surface of cast iron so as to give it a hardness exceeding that of tool steel as "one of the most remarkable scientific achievements of the time." The chilling of cast iron for car wheels has long been practiced almost exclusively in this country, but although it is at bottom an American invention, the use of the process for making turrets for coast defense has hitherto been developed only in Europe. Prof. Thurston remarks that American iron is the finest in the world for this purpose.

Insect Food of the Malays.

The Cambridge exploring expedition to the Malay peninsula, whose members have recently returned to England, found some strange articles of diet among the natives who were visited. Among these articles, of which two members of the expedition partook, were red ants, toads, bee grubs and a species of cicada. The latter are caught in a peculiar manner. A bright fire being made at night the natives assemble around it, one of their number holding a lighted torch, while the others clap their hands at regular intervals. The insects, attracted by the lights and the noise, settle upon the persons standing about the fire and are then captured.

Balloon-Flying by Moonlight.

French meteorologists engaged in the exploration of the upper air by means of captive balloons have found that, owing to the effect of the sun's heat on the balloons, the best results are attained at night, and their most successful experiments have been performed by moonlight. The balloons carry self-registering thermometers and barometers and attain enormous heights, varying between 40,000 and 50,000 feet. The highest flight recorded by the instruments is nearly nine and one-third miles.