#### WITHOUT A COMPASS.

A Drifting Sea Yarn Spun by a Yachtsman.

(Copyright, 1995, by W. J. Henderson.) "Where are you two boys bound?" asked out of it now, boys, I cried, but if freshens up much more we shall have to Captain Mole as he came striding down the

"Oh, we're just going to cruise around for a little while," replied Carter Jones, who was casting the stops of the mainsail. "Where's your boat compass?" asked the

Why, we don't need one," replied Frank "we aren't going out of sight of

"Well, boys," said the captain, "let me give you a piece of advice. Never go outside of a narrow river without a chart, a compass and a lead line in your boat. Here are you two youngsters going out on the ocean in an open jib and mainsail yacht without a blessed thing to show you which way you are going. Suppose you get caught

Then we'd turn around and sail straight back," said Carter.
"Sail straight? How would you tell

"Sail straight? How would you tell whether you were sailing straight?"
"By the direction of the wind," answered Frank, a little less confident.
"Suppose the wind should gradually change," remarked the captain, and then the two boys began to look very thoughtful.
"I am an old sailor," said the captain, and the captain, but a captain, and the captain, but a captain, boys are pre-

"and I wouldn't do what you boys are pre-paring to do. If you'll go up to my house, Carrier, and get my hoat compass I'll go out salling with you an't tell you of an experience I had in a yacht race when I was a Carter needed no orging, but went running

to the captain's house and speedily returned with the compass. Captain Mole seated himself in the boat and left her management to the boys. As soon as the craft had doubled the point that marked the entrance to the bay and was on her way out to sea the old seaman showed the boys how to lay a course from the entrance so that if



LIKE A WHITE WITCH.

caught in a fog they could come about and steer back to it. The weather was so beautiful that it seemed almost absurd to the boys to take precautions. 'Eternal vigilance," said Captain Mole, "is the price of safety at sea.

Then he settled himself in a comfortable position and began his story.
"I owned a smart jib and mainsail yacht "I owned a smart jib and mainsail yacht called the Dorothy when I was 16 years of age, and I believe she could beat anything presently Phil Davis turned around and knelt age, and I believe she could beat anything of her inches on the Maine coast. So when the young med in our neighborhood organized a yacht club and announced a regatta with silver cups as prizes I very promptly entered the Dorothy in her class. When the day of the race arrived I had her in perfect condition for speed and had three friends to help the morning. It was dead calm and the heat me to yellow. I received from tion for speed and har the region of the regular committee a set of printed regulations concerning the course, which was a will never know the pangs of thirst. Phil lations concerning the course, which was a lations concerning the course, which was a triangle with five miles to each leg. The directions gave the courses, but I did not pay any attention to them because I knew I could see the steam yacht that was to be take bet even five miles away. I thought Brown uttered a wild scream." stake boat even five miles away. I though of nothing except the speel of my boat, and I was morally certain that I should drink water out of that silver cup the next day.

to be for any drink at all—but I'm running ahead of my reckoning." "It was" a sultry, damp morning with a light southeasterly wind when we got under way and stood out to the starting line. A light wind just suited the Dorothy and she went through the water like a white witch. I had no boat compass, and thereby hangs this tale. I ought to have known that a However, I learned it that day so that I never forgot it. The preparatory signal was given at 9:30 a. m. and I manuvered my boat so as to get an excellent position. At 9:40 the starting signal was given. The first leg of the course was five miles to windward and I sent the Dorothy over the lines first with her lee rail just level with the water and a fountain of silver spray shooting from her sharp stem. She was on the starboard tack and to my great delight and pride she began steadily to draw away from her near- diver's position.

est competitors. "Suddenly I discovered that a heavy bank of fog was drifting in from the southeast. At the same time the wind became lighter. I began to be anxious lest we should fail to reach the stake boat at the first turn before the fog overtook us. And that was exactly what happened. In half an hour we were



surrounded by a dense white mist and the wind died out. We lay tossing helplessly on the long glassy swells. I was uneasy, yet not alarmed, for I believed the steam yacht would cruise around after us and tow yacht would cruise around after us and tow
us in. I learned afterward that she did make
every effort to find us. Unknown to ourselves we were drifting away to the southward on the coastwise current. About two
hours later a light breeze sprang up and I
foolishly supposing that it was 'he vame
old southeasterly wind, put the Dorothy before it, expecting by that process to return
to the spot from which I had started. If I
had only known that every minute I are had only known that every minute I was going with my three friends fur her and further out to sea, I should have been ter-Gradually the wind increased in strength and in the course of an hour it was

| brisk enough to set the fog swirling around

take in a reef."
"'Don't let us reef until the others do, exclaimed Phil Davis. "Wait till we see the others first," said George Brown, who was more cautious. "The sun now peered through the fog and

presently the writhing masses of gray vapor went floating away to leeward. Hoya, I do not think any words could describe the feelings that came into my heart when I was able to see around me. We were a good ten miles out to sea, driving further and further out before a freshening off-shore wind.
The rocky coast line had faded into a dim.
purplish cloud that looked to be leagues and
leagues away, while up to windward the
sea had a hard, steel-gray appearance and the waves that raced down upon us were sharp, green-edged and tufted with boiling

'We've been lost in the fog,' I said. and sailing just the wrong way," declared George.

"'All because the wind changed,' said Harry Harkness. "Well, the thing to do now is to get back, said I, 'so haul aft the mainsheet and let us bring her on the wind. It'll be a long

beat up.'
"But the moment we brought the boat on
the wind we found that the breeze was altogether too strong for her under so much canvas. She took a knock-down that puried her lee rail till the water came into the cockpit and sent our hearts into cor mouths. was only by letting go the jibsheet in a hurry and luffing hard up that we saved her him up with one arm and swim with the Then we set to work to other. from capsizing.

put in a reef right away.
"Better put in two, said George Brown, who, as I told you, was always more

We accepted his suggestion and put in two reefs, but in half an hour we found that our little craft could not carry even that much canvas. She plunged wildly over the growing sens, and every time she went down into a hollow great masses of hissing green water and smoke-like spray whirled across her bows, while her mast bent and swayed till we thought it would go over-Boys, we were thoroughly frightened. lead colored clouds were rising frobehind the windward horizon and the wind ning in fierce gusts that tore the tops steep seas and sent them driving horizontally down to leeward in sheets of milky spoon-drift. We turned to and got the jib in and close reefed the mainsail. But still we found that the weather was too heavy for the Dorothy. The seas would force her lead off and then the water would sweep over her decks, drenching us to the skin and filling the cockpit so that only the most desperate bailing kept us affoat. At length it occurred to me to make a drag for her. I got the jib and two cars that were aboard and lashed them together. Thent on a small tin pail. I made the thing fast to the long anchor rope forward and hove it overboard. It brought the boat's head to the seas and she rode more comfortably and more safely. Next we furied the mainsail and lashed the boom so that it could not jump about. And now there was nothing more for us to do but to sit and watch that dim, purplish cloud of land slip slowly but steadily down behind the horizon; for we were swiftly driving out to sea before the nor wester. I could have put my head in my hands and cried, but I felt it to be my duty to keep up my courage for the sake of the others.

But when night came on and found us four boys tossing helplessly out of sight of land in an open boat, we all sat down on the

Sure enough there was a steamship not more than two miles away, heading directly toward us. George caught up his white facket and waved it wildly. Presently the steamer blew three or four short blasts with her whistle. Then we knew that we were saved. They took us into Portland, where an acquaintance of George's father sent us home.

And that was one experience from going out in an open yacht without a compass."
"I'll never go without one again," said Frank and Carter in one breath.

DIVING AND LIFE SAVING.

Rules for Swimming, Life Saving and Resuscitation.

The easiest and quickest way of learning to dive is to stand on the side of the bank or bath and stooping down until the bady is bent nearly double, glide or gradually tumble into the water, the arms being thrown out enclosing the head, as in the regular

The whole secret of making a dive at the first attempt is to have plenty of confidence, Beginners, as a rule, are so nervous that they start to make a dive, but change their mind before reaching the water and turn it into an awkward tumble. It has often been found a good plan for

two persons to hold a towel out in front of the diver to show him how high he must throw his legs in order to make a clean A boy need not be a good swimmer to be

come an expert diver. A small amount of practice will soon enable him to dive from a considerable height, enter the water gracefully, and emerge unexhausted.

There are two difficulties to be overcome in this pastime, the shock to the tympanum

by the contact with the water, and the force ing of water up the nostrils. They may be remedied by putting cotton in the ear or up the nostrils. But this is very unpleasthe nostrils. ant and the best advice to a boy who is af-fected in either of these ways is to refrain from diving altogether. SOME WISE PRECAUTIONS.

Diving is practiced as a matter of useful ness, as a recreation, and in many parts of the world as a means of livelihood. often necessary to stay under water for a long time, and some professional swimmers have remained under for nearly three minutes, merely for the purpose of making a

It is a dangerous and foolhardy feat, however, and no boy should practice it. He will find plenty of sport in the other pastimes of high and low diving, plunging, headers, skimming plunge and "flippers.

The low dive is about three feet from the surface. With the hands over the head take a deep inspiration, and in leaving the solid surface throw the feet above the level of the head. In entering the water turn the hands upward and you come to the surface. The prettiest high dive is made when you spring far out, the body almost on a horizontal level, and allow the head and arms to decline toward the water. In making a very high dive the performer changes the position of his body by giving a peculiar quirk to his legs, which has the effect of shooting him into the water head first. Headers are taken by running and jump-ing off a spring board. The body is straight-ened out as in the high dive and there is out little splash on entering the water. Diving feet first and the sitting jump, with

hands clasped over knees, are also some Flippers are single or double somersaults nade backward or forward from a board

of solid surface.

The plunge differs from the dive in that the former is made head first from a firm take-off, the body being entirely free from spring. You simply plunge into the water spring. and rise to the surface by the guiding of the hands, which are held out in front as in a dive. While in the water the body is per fectly motionless. Good plungers can glide seventy-five feet in this way with little difficulty.

RULES FOR LIFE SAVING. Diving is absolutely essential in life saving,

it being necessary frequently to dive for a drowning person. It is also essential to know just how to approach and grip drowning person and how to release onese from their oft-times fatal clutch. The follow ing method is near about that adopted by the life saving services of England and the United States. Experience has proved it to be most effective and it is to be regretted that the directions are not more generally known. Briefly they are as follows: If held by the wrists take a deep breath

and turn both arms simultaneously against the drowning person's thumbs, outward, and attempt to bring your arms at right angles b your own body. This will dislocate his humbs and compel him to let go. It clutched around the neck bring the knees between the two bodies, placing them against the lower part of your opponent's chest Then give a quick and sudden push, straight ening out your legs at the same time and throw the whole weight of your body backward. This will press the air out of his chest, as well as push him off, no matter

how tightly he may be holding.
If clutched around the body and arms ean well over your opponent and throw one trm in an upward direction at right angles to the body or draw one arm up between your body and his. Then with thumb and forefinger catch his nose and pinch the nos-trils close, at the same time placing the paim of the hand on his chin and push outwards. This will cause him to open his mouth for breathing purposes and he being under he will swallow water. Choking et sues and not only is the rescuer let go, but the other is left so helpless that he is completely under control. clutched high around the body and arms, Ican well over and turn one arm in an

will free the arm. You then proceed as in the other case. About the easiest way of towing a person of shore is to grasp him by the clothes or cluding the tent steelf (168 feet by nder the arm and swim on your back with i fast side stroke.

If you swim better with the broad stroke,

outward and upward direction, which mov-

RESUSCITATING A VICTIM

When you get him to shore rip the clothing away from the waist and give a stinging slap upon the pit of the stomach. If this fails to arouse the patient, turn him upon his face, raise the pit of the stomach the back of the stomach and chest until the fluid ceases to flow from the mouth. Then turn him upon his back, raising the lower part of the breastbone higher than the res f the body and proceed to work up respira ribs, throwing your whole weight forward and then removing it to imitate breathing. About five times a minute at first and gradually increasing the number. Respira ion may be hastened by movement of the rms. When breathing returns dash a little cold water violently in the face, wrap the patient up in hot blankets and give him small doses of brandy at short intervals. If the limbs are cold apply friction. Things tavoid are delay, crowding around the patient hurried or trregular motions, an overheated room and giving up the work of resuscitation

#### PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher-If sixty men work sixty days at 60 cents a day, what do they get? Boy-Get mad 'nough to strike, I guess. Teacher-You remember I told you domes tic animals are those that live with man. Give me a familiar example of a domestic animal. Precocious Boy—A woman.

"Johnny, you shouldn't strike your little brother." "Aw, why shouldn't I?" "Be cause you are the larger." "Aw, that's jis w'y I am poundin' im!" ( "Guy, do be quiet," said mamma; "you are so noisy." "I'm obliged to make a noise, mamma; somebody might take me for

"Aw, that's jist

Johnny-I found 50 cents this morning Mamma-What did you do with it? "Ji Watts was with me, and I gave half to him." "What made you do that?" Johnny—You see, neither of us licked, "Mamma?" "Well?" "You licked me last week for whaling Jimmie Watts and papa licked me yesterday 'cause Johnny Phelps walloped me." "Well?" "I'm wondering walloped me." "Well?" "I'm wonderin

Ethel (in a superior tone)—Why, I suppose he looked at the elephant, and he said, "I think you look just like an elephant, and I guess I'll call you—elephant." That's the way he did it.

### SUMMERTIME SONGS.

CL'AR DE WAY. Oh, de chicken scratch, en scratch, wiratch
Whola de rooster crow fer day;
Moonlight in de melon patch—
Chillun, cl'ar de Wayl

Chillun, cl'ar de way. Chillun, cl'ar de way. De melon ripe. With a milky stripe— Oh, chillun, cl'ar de way!

Oh, de brown hawk fly 'twell he tech de sky, En de pigeon coo en pray; De melon grow whar de fence run high— Chillun, cl'ar de way!

Chillun, cl'ar de way, Chillun, cl'ar de way, I almos' dead Fo, de melon red— Chillun, cl'ar de way! SODA COLLARS.

New York Truth. Dead is the winter bleak and drear; Now is the festive season here, When winds are soft and stars are bright And moonbeams shed their silver light O'er sparkling waters rippling low, As past the gaunt black rocks they flow.

When the song birds to Aurora pay Their homage sweet at break of day, When nature dons her richest garb, And Cupid sends his poisoned barb, With swifter flight and surer alm, In search of all-too-willing game.

And now the druggist's junior clerk, in robes of white gets in his work On us, who at his cool pagoda Blow off our girls to ice cream soda.

Kansas City Journal. Kansas City Journal.

They stood on the bridge at twilight,
While the moon looked down from above
The breezes blew soft and balmy—
'Twas a time for sighs and love.
They silently gazed on the water,
And thought of the things held dear;
She longed for some ice cream and soda,
He yearned for a glass of beer. IN HOPES.

each must bear his own burden or stand forth conspicuous as a laggard. When Mr. Kohl first took charge of a cook tent the limit of its capacity was believed to be the faeding of 200 persons. Now they feed 1,000 without the slightest difficulty. Mr. Kohl, with his partner, Mr. Klein, assumes all the financial risks in feeding the circus people, charging them at the rate of 20 cents per head permeal and settling all bills daily. A new account is opened every morning and closed every night. A system of meal tickets has been introduced for convenience and for a check on the number of those fed, as before this was adopted the workmen would snug-Detroit Free Press.

She stuffed me full of more than I can tell—High art, Greek, Kant, the secrets of the sky; fondly hoped that somewhat near as well The knowing maid could learn to stuff a

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS. When you pull a Georgia melon you must know where you are at.

An' look how your knife is going in;
Put one half on this side o' you, the other half on that.

An 'then, you get between' em and—be-

about was the provining of the best mean the market instead of using a cheaper quality. He found this an economy instead of an expense, as previously the hungry workmen had been accusiomed to throw under the table a tough steak or other mean that did not please them and call for a fresh the province was obliged to serve gin!
Oh, they're mighty, mighty fillin', with their flamin' hearts o' red,
Like the reddest o' the roses in the south:
When cotton's down to nothin', take the place o' meat an' bread—
Make the white man an' the nigger smack order, which the caterer was obliged to serve according to contrast. By giving the men the best meat it was found that the saving in waste more than made up for the in-creased price per pound. Another result was that while a few years ago only the workingmen of a circus, took their meals in a cook tent, the higher-priced people, going to hotels, now everybody, including the managers of the show, are willing and glad to eat on the grounds.

MORALIZING. MORALIZING.
Pittsburg Chronicle.

A touch of summer's in the air,
And sunlight flashes everywhere;
A butterfly goes fluttering by,
The plumber looks, and heaves a sigh;
The June bug bumps against a pane,
The frog resumes his sad refrain—
And this, at last, is the time when
That tired feeling comes again.

INCURABLE. New York Recorder.

New York Recorder.

When prophets say "'Twill rain today,"
Right gayly smiles the sun;
And when blue sky they prophesy,
The rain pours down like fun.
Then do the prophets hush their say?
Not much! They are not built that way!

The largest tomb in the world is the pyramid of Cheops, which is 461 feet high and covers thirteen acres.

HEY, RUBE, HERE'S FODDER!

A Restaurant on Whre's That Fe:ds 700 Persons Tores Times a Day.

THE CIRCUS COOK AND HIS TENT

Stationary for a Day, He Folds His Tent at Night and Quiedy Steals Away-All Tastes and Appetites to satisfy.

(Copyright, 1895, by 28, 8; McClure, Limited.) One of the most amazing features of the circus in these days is the cook tent, where 700 people sit down to three meals daily and enjoy food as well cooked, of as good quality and as promptly served as at any ordinary hotel. At 6 c'clock each morning of the circus season the sixty-five waiters and amployes of the cook tent are ready to serve nearly 1,000 people with three kinds of meat—usually steaks, shops and bacon—along with hot rolls, wheat cakes, coffee and genuine, rich cream. It seems incredible that this very satisfactory meal has been made on what was two hours before a bare field and that three hours before the twelve long tables, the sixteen-foot range, the 6,000 dishes, the huge urns for tea and coffee the dishes, the huge urns for tea and coffee, the breffer five feet by two, on which fifty steaks can be cooked in two ninutes-all the utensils for cooking and eating, in short, infeet), were securely packed in boxes and wagons on a train two miles distant. Hereturn over on your fac: and let the drowning one lie on his back and put his arms about your neck. Or if you are very strong hold SGUD.

Scotch Mutton Broth, FISH. Kennebee Salmon, Lake Trent.

Irish Stew.
ISraised Beef.
Potatoes.
Boiled Leg of Multon.
ROASTS. Small Onions, Smoked Shoulder, Cabbage, Onion Sauce. Prime Rib Roast.

Spring Duck. Current Je Leg of Veal. Roast Ham. VEGETABLES, Brown Potators Cabbage. Stuffed Breast of Veal. Brown Polatoes.
Potted Pork Loin. Cabbage.
DISSERT.
Metropolitan Pudding, Hard Sauce.
Coffee.

trance are drawn up four other tables, ac-commodating fifty persons each, where the acrobats, clowns, dime museum freaks, mu-

HOW THE COOK TENT IS MANAGED.

The head of probably the largest of all circus cock tents is a pleasant-faced young German named Kohl, who has been with the circus for eleven years, and, by his own energy and abilities, has raised himself from the po-

and abilities, has raised himself from the po-sition of a common dish washer at \$2 a week. There are many such instances in the circus, for in no other organization does a man find his right level more certainly than in this most severe of all communities, where each must bear his own burden or stand forth constiguous as a largeard. When Me

this was adopted the workmen would snug-gle in a dozen or so of their friends without detection and that number of meals would be

furnished without payment.
One of the first changes Mr. Kohl brought about was the providing of the best meat in

A RESTAURANT FOR ALL NATIONS. Dinner is served at 11:30 so as to be over

in time for the afternoon performance and the last meal of the day, the supper, begins

at 3:30, when the Orientals are summoned

general word for eating, although the Arabs

menagerie tent for chou chou, their

st large city.

difficult task before them. Imagine an un-lettered Irish waiter, acustomed to shouting out "ham and eggs," "pork and beans," etc., having to take an order from a Nepaulese warrior hungry for Kana stew; or from an warrior hungry for Kana stew; or from an Algerian dancing girl desiring kous-kous; an Australian boomerang thrower eager for fried basel; a Kling young lady with a ring in her nose in a hurry for a plate of underdesse iumboo; or a Cingalese maiden with a bath towel around her loins, who sighs for gambe. These are a few of the words used by these curious people as an equivalent for beef, mutton, onions, rice, etc., and it is important that the waiters in the cook tent understand what they mean. understand what they mean.

WHAT THE ORIENTALS EAT.

Nor is that by any means the least of their

troubles, for they must know exactly what each of these heathen groupes will or will not eat. None of them, for instance, except a Malay girl with finger nails very long on one hand and very short on the other and a renegade dervish will eat pork, which they call babee, prenouncing the word with scornful tone and gesture. "Babse no good," they will all tell you. And the Nepaulese and Klings extend their aversion to all kinds of most except mutton, and will tell you in as the Sinks simply refused to taste of the dishes put before them, preferring to starve rather than to be false to their creed. Annoved and worried, one circus proprietor un-dertook to argue the question; but the spokesman for the Sihks, a learned man, so it was said, and a philosopher in his own country, promptly took up the challenge and put the question fairly, if pious Amer-teans would in cold blood make a meal upon their ancestors. Not sesing the connection, the proprietor said "no," whereupon the logical minded Sihk smiled and pointing to platters of beef and ham said: "Those are HOW THE SHIKS LIVE TO THEMSELVES After this adroit application of the prin ciple of the transmigration of souls, the Sinks were given their own way and allowed to have a separate eating tent, where one would doubtless see many curious things could be peep through the closely-drawn canvas. But even such curious intrusion seen ceased; for it was found that if so much as the shadow of a Christian fell upon the meal prepared by these strange people they would throw every particle of it away and begin the strange people they would be considered to the beginning. It was discov-Potted Pork Loin.

DESSERT.

Metropolitan Pudding. Hard Sauce.

MANY AND VERY STRONG APPETITES

TO SATISFY.

Four tables, each sixty feet long, accomfree long accomfree long accomfree forks or knives for exting, but only
free long accomfree long accommodated the canvas men, railroad men, their hands, managing the food very grooms, drivers, elephant men, animal men, daintily with their long, brown fingers, as wardrobe men, ringstock men, blacksmiths, barnessmakers, wagon greasers, carpenters, of carpet spread in the center. Chicken they who are the laborers of the circus and would eat, killing the fowl by cutting its

for them whatever dishes or articles of food they desire, it is evident that the waiters and managers of the cook tent have here a difficult task before them. Imagine an understand the disherment of the cook tent have here a difficult task before them. Imagine an understand the disherment of the day begins at \$30 p. cotton umbrella which she carries always regardless of the weather. It is a remarkable fact that one of the first investments made by these people in America is to buy an umbrella, which seems to excite their admiraon more than anything else in our western civilization. These precious umbrellas they keep with them always, even when they Never was umbrella called upon to such strange service as in giving dignity o a brown-skinned bare-headed Sikh damsel with eight rings in each ear and three in her nose and a dozen yards of cotton cloth wound round her by way of costume. THE "FREAKS" AT THEIR EVENING

MEAL

And now an equally strange scene is being enacted at the opposite side of the cook tent, where the company of "freaks" from the side show are beginning their evening meal, for they never eat until the Congress of Na-tions has finished. Here comes the bearded lady, with a yellow covered novel in her hand and some fine diamonds on her fingers. She is quite an intelligent person and interesting to talk to after you have grown accustomed to the long silken hair that covers her face. Next Jo-Jo comes in wearing a black vell all around his head to guard his against unwelcome remarks from cutsiders, for he is the ugly dog-faced boy, unpleasant to look upon. Removing his veil Jo-Jo takes his seat next to the man who has no arms, who is evidently hungry and is feeding himself rapidly and dexterously with his bare feet, lifted easily above the table, has become natural to him from long habit. Strange to see him reach for the sait and pepper, sprinkle them on his meat and then taking knife and fork between his toes, go n with his meal serenely. A little farther lown the line sits the snake charmer munching green corn and carrying on an animated conversation with Laloo, he who bears two bodies in one, his own and that of a little sister, whose head was left by some strange fate inside his breast, her body hanging out. Thin there is the human ape, with body of huge strength and low receding forward. tuge strength and low, receding ferehead There are also the midgets, poor little men, carried in and out by their manager, who never leaves them. Midgets are a little out of tyle, now, so Mr. Hagar, the manager of he side show tells me. The public is weary It is enough to discourage an ordinary clerk or bookkeeper at \$15 or \$20 a week with being a normal, well formed man to learn hat this poor wretch, Jo-Jo, draws \$90 a merely standing in the circle of tics, while Lalco, with his velvet lothes and languld air, is paid \$275 a week

m, the Orientals eating first. By 5 o'clock their tables are gone. By 5:30 the three rows of tables for the circus laborers are gone. The dishes are all packed, the boards and boxes loaded on the wagons. At 6 o'clock the "freaks" are still eating, but the rest of the big tent shows only bare ground. By 6:45 everything is packed and loaded, even the tent has disappeared, and the three cook tent wagens, weighing six or eight tons each, stand wailing the six-horse teams that will presently haul them away to the circus train. Thus is a great restaurant packed away in boxes every twenty-four hours. CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

For ten years Louis Ghann, aged 80, has been living the life of a hermit among the marshes of South Wilmington, Del. In his dilapidated but he stored all his possessions, which he prized highly. Some of his collections were valuable. One morning recently his den caught fire and was burned to the ground. The old man made a frantic effort to save some of his things, but the flames devoured everything in sight.

# KIRK'S

GREAT SUCCESS

Lies in the Fact That His Great and Well Known Washing Compound Does Just What Is Claimed for It.

RAIN WATER MAKER

is In Every Household, as It has Become a Necessity to Everybody.

Rain Water Maker is an article that will not only soften the hardest of waters, but it will also hold colors from running in printed goods; it prevents of them, as it is of giants and fat women.
What is wanted now are "freaks," and for these the management will pay generously.

For cleaning the printing goods, it prevents bluing from currently in the hard water.

For cleaning the kitchen utensils it has no equal, as very little, if any, soap is required.

Rain Water Maker is a most essential requisite for the bath and tollet. All grocers keep Rain Water Makers ask them for it and be convinced.



the author to mean when he says riches and poverty are merely relative? Tommy—I guess he mans that some has rich relatives and some has poor ones.

Harper's Bazar: Ethel (aged 4)—Did you know Adam named all the animals? Frances (aged 3)—Did he name the elephant? Ethel—Of course he did. Frances (after a wondering pause)—How did he name the elephant? Ethel (in a superior tone)—Why, I suppose whose appetites are enormous. Each of these throat, and then skinning it and stewing it

THE CIRCUS KITCHEN.

And this os only one section of the cook tent, for on the other side of the main en-THE ORIENTAL LOVE OF PEPPER All the East Indians in the circus eat quantities of red pepper, although neve-touching the black variety. They even go se far as to sprinkle red pepper on vegetables sicians, tight-rope performers, jugglers and other celebrities are busy with knives and forks. Parallel with these tables in the farfruit and bread. A favorite delicacy of theirs is prepared by hollowing cut the core of an apple, stuffing the interior with red pepper. ther corner are two others, where the Con-gress of Natious in national costumes, the Arabs, Nepaulere, Klings, Dahonteans, East and covering the opening with the piece or iginally cut out. It is a fact that the Con gress of Nations, at their two tables, require Arabs, Nepauler, Indians, Javanese and a score of others from all parts of Asia and Africa, men, women and children, are eating in their own peculiar at each meal half a dozen saucers heaped with red pepper, which they take on their plates by the spoonful as we take sugar. children, are eating in their way, which is saying much.

Facing the main entrance ten cooks are busy behind a well-built wooden counter carving meats, serving vegetables and in other ways supplying the forty watters who, with the orthodox white aprons. Very few of the Orientals will touch pa-tatoes, but they will all eat large quantities of rice, which must be cooked in a certain way in order to satisfy them, not in a mushy other ways supplying the forty waiters who, with the orthodox white apronshurry back and forth, serving the hungry crowd, and doing it so quickly and with a little confusion that the meal is finished and the tent cleared within an hour. In that time 500 pounds of the best meat have been cooked and served and about 2,000 cups of coffee have been emptied. Throughout the season the employes of a large circus consume every day an average of 1,800 pounds of meat, 500 pounds of bread, 83 pounds of coffee, 95 pounds of butter, 12 gallons of pure cream, 40 gallons of milk, and 12 bushels of potatoes. These are only the chief items, vegetables, fruits, eggs, etc., being also served in large quantities. The meats are received daily by consignment from Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston or the nearest large city. mess, but carefully steamed so that each ker-nel is perfect and separate. They are also fond of onions and want them cooked with everything. A favorite Arab dish that has to be especially prepared for some of the Ori-entals is made of shutton, rice, a pastellik maccaroni brought from Egypt, and the ine maccaroni brought from Egypt, and the inevitable red pepper. This is called "kouskous." Another dish much appreciated by
them is "goulalee," of which a steaming
potful has to be made every day for dinner
and supper. "Goulalee" is a stew of mutton, onions, cabbage, curry powder, red pepper and salt. I tried it one day myself and
found it excellent.

THE ORIENTALS AT TABLE.

Every afternoon at 4 o'clock, while the show in the big tent is at its height, all these dark-skinned people are enjoying their vari-ous dishes in their corner of the cook tent. They do not sit all together along in a line, but separated in little groups that are congenial, for it is found that there is danger of trouble between the various races, the wo-men being jeslous of each other and the men disposed to fight. "Big Dan." as the waiters called a Kling chieftan, had to be separated from "Kelly," the largest of the boomerang throwers, while a Dahomean woman chris-tened "Snuff-Box Kate" had to be placed as far as possible from the fat Esquimo woman, the grandmother of little Columbia Palmer, Thus arranged, the Oriental groups enting alone in the cook tent every afternoon preof trouble between the various races, the woalone in the cook tent every afternoon pre sents a most picturesque appearance. One of the women or men in each group has almost invariably prepared some queer native dish with her own hands, and is offering this to her friends with great pride. Mr. Kohl found it best to allow them this privi-lege, and scarcely a day passes but some of the Orientals ask for eggs, onions, mutton, chicken, or something else which, with mys terious additions of his own, he defily transforms into dishes that would puzzle a Parisian chef to analyze. These little surprises so that there is a perfect babble of talk and

A Cingalese man, with a comb in his black hair and wearing a skirt like a woman, is offering a mixture that smells of garlic to the ladies of his group, these latter having no combs in their hair. At the Arab table the women dressed in red and gold, with many beads and spangles, with white vells over their black hair and glittering orna-ments, look for all the world as if they had just stepped out of some sultan's harem, no would anyone suspect that one of them wa really an Irish girl by birth, who fell in lov some years ago with one of the Arabs, followed him to his country, learned the natives ways and language, and became to all i tents and purposes an Arab herself, so that she now speaks English with an accent. Yet so it is, and between her and the Kabyle woman on the right there exists a constant feud, which makes it necessary to keep the table between them. In this group is alse the bright-faced, lithe-limbed Mouni, th graceful Algerian dancing girl, whose move

ments are a poem. Now the meal is drawing to its close and a comely Burmese woman passes cut, slipping a piece of ice down the neck of the tally-It has been found necessary to pay special a piece of ice down the neck of the tallyattention to these natives of foreign lands on account of the differences of their tastes and ways of eating. As there are no less who rides standing in the saddle and speaks and ways of eating. As there are no less than ninety-five individuals in this congress all the languages of Europe, graceful in spite of nations, and as very few of them speak of the trousers she wears and the high black or understand English, and as they further-boots. After her comes the Esquimaux more consider themselves personages of great group, wearing home-made furs, though the importance and entitled to have prepared sun is broiling hot, and the Javanese who

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