FEE GRABBING GAME.

TOO MUCH PRACTICED IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Lively Discussion in the Senate on the Subject—Senators Chandler, Tillman and Vest Strongly Criticise the Fee System—The "Robbery and Plunder" of United States Marshals.

Tariff Bill Put Aside.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It was expected that the tariff bill would come up in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, having given notice of a motion to that effect. But the subject was not mentioned during the day, and the entire session was given to routine business. Considerable progress was made on the deficiency bill, and the item of Federal court expenses brought out strong criticisms from Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tillman and Mr. Vest against the fee system.

The item of $210,000 for salaries of judges and officers of the Federal courts in the Indian Territory prompted a speech by Mr. Chandler. Two of the judges (Springer and Kilgore) are ex-members of Congress, and had gone to the Indian Territory "with all the extravagant notions engendered by life in Washington and membership in a billion dollar Democratic Congress."

Mr. Chandler said he was not yet prepared to make charges, but he believed from letters received that all is not as it should be in the administration of the Indian courts.

Mr. Chandler declared that the fee system was responsible for the growing extravagance of federal court officers. He spoke of conspiracies in Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere to get up fraudulent prosecutions to swell fees of officers.

This brought Mr. Tillman, Democrat, of South Carolina to his feet for a characteristic speech. He agreed, with Mr. Chandler, that the fee system was wrong. A Supreme court judge had recently pointed out that court officials were encouraged to get up fictitious prosecutions. There is a class of habitual witnesses in the South. They do nothing but earn witnesses' fees, going around "bamboozling negroes" and getting whole teams of negroes to prosecute fictitious cases. The thing to do was to reform the law.

Mr. Vest spoke of the "robbery and plunder" practiced by United States marshals in order to obtain fees. There were coteries and rings of these marshals who made it a trade to go around arresting men and dragging them hundreds of miles to jail, not for purposes of justice, but to swell marshals' fees.

The deficiency bill was laid aside at 4:10 p. m. Mr. Hale called up the bill making February 12 (Lincoln's birthday) a national holiday. Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, said he had intended to offer an amendment making the birthday of Andrew Jackson a legal holiday, but in order not to interfere with the measure, he would submit the bill separately. Mr. Hawley objected to the immediate consideration of the bill, and this prevented action.

BRAIN PHOTOGRAPHED.

Dr. Simon of New York Experiments Successfully Without Cathode Rays.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A human brain has been photographed. Dr. Carlton Simons of 114 East Forty-sixth street exhibits a picture of his own brain, obtained from a process in which the cathode rays are not a factor. He has been nearly three years in completing his experiments.

He tells the story of his efforts as follows: "The brain has been my especial study and I have worked independently in a quiet way for nearly three years to photograph it. I first sought to accomplish my purpose by passing a continuous current of electricity through the brain, illuminating it by the spark, and then I tried the interrupted current, but this produced paralysis of the brain, rendering senseless the subjects. The principle is illustrated by a flash of light on a dark night, which carries images through which it travels to the eye. From this, indeed, it was suggested to me the same idea might be applied to the brain. Again, you know, the firefly is made almost transparent by its tiny lantern.

"I am still far from having perfected the instrument by which I am able to photograph the brain. Of course the more solid structures are reflected on the plates, and I found that the less exposure I gave to the photographic plate the easier I was apparently able to photograph translucent material."

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Secretary Smith Favors Selling All Lands Not Needed by the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to Congress agreements made with the Grosventre and Assinboine Indians at the Fort Belknap Indian agency, Montana, and the Indians of the Blackfeet reservation in Montana. In his letters of transmission, Secretary Hoke Smith formally enunciates a new policy, which will be extended to all Indian reservations. He says: "I am firmly convinced that the better policy in such cases is for the government to take charge of and sell for what they will bring such lands as the Indians do not need, the net proceeds being placed in the treasury of the United States to be expended for their benefit."

DID HE FIND THE POLE?

Explorer Nansen's Success Reported in a Dispatch From Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—A telegram received here from Irkutsk, Siberia, says a Siberian trader named Kouchnareff, who is the agent of Dr. Fridtjeff Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram, June 24, 1893, for the Arctic regions, has received information that Dr. Nansen has reached the North pole, has found land there, and is now returning towards civilization.

LINCOLN FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Capital City Secures the Grand Army Reunion.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The most important work in connection with this encampment, the location of the reunion, has been settled, and Lincoln carries off the prize. This question has overshadowed everything else, and when the friends of the capital city found they had triumphed they at once cinched matters by making the contract for five years, and for that length of time at least this troublous contest will not present itself again.

A short time was allowed speakers to present the claims of the competing points, and Colonel Pace of Lincoln, M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, Captain Lee of Orleans and Captain Henry of Fairmont advocated the selection of Lincoln, and A. V. Cole of Juniata, Judge Burton of Hastings and S. M. Elder of Clay Center spoke for Hastings. Long before the ballot was completed it was seen that Lincoln was going to win, and A. V. Cole, on behalf of those who were for Hastings, moved that the vote in favor of Lincoln be made unanimous, which was done with a whoop. A motion was immediately made to make the location for five years, which carried by a unanimous vote.

J. H. Culver was chosen department commander. John Erhardt of Stanton was promoted to the position of senior vice commander without opposition. For the place of Junior vice commander three candidates were nominated—J. N. Cassell of Aurora, Thomas L. Hull of Omaha and Thomas J. Majors of Peru. Majors was chosen.

J. H. Culver, the newly elected department commander, was born in Mercer county, O., June 13, 1845, moved to Wisconsin in 1847 and was educated in the state university at Madison in that state. He enlisted in company K, First Wisconsin infantry, September 20, 1861, and was mustered out with his regiment in 1864. He went in as a drummer and came out as color bearer. He took part in all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He came to Nebraska in 1869, locating at Milford, his present home. He there engaged in the newspaper business for several years and was postmaster under Grant and Harrison. He joined the Grand Army in 1866 and has attended every encampment and state reunion held in Nebraska, being twelve years a member of the national council. He is captain of troop A, the only cavalry company in the Nebraska National Guard.

THE SILVER SUBSTITUTE.

House Amendments Thereto Do Not Meet With Favor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The amendment to the Senate silver substitute for the House bond bill to coin the American product of silver was defeated in the House by 31 yeas to 118 nays.

Mr. Brum's amendment for the retention of the seigniorage by the government was defeated, 35 to 85.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan offered an amendment for the coinage of the American product and the retention of the seigniorage. It was defeated without division.

The session of the House from 11:30 to 12 o'clock this morning was devoted to general debate on the bond bill, the speakers being Messrs. Grout of Vermont, McCall of Tennessee, Hadley of Illinois and Willis of Delaware against, and Mr. Doolittle of Washington in favor of free coinage. This closed the general debate. The House immediately reconvened. General debate on the bond bill having closed, the Senate substitute to the bond bill, under the arrangement effected, was then opened for amendment and debate under the five minute rule.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the parliamentary situation. He would make the motion to non-concur in the Senate free coinage substitute, while Mr. Crisp, representing the minority of the committee, would move concurrence. The latter motion would take precedence and would be the pending motion, open for amendment until 4 o'clock, when the vote in committee of the whole would be taken.

Under an arrangement made with the minority, he said, two hours would be allowed to-morrow for closing the debate in the House, an hour on either side, the final vote to be taken about 2 p. m. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Crisp then formally entered their motions.

Mr. Johnson of California, Republican, moved to amend the motion to concur by striking out the first section of the Senate substitute and inserting a provision for the free coinage of the American silver, and for levying a prohibitory duty on foreign silver. The latter portion of the amendment was withdrawn in deference to a point of order that it was not germane.

MRS. LEASE TALKS.

She Has No Intention of Entering the Ministry Permanently.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Lease qualifies the story that she has decided to enter the ministry. She will preach at the Central church of Christ next Sunday, both morning and evening. She said: "The announcement that I was to preach seemes to have caused considerable surprise, but I don't see why it should. This is nothing new. I never have been detained in a town while on a lecturing tour that I have not been tendered a pulpit and on some occasions I have had wonderful audiences. My political speeches are never without the ethics of Christ. I earnestly believe that the evil times that have come upon us are the results of our moral delinquencies. As for leaving the lecturing field, nothing is further from my intentions."

A $4,000,000 Fire.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 14.—The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, was visited by a terrible fire last night. The Peruvian consulate, the St. Augustine church and several blocks of buildings were destroyed. The losses will aggregate over $4,000,000.

Jackson and Walling Indicted Again.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The grand jury of Campbell county, Ky., sitting in Newport this morning, reported to Judge Perkins indictments against Scott Jackson and Alonzo M. Walling for the willful murder of Pearl Bryan.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

DECLARATIONS ON THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Right Hand of Fellowship Extended to Uncle Sam—Government and Liberal Leaders All Anxious for Arbitration—The Monroe Doctrine Approved—English Speaking People Must be Friendly.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The speech of Queen Victoria from the throne, delivered in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament yesterday, furnished the occasion for some remarkably pacific declarations on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. From the remarks of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the reply of Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, it is clearly apparent that both the Conservative and Liberal leaders are determined upon a pacific solution of the dispute. These declarations were made in the House of Commons immediately after the reading of the speech in that body.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the queen's speech with regard to Venezuela, as it held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date.

It has been said that the appointment of the Venezuelan commission was an offense to the people and government of Great Britain. Happily the government does not take that view. The commission is to inform the government of the United States, with which our government desires to co-operate. How can the United States of America co-operate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to co-operate in settling the boundary?

Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Conservative leader in the house, was loudly cheered when he arose to reply to the Liberal leader. He said: "Sir William Vernon Harcourt has devoted much time to attacking views which the government has never held. Neither I nor my friends ever said that the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object. It is of British origin, and I do not see why we should criticise it.

"The American commissioners (on the Venezuelan boundary) have applied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venezuelan question, and we have promised to give them all the information we are able to give at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.) No false pride or diplomatic punticillo will be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement as far as we are concerned.'

PAUL BRAY PROTESTS.

Waller's Son-in-Law Says His Father Has Been Libeled by Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Paul Bray, John L. Waller's son-in-law, is trying to get the Kansas delegation together in opposition to the President's message on the Waller case. The message and accompanying documents may not be printed for three or four days and it is unlikely that the Kansans will take any action as a delegation until they receive all the facts. Bray takes issue with the declarations made by Secretary Olney and declares the history of the case as an attempt to libel Waller.

It is not likely that Bray will muster any support to Waller's championship. The case, as presented by the record, is regarded as conclusive by men on both sides of the house. Bray believes that Waller will not avail himself of the opportunity opened to bring a suit in French courts, but that he will return home at once upon his release. Kansas City, Kan., may see him in the next campaign.

BY CATHODE RAYS.

Roentgen's New Light Used in a Chicago Surgical Operation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cathode rays were put to a practical use for the first time in America to-day in a surgical operation. Castar Smith, who was shot in the hand several years ago, offered himself as a subject to Dr. James E. Burry and Electrician Charles E. Scribner, who have been conducting a series of experiments in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company. The bullet was a small one and could not be located by ordinary means. The injured hand was exposed to the cathode rays for about an hour. The sensitized plate upon which the wounded hand rested disclosed a likeness of the anatomy of the hand and between the bones of the third and fourth finger could be seen the likeness of the bullet. An operation without the use of drugs was performed and the piece of lead was removed.

MANITOBANS AROUSED.

The Introduction of the Remedial Bill Causes Great Excitement.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The Hon. A. R. Dickey, minister of justice, introduced the Manitoba remedial bill in the House of Commons last night. The features of the bill have been outlined. Mr. Dickey announced that the dominion government expects Manitoba to facilitate the passage of the bill. If it did not, further legislation would be asked. The bill was given a first reading. It is in the second reading that the debate will begin.

The introduction of the remedial bill caused the widest excitement in Manitoba, the province most directly interested in the passage of the measure. The Greenway government openly announces that any attempt to coerce Manitoba into submission will bring on serious trouble and perhaps rebellion.

Congratulations Received by Tillman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Since Tillman's speech in the Senate he has received over 7,000 letters of congratulation. They are from every State in the union. Some of them contain resolutions from granger and Knights of Labor organizations, indorsing the Senator's speech, and all of them ask for copies of it.

Booming Whitney.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 13.—Prominent Democrats of this State have started a boom for ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney for president.

CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED.

A Request From Secretary Carlisle Precipitates a Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A discussion of Secretary Carlisle's observance of civil service methods came up in the Senate yesterday late in the session on a provision of the deficiency bill for the appointment of twenty-five expert money counters. Mr. Chandler sarcastically pointed out that the Secretary's letter requesting the twenty-five counters asked that he be given the selection, as the civil service commission was not able to furnish the class of counters required. It was thus discovered, said Mr. Chandler, that the civil service commission had broken down and was so feeble and dilapidated that it could not furnish money counters.

Mr. Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, said there was no decrepitude in the civil service commission. This request of the Secretary was due to his desire to control the appointments. Mr. Allen arraigned the civil service system. It would in time turn over our Government service to a lot of "cigarette smoking dudes." The Senator said the two frauds of the public service were the civil service commission and the inter-State commerce commission.

Mr. Wolcott interjected a brief but somewhat sensational speech. He said the real menace to the country was the power of patronage lodged with the executive, and which had never before been used to such an extreme as under the present administration. A free coinage bill would have passed through the last House of Representatives had not the power of patronage been brought to bear by the administration, especially the patronage controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury. Colorado is to-day flooded with appointments, many of them unfit ones, made by the Secretary of the Treasury for Congressmen who had "ratted" on the silver bill. Thus constituencies had been debauched. The best service that could be performed would be to deprive the President and his cabinet officers from the entire power of patronage, so that no longer Senators and Representatives would hang around the White house and cabinet offices begging for morsels of patronage.

At this point the Senate adjourned.

WITH PLEASURE.

Salisbury's Reply to Bayard for England's Venezuela Case.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times this morning publishes the correspondence in the Venezuelan case following Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury. February 3 Ambassador Bayard sent a note to the premier making known the Venezuelan commission's desire for the evidence sustaining the British claim.

Lord Salisbury replied as follows, under date of February 7:

Your Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of the 3d inst. Information which is at the command of Her Majesty's government upon any subject of inquiry that is occupying the government of the United States will readily be put at the disposal of the President. Her Majesty's government is at present collecting the documents which refer to the boundary questions that for some years have been discussed between England and Venezuela, in order that they may be presented to Parliament as soon as the collection is complete and ready for the press. Her Majesty's government will have great pleasure in forwarding advance copies. Your Excellency.

Radicals Will Support Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Radical party of the House of Commons it was decided to support the general principle of arbitration in any differences arising between Great Britain and the United States.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.			
Butter—Creamery separator	18	@	18½
Butter—Fair to good country	13	@	14
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@	11
Chickens—Dressed, per lb	6	@	7½
Ducks—Per lb	9	@	10
Turkeys—Per lb	11	@	12
Geese—Per lb	6	@	7
Lemons—Choice Messinas	3 50	@	4 75
Oranges—Per box	2 50	@	3 25
Honey—Fancy white, per lb	13	@	14
Apples—Per bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes—Per bu	35	@	40
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bu	1 40	@	1 50
Cranberries—Cape Cod, pr. bbl	8 50	@	8 75
Hay—Upland, per ton	6 50	@	7 00
Onions—Per bu	35	@	40
Broom Corn—Green, per lb	2	@	2½
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 75	@	3 90
Hogs—Heavy Weights	3 80	@	3 95
Beeves—Stockers and feeders	2 65	@	3 55
Beef—Steers	3 00	@	3 80
Bulls	2 05	@	2 15
Stags	2 55	@	3 00
Calves	2 45	@	3 25
Oxen	2 25	@	2 50
Cows	1 00	@	3 25
Heifers	2 45	@	3 30
Westerns	1 75	@	3 00
Sheep—Lambs	3 75	@	4 25
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—No. 2, spring	63	@	65½
Corn—Per bu	27⅞	@	27¾
Oats—Per bu	19	@	19½
Pork	9 87	@	10 00
Lard	5 42	@	5 45
Cattle—Stockers and Feeders	2 60	@	3 80
Hogs—Averages	4 10	@	4 15
Sheep—Lambs	3 60	@	4 70
Sheep—Westerns	3 10	@	3 50
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2, red winter	73	@	73½
Corn—No. 2	36	@	36½
Oats—No. 2	25	@	25½
Pork	10 50	@	10 75
Lard	5 72½	@	5 80
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash	71	@	72
Corn—Per bu	25½	@	25⅝
Oats—Per bu	19	@	19¼
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 80	@	4 10
Cattle—Native steers	3 25	@	4 65
Sheep—Natives	2 75	@	3 60
Lambs	3 20	@	4 50
KANSAS CITY.			
Wheat—No. 2 hard	65	@	65½
Corn—No. 2	23½	@	23
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 60	@	3 70
Hogs—Mixed Packers	3 70	@	3 85
Sheep—Lambs	3 25	@	4 40

A Famous Jockey Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—The famous colored jocky, Isaac Murphy, died of pneumonia this morning, at his home here. Murphy was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and had ridden to victory the most famous horses in America. He was 35 years old and left a wife in possession of about $100,000.

Arkansas City, Kan., a Dry Town.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 13.—County Attorney Fink yesterday succeeded in closing all the joints in this city and says they will not be allowed to reopen.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

SEASONABLE READING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Some Points on Hairdressing—Reviving the Styles of 1830 — The Value of a Mother's Advice—Some Notes of the Modes.

THERE is now only one imperative rule of hairdressing, and that is that it must be becoming. There is no longer any excuse for the woman who pugs her hair in the back and puffs it in a forward hunch in front, but she can choose her own style of picturesqueness. If her face lends itself to the sweet austerity of straight locks brushed down over the temples she may wear it without a ripple or a wave, and the locks may pass discreetly back of the pretty ears, too. Of course, only the madonna sort of girl—a wan, sad beauty—should do this, but if it suits her, and she does it, she is in style. The woman with a baby face may comb away her locks from a central parting, hold down their pretty rioting by a pair of love knots of bright ribbon, with, perhaps, a rose tucked in at one knot, and then the fluffy curls can escape over the ears. At the back the hair may be softly coiled, with pretty escaping curls to lie on the shoulder. So it goes through the whole list of types of faces, each sort having its permissible coiffure.

Side combs are still in favor, and are useful articles, since they assist in adjusting the hair, while the long, gleaming line of the comb's back emphasizes the curves of the head and gives a classic effect to the profile that is desirable with the modern costume. Side combs are at their best when worn with tiny hats and bonnets, but they are tucked beneath even such large and showy hats as the one pictured here. The gist of the matter is that if a woman has a handsome pair of combs she can be trusted to display them at every opportunity. While they are worn with such hats as this one, they add very little to its general effect, because the hat itself is so big and elaborate. It is made of violet felt, with a wide brim and a moderately low crown, which is encircled by a ruffle of violet satin, headed with a narrow lace frill at the top, banded with narrow black satin ribbon in the center. In back a spreading black bow, with double loops, sets up against the crown, and on either side are aigrettes of fine black feathers. Then a jabot of lace falls over the brim on the right side. This hat may be faced with violet velvet if desired.—Florette in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Reviving a Style of 1830.

For those women who only occasionally don an elaborate house gown

but who always, nevertheless, look as fresh and pretty as can be, there are no end of lovely new models, combining the prettiest of new effects. Among them is one especially apt; so dainty and womanly and quite elaborate enough for any small home gathering. The material is the softest of pretty wools, in the warmest and cheerliest of clear rose colors. It has a separate skirt, just like a street gown, cut to hang in a soft mass of flutes at the sides and back and gracefully drawn over the hips. The bodice is full and round, with a broad box plait directly down the middle of the front, set all along the edge with small, round, jet buttons. A deep girdle of beautifully cut jet, fastened in front under a deep buckle of jet. The sleeves are delightfully quaint and enough to decide any woman at once in its favor. They are after the 1830 mode, shirred closely to the shoulders and then flaring out sharply at the elbow. A dainty stock collar of rose velvet has two big stiff loops directly under the ears. There are smart little boots of bright patent leather, with jetted toes, to be worn with it, completing a fascinating tout ensemble.

Then there is the dainty wool frock of soft, dreamy blue, the sort that deepens the color of the eyes. It is cut en princesse, falling in a lot of deep box plaits from a tiny circular yoke, braided richly with black silk and tiny gold braid, in arabesques. Over the drooping, puffed sleeves are flyaway revers of the braided stuff, with a full ruching of soft chiffon on the edges. A Catherine De Medici collar, also braided, is a smart adjunct and gives a wonderful amount of chic to the rig. An entire gown of black, made from the fresh portions of a worn silk gown, with a lot of black crepe de chine frills and narrow bands of ermine, is exceedingly becoming to a blonde beauty.

Value of a Mother's Advice.

Deliver us from the smart young miss who considers her knowledge of life, its ways and its wickedness far ahead of anything that her mother can tell and who, with a little exasperating, all-wise look, shrugs her shoulders and declares that "Mother has such old-fashioned ideas." Every woman living can undoubtedly look back upon some period of her existence when she felt that she knew it all. This time is generally from 14 to 18, and if she manages to weather that period with no greater mishap befalling her than a great blow to her self-esteem she is doing well, for experience many times is bought at a much higher price, and the girl realizes when too late that though mother's advice was old-fashioned it was sound and based on a knowledge of the world, the ways of which do not materially change from generation to generation.

Girls, listen to your mothers; they are your wisest teachers, your best counselors. E'en though you have received a college education, and the dear one who in all probability has denied herself to give it to you has never gone beyond the third reader, you can rest assured that it is not book learning that will keep your feet away from many pitfalls that she can warn you from in tender, loving fashion that you would do well to heed. The girl who feels herself superior to her mother in education and who shows to the world at large her contempt for a lack that only her superior good fortune prevented her from possessing, is a figure that we are happy to say is not met with often; yet it does exist, and whenever we see a self-complacent young woman openly correcting her mother we feel like giving her a good shaking and telling her that the plain-spoken, ungrammatical and possibly unrefined woman who has never had her advantages is in reality wiser than she will ever be, and that to impress outsiders a little more consideration is necessary. No matter how your mothers may speak, their hearts are in the right place; if their attire is old-fashioned and their manners not up to the frills of a nineteenth century standard, they have had experience of more value than all the schooling and extra accomplishments that you may think of such shining excellence. Heed your mothers—you will never regret it.

A PARISIAN CONFECTION.

Notes of All Sorts.

An excellent and simple remedy for a sprain is made by mixing the well-beaten whites of six eggs and a half cupful of table salt together. Apply between thin muslin cloths.

Small pieces of toilet soap which are too little to be used may be utilized. Make a bag of Turkish toweling about seven inches square and put into it all the small pieces of soap. When it is three-quarters filled sew up the end and use the bag as if it were a cake of soap.