## IN PARADISE

Not many summers ago a young man of small means and good parentage was king for a paradise-a place where ess of the skies and the modest wooings of the winds, a pale, refined and demonium. Yet it was still a paradise tired eyelids with her hand and caressed lapped to verdurous hills by ocean the willing dreamer. A woman is not spray, and through the paradise wanin everything, but she is coexistent dered a veritable daughter of Eve. with our dreams. Gilbert Stockwell Nellie Alison, the belle of Santa Cruz

Any intelligent reader knows the twain are botanizing and the scenery round about them is more beautiful than any hero or heroine of song or story. They pull the flower from the ground, and seating themselves on a barkless log examine its roots, hirsute stem, calyx, petals, seeds, and step by step trace its marks from family to branch, from general to particular, and in delight ex- you would wear it yourself." claim "Right!" Another flower has been analyzed. He holds her hand in his to protect the delicate skin from the winged insect of the mountain.

Gilbert Stotckwell was in paradise and Nellie Alison was with him. He had not gone to Santa Cruz in vain. Six weeks ago he had met Nellie Alison, and the introduction was the beginning of an infatuation that ended dition! I would help you if I could." only when the wrinkles of time elevated the infatuation to thoughtful

Nellie Alison's face was to mankind what poetry is to literature. The over attention of a fashionable mother had made her a frail, delicate girl, but the milliner supplied what nature wanted to, and instead of being an unformed lady she looked at least a well developed woman. She had more intelligence it was modern, that is, rather perverse, and a mind, but it was filled with the mutation of fashions. We will not blame the daughter, but condemn the good night's sleep." mother. Nellie Allison was two-andtwenty, the age when a nature will ise one's self pleasant dreams. It is real worth. But we have left Gilbert holding Nellie's hand all this time. Circumstances, you know, must adjust themselves to human feelings.

They arose. The scene was a lovely cne. Away beneath them a creek murmured a song. The tall trees of the gulch, the dangerous steepness of the alope, the stillness of the hills, the grandeur of the scenery, the stern hills separating, as if in anger, at the base, and proudly receding, until from top to top great spaces intervened; the delieate flower, too weak to bear up the pearly drops of dew. Ah, the sublimity of the hills. Who can measure the dimensions of the beautiful as the eye wanders from stream to hilltop, from hilltop to stream, the eye ever meeting ate touches of nature's finest grandest and most beautiful objects? The ocean air seems to be caught in the branches of the trees, purified by mixing with the mountain breeze. and given as a delicacy to the strollers.
"Don't press my hand so hard," cried

Excuss me, I thought I was holding my cane," replied Gilbert, while Neilie looked unutterable things. "Come let us return to the hotel:

and not waiting for his consent she started off at a break-your-arm speed Walt," cried Gilbert. I want to talk to you about the lady you said oved me. Tell me the lady's name.

ad out his arm for her ho se was not there. He turned, and like

t. I will fasten a columbina in kair of the young lady who loves on, and tonight at the hop your curi-dry will be estimated," mid Nellis, as a placeted a bunch of columbines.

had been made to make

A dozen handsome ladies entered. Imagine his surprise when each one of them wore the identical columbine that Nellie had plucked.

Gilbert, after the fashion of men of this generation, withdrew to the smok ely scenes, tempered winds and the ing room and tried to soothe his agiminate. He had lamented lost was in love. He was a briefless barradises, invented ideal paradises and rister, fully aware of advantages of nverted real paradises into veritable poverty, for "Rlessed be nothin", it has niums. Never yet had the real no taxes to pay." He had seen the sing of a woman figured in his exist- false moon beneath the surface of the eace, though he dreamed of the gentle water and found a true moon in the s of Eden, and, as he rested, lapped sky. He had dreamed of a paradise softness and ease, yielding to the gen- and found a true one, but a fair maid was there and made Santa Cruz a panautiful woman playfully touched his to him. The glory of its attractions

was a dreamer. The magical charms a belle because a wealthy mother preof an ideal existence captivated him. sented her to society the same as an Midway between Santa Cruz and the animal or politician is entered for the Big Trees, where the hills reach nearest race. Gilbert had hoped that Nellie heaven, where the trees in the gulch | would wear the flower for his sake. A grow tall, as if ambitious to overtop the smoke did not decide the matter. A mountains, where the flowers grow man may relieve himself of a few eigars beautifully-there, away up on the side by smoking, but time alone can dispel of the mountain, two forms bend un- disagreeable thoughts and customs. gracefully over a little flower, hat He returned to the ball room. Nellie touches hat, and if it were not for the was a star, surrounded by a cluster of Gainsborough style ear would touch young men, lesser lights. Gilbert rudeear. We will not describe the couple. ly pushed his way to her presence, and taking her by the arm led her to a de serted corner of the room.

"I see you are fond of a joke." "With whom have I been joking?" "With me."

"Did you not promise to prace the columbine in the hair of the one who loved me? You led me to believe that

"I do." "So do a dozen others."

"They must all love you." "No, I am not wealthy, not an elegant dancer, not an Apollo in face or form, and modern young ladies require something more than a commonplace, briefless barrister to win their love."

"Oh, how I pity your most pitiful con-

"Then marry me." "Impossible!" "Why."

like ordering a

Her merr, laugh arrested the attention of the dancers as she quoted. Across my face, sir. I'd have the grace, sir, Or mother wit, to pull a gayer mask, And wait to find, sir,

What was the must, sir, Before I'd grovel at her feet to ask, When she finished he was standing

than beauty, more sparkle in her wit alone, and her laugh came back to him there eyes. She had a heart, but from another part of the room. He alone, and her laugh came back to him was provoked. The spirit of the place depressed him. Leaving the party at an early hour he said, "I will have a Nothing is easier to do than to prom-

good dinner, and on the

first course have your appetite destroyed by a dead fiv. Those unfortunates-the bulk of mankind-who cannot look forward to a public execution in the morning have nothing to do but place their heads on the pillows with serious doubts. He went to bed. tried to sleep, trying first one side and then another, anon again. At last he attempted Franklin's experiment. Benjamin, you know, recommends the sleepless to get up, make the bed, dress in their Sunday clothes, comb their hair, etc., and then retire. Gilbert tried the experiment. The town of Santa Cruz was wide awake the sun was high above the eastern horizon, the bathers had already departed for the beach and the children were playing upon the streets before Gilbert awoke. Nellie Alison danced until after midnight. She was angry at herself and at Gilbert. It was her determination to see him in the morning and apologize for her perverseness. Her thoughts were of pleasant dreams as she unfastened her hair, unbuttoned her dress, unbuckled her shoes turned of the gas Night was gone. Morning has come and to save the trouble of buckling the shoes, buttoning the dress and fastening the hair we will meet Nellie in the surf, where she enjoyed the lnx-

ury of a bath. Gilbert was also in the surf, and the adles who wore the columbines, and the gentlemen, and merry, laughing children, who played at the water's edge and ran a race with incoming and outgoing waves. Gilbert approached near where Nellie was, but the moment he saw her his head was beneath the waves. and his presence made a maiden fee brave a hundred feet away. An hour afterward he met Nellie on the beach not in a bathing suit. No; no, such a sight has broken many thousands of ngagements and severed the strongest ties of love. She was in a plain but be ning morning dress, and wore a very

"Are you cross this morning" "No. I have never been cross. I don't et that way," and he smiled blandly.

my ring, and Oh, Mr. Stockwell, if on find it I will never provoke you ent it to the bitter and "

though it had carafully been placed in its position. Gilbert picked it up quickly, and, handing it to Nellie, claimed as a reward her hand. He rereived it-to place the ring

It was not until shey had wandered off by themselves that she apologized for being rude to him the night before, and then she quoted:

If you read, sir, The rerse with heed, sir, You will we it runs as clearly as it may, That werer man, air,

Unless it be year or may.

"Then I implore you to tell me is it year or may?" asked Gilbert.

"Neither," she replied. "It is aye."

The summer was ended. The romance was over. Real life began. They were married. Paradise was removed. After all, the happiness that comes by a good breakfast, lunch, and dinner and a beautiful companion is more desirable than ethereal dreams of a paradise far than ethereal dreams of a paradise far removed. True, the perverseness which made Nellie compel the other ladies to wear columbines and the deceitfulness of the pretended loss of the ring made his life at times miserable, but he is satisfied with a fashionable wife and does not regret his summer amid the beauties of Santa Cruz.—True Flag.

## Husband and Wife.

Many letters we have read with sadness lately, prove that the majority of unhappy homes have resulted from too slight acquaintance previous to marriage. A handsome face, a pretty figure, the step that suits in a waltz, the chatter that amuses for an hour, are in too many cases all it is deemed necessary for a life long companionship. Others have failed because each have started with the idea that marriage means getting, not giving; the man intent only on the comfort he can obtain from an unpaid housekeeper, the woman on the attention and adulation of an ever present lover. No alterations in marriage laws or civil contracts can make such unions happy or successful.

Let men learn to be patient and sympathetic, to pause sometimes in their fuller, more varied lives to brighten with a little thought and love the duller, more monotonous ones of their women-folk; and let women realize that the lives of true men and citizens cannot always be cramped in their narrower home circle, and strive to take an unselfish pleasure in and to show a ready sympathy with those wider outside interests and ambitions. Just imagine the kind of thing which a Frenchman who in theory held the legality of marriage to be unimportant to morals, would have written, and contrast it with a letter, and its note of intense though conventional domestic piety. There are scores of letters breathing that spirit, though usually expressed with much more clumsiness. and, to use the word which best expresses the fact, "hundruminess." It is that quality which is to us the satisfactory feature of the letters.

The hundrums are in England the immense majority, and to judge from these letters, they have no more intention of attacking the marriage laws, as far as their main principle is concerned, than they have of agitating against the principle of caveat emptor, or the rule that a jury should consist of twelve. They have, in fact, never considered marriage as an institution like any other, but as a human condition, the very healthiest state of mind a community could enjoy. It is only when a community feels that marriage needs to be sustained by argument that it begins to be in danger. Even the few who would abolish marriage have never really considered their proposal for they neither suggest a substitute, nor apparently, have thought for an instant what the social consequences would be, to what utter slavery it would reduce women-to whom, after forty, a threat of divorce would be like a sentence of slow death-or what the ruin it would word on the next generation. They propose the change to get rid of discomfort. just as they propose federation to be rid of the Irish difficulty, or socialism to be rid of occasional cases of suffering from want. Their lightness of thought is bad; but, like the density of their opponents, thought, it proves that there is no real question in the public

It is, perhaps, only another instance of the general absence of any serious consideration given by the writers to the subject, but we have been a little surprised at the general consensus that divorce ought to be granted for adultery on either side. That is perfectly sound from the moralist's point of view, though many Christians will pause to reflect that divorce is only permitted by Christ, and that permission to divorce the husband was not included in his deliverance on the mat ter; but no statesman in the existing

Other Nation.

punishment occurs in the fifth chapter the punishment was 'extended over very appearance proved the profes of Exodus, where we find that Pharaoh several days for the reason above stated. al tramp. He was about forty years of whipped the officers of the Israelites when they did not furnish the required number o. bricks which they were compelled to make every day.

whipping as a punishment farther than surrounded with an array of divers ers were also sentenced. The first inkinds of whips well calculated to affright the offender who might be form of whip was a flat leather strap their five and ten year's penal servitude severe was the flagellum, which was instance was the cat-o' nine tails. made of plaited ox hide and almost as hard as iron.

but it was also a common practice to Judging from a whipping that the punish slaves by the same means. The writer once witnessed it appeared to be Roman ladies were greater offenders a very mild form of punishment. and even more given to the practice of American Notes and Queries. whipping their slaves than the men, for in the reign of the Emperor Adrian a Roman lady was banished for five years for undue cruelty to her slaves. The practice of whipping was in fact so revalent teat it furnished Plautus, in everal cases, with incidents for his progress he had made, he called up a plots. Thus, in his "Epicidus," a slave, who is the principal character in the olay, concludes that his master has tiscovered all his schemes since he saw him in the morning purchasing a new scourge at the shop where they were sold.

From ancient times the use of whipping can be traced through the Middle Ages down to, comparatively speaking, inters to fit it for the blissed state to more modern times, when it is easier to

find records of the use of the rod. In Queen Elizabeth's time the whipalmost every village in England, the ing of purgatory ye,re afther givin." municipal records of the time informing us that the usual fee to the executioner for administering the punishment was "four pence a head." In ingly-"not too fast. Fer aught you excellent corrective for crime, the may be perfectly right."-Harper's authorities of a certain town in Hunt- Magazine. ingdonshire must have considered the use of the lash as a sort of universal specific as well, for the corporation records of this town mention that they paid 8 pence "to Thomas Hawkins for whipping two people who had the small

In France and Holland whipping ly practiced. The last woman who between the teeth and gums, or lodgjudicial decree was Jeanne St. Temi de most serious results, even to the deshare in the abstraction of that diamond The use of the brush in connection necklace which has given point to so with powders, washes or other treatmany stories.

In connection with the history of "Festival of the Innocents" and whipping them for any injuries, either real or fancied, which the victims may have done to the fair flagellants during the last year. One of the explanations given for the rise of this practice is as follows: On that day it was the custom to whip up children in the morning, "that the memory of Herod's murder of the Innocents might stick the closerand in a moderate proport;on to act the crueltie again in kinde." There is a storp based upon this practice in the tales of the Queen of Navarre.

Among the Jastere nations the rod in various forms piaged a prominent part and from what we read China might be said to be almost governed by it. Japan is singularly free from the practice of whipping, but makes up for it by having a remarkable sanguinary criminal code.

Russia is, however, per sacellence Russians having been general from time immemorial by the use of the lash.

Many of the Russen monarchs were adepts in the use of the whip, and were also particula ly taganious in making things unpleasant for those around them. Catherine IL was so particularly fond of this variety of punishment (which she often administered in person) that it amounted almost to a pas sion with ber. It is related that she carried this craze so far that one time the ladies of the court had to come to the Winter Palace with their dresse so adjusted that the Empress could whip them at once if she should feel so

While the instruments of torture used in Russia were of great variety, the knout au instrument of Tartar origin and of which descriptions differ. In its ordinary for m it appears to be a heavy leather though about eight feet in length, attacked to a handle two fact long the tash being concave, thus making two sharp edges along its entire length and when it fell on the eriminal's back it would cut him like a exible double-edged sword. "Runing gantlet" was also employed, but bender a stroke with a pliant switch. York Herald.

WHIPPING AS A PUNISHMENT. | Peter the Great firmited the number ... blows to be given to 12,000, but unless it was intended to kill the victim they

Whipping, after dropping out of sight for a time in England, was reintroduced in 1 ngland in 1867, in order to put a check on crimes of violence. In ancient times the Romans carried The law was so framed that the judges a seat in the crowd. One look at the might add flogging at the direction to justice satisfied me that he realised any other nation, and their judges were the imprisonment to which the offendstance of this punishment being used was at Leeds, where two men received brought before them. The mildest twenty-five lashes each before entering called the ferula, and one of the most for garroting. The whip used in this

The whipping post is also still used in some parts of this country, notably Not only was flagellation in various at New Castle, Del., where the "cat" forms used as a judicial punishment, is still administerd for minor offenses.

> No Evidence to the Contrary. A young Catholic priest, shortly after beginning his labors in his first parish, received a visit from one of the older fathers. Anxious to show the class in catechism for questioning.

> "Biddy Maloney," "stand up" A slip of a girl, with blue eyes and brown freckles, arose in her place. "What, Biddy," said the young father,

"is meant by the howly state of matrimony?" "shure," began Biddy, glibly, "'tis a sayson of tormint upon which the soul

"Och," cried the questioner, angry and mortified; "to the foot of the class sir-at last, sir; and the coustable will

But here the old priest interposed, with quizzical smile. "Not too fast, me young brother," he said, restrain-

addition to whipping being thought an and I know to the conthrary, the gurrul Tooth Powders and the Teeth.

Tooth powders as a rule should be soluble and slightly antiacid. There is a class of insoluble powders which are of the most dangerous nature, of which powdered charcoal is a notable example. These consist of fine, sharp partidoes not seem to have been so general. cies, which being pressed by the brush was publicly whipped in France by ing between the teeth, may cause the Valois, Comtesse de la Motte, for her struction of the gums or the cement. ment of the teeth should be gentle.

dagellation in France may be mention- danger signal. It shows that the skin ed the custom which prevailed there has been broken, inviting the absorp-(and also in Italy) in olden times of tion in the system of any poisonous ladies visiting their acquaintances or foreign matters which may be preswhile still in bed the morning of the ent in the mouth. If the gums are very tender a soft brush should be used, and used very gently till they have hardened sufficiently to withstand more vigorous treatment. Even then the liability will be of ten on the side of harshness.-Good Housekeeping.

> Tanned Human Skin. "The outrage at Canyon City reminds

me of a man's skin which I once saw tacked to the wall of a log house at Fort Halleck," said Colonel Hoyt at the Albany hotel yesterday.

"The work has been artistically done and reminded me more of a gigantic animal skin stretched out to dry. The man had been caught in a dastardy attack upon a young lady at the fort and a bullet from the commandent put a very sudden end to his career. The skin was left for many months on the wall of the hut, but was finally carried off, piece by piece, by relic hunters home for the whip and the rod, the The body was chucked into a barrel. which was placed on the prairie about 100 feet from the trail leading to the west. As time passed a deep path was worn by travellers leaving the public road to take a glance at the strange contents of the barrel."—Denver News.

Food for Reflection. What do they do with all the walters when they get near sighted or far sighted or hind sighted?

Who ever saw a near sighted waiter? There are lots of bald headed waiters, and bow legged waiters, and pigeon other. They are very fine and toed waiters, but a waiter wearing spec- through a guard just before toes tacles would seem to be a very curious sight-I may say spectacle-indeed.

Is there anything about the profes sion of waiting which keeps a man's sight good? I ask this of our men of it. The ivory is soaked before science, and I pause for a reply. Does stamped. The wholesale price of the most formidable "punisher" was the practice of constantly and keenly looking for tips sharpen the gifts of vision in these autocrats of the table? These are matters calling for consider ation, for the waiters are very much in our midst, and we cannot pass them by in cold neglect without suffering the consequences of our folly.

I have seen mear signted street car drivers and a great many extremely short sighted policemen, especially on incipally in the army. In this the cr. I think the mystery of the walters abould be cleared up. Where do all the near sighted waiters go?—New Sunday, but never a near sighted waitThe Ways of Justice

While at the postoffice in an Ohio va lage I heard the report that a muries seldom gave more than 2000 at a time. had been captured, and I followed to When the offender was sentenced to a crowd to the lockup to learn more the The first mention of whipping as a greater number of strokes than this it. There is found a prisoner who age, very cool, and he greeted the charge of murder with a laugh. In a short time he was taken before a justice of the peace for examination, and I found

> feit the foundation stone of the United States resting on his broad back. "Prisoner," he began, "don't tria with the court, for it won't be allowed "Who's going to trifle?" was the an

the awfui gravity of the situation and

"Don't do it, sir-don't you do it! Nov then, do you want to confess ?"

"To what?" "Cold blooded murder!"

"Where?"

"In Cleveland," "When?"

"Last night at 8 o'clock." "Humph! How far is it to Cleveland quire ?"

"Ninty miles." "And I slept all night in a barn-bad sere three miles

"That's so, judge," said a farmer h the crowd. "He came along at 8 o'clock last night and I let him in there."

"You are sure?" "Positive."

"And you won't confess?" he asks of the prisoner.

"Very well; such obstaincy deserm punishment, and I sentence you to the county jail for ninety days." "What for?"

"To prove to you that the justice never sleeps, sir-never. You may think she does, but she don't she don't sir. You have been overtaken at la ping-post was an established institution wid ye, Biddy Maloney. It's the m'an- take charge of the prisoner and coun is adjourned,"

Manufacture of Buttons.

Vegetable ivory is a nut about the size of a very large buckeye or horse-chestnut, and grows in a similar manner or trees. It is very solid and white through out, and when polished has all the appearance of ivory. The nuts are cut into thin slabs of the thickness of the button wished. These slabs are then put into a lathe, where they are cut by a die, patterned one half for the fac and one for the back, revolving at speed of 2,000 revolutions a minu These halves are so arranged that one half is brought against the slab t other retreats. 'The face of the butte is always cut first, then the back die brought up and, its edge meeting th circular groove made by the face & the button drops out. The buttons a then thoroughly dried, and, become porous, readily absorb the aniline with

The dying process is done scientif cally but is very simple. If a plain bu ton is desired it is simply plunged in an aniline bath, but where a variety colors are to be applied the processive. Say it is desired to make black button with a red design. I design is first stamped upon the wi button with shelac. The buttor then plunged into an aniline baths all parts exposed are colored. We dry it is washed in turpentine to che off the shellac, exposing the design white. A red dye is then made of h tic, as this has no effect upon and An aniline can be made of any a but as it will d stroy any other de must be used only when all parts of button which it is not wished too are protected by the shellac. When multiplicity of colors is desired are applied with sponges, much is manner that a chromo lithograph made. The ground color is ma fustic and the others of aniline. I sponge is cut into the design wished a certain color and another sponge another, etc., deftness being requ

to apply the colors accurately. After being dyed the buttons dried, rolled and polished on spin As practially no strength is required and as girls are more skilful with the fingers than men, more of the bu are made by girls. A good hand make as many as fifty gross a When it comes to drilling the eyes to 150 gross a day can be handled by girl. The holes are always drilled? the face back. The drill used for consists of four shafts revolving

The delicate designs so popular summer are stamped with a stell with the desired design engraved 4 vegetable is about 2 cents a pour that the buttons do not cost

Most of the buttons used from Vienna, and some are we much as \$10 per gross. When a

the producer.