

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Jealousy

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

It is jealousy's peculiar nature To swell small things to great, may, out of nought. To conjure much, and then to lose its reason Amid the hideous phantoms it has formed. Edward Young.

"Jealousy," some one once wisely wrote, "is said to be the offspring of love. Yet unless the parent make haste to strangle the child the child will not rest until it hath poisoned the parent."

"The heart of a man and the heart of a maid are capricious things. They meet, they love, with the confession of love there is a profession of faith. "You cannot make me jealous," one says to the other in the few intervals of the sweet silence of love-making permits for rational conversation, "because I have faith in you."

"And I in you," says the other. The days go by, their profession of faith is perhaps two weeks old. He sees her walking with Another, and Another, so captivated, always means one of his own sex.

He grows hot and cold with wrath. He does not consider that the man may have overtaken her at the last corner and will leave her at the next. He swells "small things to great," and loses all reason. It was not an accident—it was an appointment! She is false! All girls are false! He has been duped by a girl! Thus he reasons, or, rather, concludes without reasoning, and he straightway accuses her.

Her faith in their mutual profession has been so pretty, so far above all that is petty and unjust, that she is shocked and hurt. She discovers that it is not a rod she loves, but an ordinary, suspicious man.

Perhaps she is the first to be touched with green eyes. Maybe they go to a dance, and he dances with another girl too often to please her. She accuses him on the way home of loving the "other girl." He is amused at her jealousy, taking it as proof that she loves him. He is also flattered.

But whichever it is the first sees the other through green eyes this is the result: Faith has been shattered. There enters into their love an element of suspicion, and of all emotions the human heart is heir to suspicion is the hardest to overcome, and it is never killed.

"Love," says Charles Caleb Colton, "may exist without jealousy, although this is rare; but jealousy may exist without love, and this is common; for jealousy can feed on that which is bitter, no less than on that which is sweet, and is sustained by pride as often as by affection."

So I ask of the young men and young women who come to me with their tales of jealousy that they be sure of themselves. Perhaps their jealousy is not the offspring of love, but the child of pride. It hurts to see one they had claimed as their own showing marks of friendliness for another, and jealousy is aroused.

Or, more often than one ever admits, they are controlled by the same passion that led the dog in the manger to dispute possession with the calf. He did not want the hay for himself, but he didn't want any one else to have it.

Many of the authors of these letters, if honest, will confess that it is not love for the object which has aroused their jealousy, but the fear that some one else may take possession.

But whatever the sentiment at the foundation of jealousy, beware of it. To every one who is experiencing its pangs, I make this plea: Have faith.

Do not be unreasonable or unreasonably. Do not jump at conclusions. Do not reach a verdict without a fair trial. If a lover strays, an attitude of indifference, or pleased interest, will bring that lover back, where reproaches would drive away.

Give a lover the right to look at others, and all desire to look will cease. If you would have love stay, treat it well, remembering always that "unless one make haste to strangle jealousy, jealousy will poison love."

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Man Exterminates the Wild Beasts One By One



A HERD OF WILD PIGS BEING FED IN INDIA.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

If it were possible to have a motion picture summing up, say in an hour's time, the changes that the living forms inhabiting this globe have undergone since the earliest ages, the exhibition would be astonishing beyond all words.

There would first before our eyes an endless procession of strange beasts, gradually emerging from the waters and overspreading the land, and taking on the shapes rendered necessary by alteration of environment and change of the conditions of life.

There would be the first amphibians, living indifferently in water or in air, then the great reptiles of extraordinary size and ferocious appetite, next the flying dragons, birds with reptilian claws and teeth; then the huge monsters of tertiary time; and finally men with his early companions, the mammoth and the mastodon.

At every stage it would be seen that the animals fed upon one another, and that some species were thus driven into practical extinction, but until the arrival of man, there would be no evidence of the interference of any agency above the ordinary tendencies of nature.

But man, with his active brain, would be found taking a hand, on his own account, and upon a systematic plan, in the future evolution of the life of the globe. He would be seen gradually altering the character and the forms of various animals by subjecting them to his rule. Then domesticated animals would first make their appearance, and the nature of the horse, the ox and other creatures would undergo a remarkable change under his guidance.

And when the vast film had been unrolled almost to its end, man would be seen driving into extinction many animals which, but for his arrival, might have continued for ages to inhabit the earth. This would be, in many respects, the most dramatic part of the exhibition.

Even when he had no better weapons than bows and arrows, and spears and traps, man succeeded in exterminating from Europe the wild ox, the terrible aurochs. With the invention of modern guns he has carried on the slaughter until animals of the greatest interest, many of which could have been rendered harmless without being driven out of existence, have rapidly disappeared.

When we read accounts of the vast herds of buffaloes that less than a century ago roamed over the plains and hills of the far west, numbering probably millions in the aggregate, it seems impossible that a few individuals, kept in



THE RESULT OF A WILD BOAR HUNT ON THE ESTATES OF ARCHDUKE JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

menageries, and on special reservations, are all that now remain.

Lions and tigers, though still numerous in some regions, have been decimated by their human hunters, and the time is undoubtedly coming when they will almost have disappeared. There is something in the mere presence of man and his works, which seems inimical to many of the most interesting wild animals. They flee from him panic-stricken. The changes brought about in the face of nature by activities are fatal to them. They cannot alter their ways of life rapidly enough to meet the new conditions which the

presence of man imposes. The elephant, on account of its tenebrosity and its capacity for useful work, will probably long survive in certain eastern countries as a domesticated animal, but its wild life is nearly at an end. Its precious ivory tusks are nature's fatal gift to it.

The great grizzly bear has almost disappeared, and every animal clothed with a skin that can be turned into a rug or coat is remorselessly hunted down. When the animals fought one another to extinction they did it only for the sake of food. But the insatiable and ever-growing wants of man have made him a more terrible enemy, because he seeks from his victims not only food, but clothing and soft furs for himself and his mate, and elegant rugs for his floors, and horns and antlers to adorn his walls, and feathers to make gay his festive occasions.

He makes the animals that have not brains enough to match his cunning pay with their lives and the garments that nature gave them for his selfish indulgence, his luxurious tastes, and his joy in the exercise of the irresistible powers of destruction with which his superior intelligence has furnished him.

But there is one wild animal, the fear-

less boar, which has defied, with unusual success, the destructive propensities of man. In its forest fastnesses it presents a gallant picture of bold independence and sturdy self-reliance. Its superb fighting qualities may even save it from utter extinction, for, meretricious as man is, he admires a brave foe, and in India a species of boar is furnished with food in order that its numbers may be maintained. But this is only done for the sake of "sport," the sport of "pig-sticking," and the care that the animals get is the same that was given to the gladiators in ancient Rome.

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Married Women Who Work

By WINIFRED BLACK

The stenographer is cross, very cross. She thinks the world is a cruel place full of bitter injustice, and she won't speak to the woman at the next desk because she thinks that woman has no right to be at that desk at all.

"She's married," says the stenographer, "and she ought to stay at home with her husband. I wanted that place for my sister."

Did you, indeed, little stenographer, did you so? Well, sister will have to look for another place, for this stenographer is unusually good and I don't believe the man who pays her salary knows whether she's married or not, or cares.

He is paying so much a week for so much work and that stenographer can give it to him, and that's all he wants to know. Why should he want to know more?

Ability! What has that to do with it? She is clever though she is married; is your sister as capable as she?

And there you are with a decent home, a good mother and a fairly considerate brother—how dare you keep that place of yours when the little fussy girl hasn't a soul in the world to help her but has an invalid brother to take care of?

Business is business! Why, so I think, and I don't see what business it is either of yours or the boss whether the girl who takes his dictation is married or single, white or green, blue-eyed or brown, an old maid or a grass widow so long as she does his work, and does it well at the salary he can afford to pay.

Besides, how do you know why that married woman is working? Do you know her husband? Do you know her personality at all?

Perhaps she's the worst housekeeper in the world and one of the best stenographers; why should she do work she can't do and hates worse than poison when she can just as well do work she likes and is a star in?

There's the woman who does your pretty shirt waists that look so well on you. Is she married? She is—and you let her work for you? For shame—send her packing and get a single woman this very hour.

But she does the clothes so well, you say; she is so reliable, always there on time. What has that to do with it, pray tell me? She's married; isn't she? Well, then, to the other regions with her. Get an old maid, no matter how badly she washes and how much her work looks as if it had been sat on for days before she brings it home.

The little delicatessen woman, where you get that good sliced ham to take home and those little frosted cakes that go so well with a cup of tea, she's married. Why don't you leave her clean, neat, orderly little shop and go to the frowsy one around the corner; there's a man in charge there, a married man who supports a woman I suppose in the back somewhere.

Your dressmaker is married—her assistant drinks; well, that's no excuse for taking the bread out of the mouth of somebody's sister who might be getting all these customers if she was clever enough and industrious enough to do it. She had no business to marry a drunkard.

The milliner, she's married, and her buyer is her husband, and they do say he married her because she offered him such a good permanent job.

Why, the world is full of them, these brazen married women working right along and working well, too, just as if there wasn't a single girl to be looked out for anywhere alive.

Bold creatures, with children depending on them, too; some of them boys they are trying to educate, little girls they want to bring up right, old mothers that must be taken care of, and "he" doesn't want to help do that.

Married women who would have to live with "his folks" and take orders from the whole family if they didn't earn their right to their own roof by their own hard work.

Married women with invalid husbands, married women who like their work and know how to do it, and who ought to go on doing it as long as they want to, whether you or your sister likes it or not.

Wake up, little stenographer; you and your sister aren't the only ones to be thought of on earth. You can't black a woman's teeth and shave her head and put her behind some kind of bars just because she's married, not in this country. You'll have to get a ticket for a sea voyage before you can do that.

And by the time you get money enough to do that you may be married yourself, and then, maybe, you won't want to even think of it.



The Tweed Ring

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

It was thirty five years ago—April 12, 1878—that the great "Boss" died. The adjective is not out of place, for "great" the man certainly was—in his line.

William M. Tweed was born in New York City in 1823. His father was a chalmaker, at which trade the son also worked until he found something more to his liking.

Very interesting is the story of young Tweed's rise—from chalmaker, to shop keeper, foreman of the "Big Six Engine," alderman, congressman, supervisor, school commissioner, street department commissioner, state senator, commissioner of public works of the city of New York.

In 1868 Tweed was appointed to the department of street commissioner, and then it was that the "ring" began to take shape. The virtual head of the department, he extended the expenditures for "improvements" and created the

Advertising is a powerful incentive, but there are successful men who do business on pneumatic tires.

Even the clever chap who can pull rabbits out of an empty hat has to work to get the money.

The fair girl believes in being fair to everybody.

If you want to make a woman nervous, tell her a secret.

Checker playing, on its merits, seems to be a waste of time; yet such mental discipline sometimes makes a good horse trader—Judge.

A New Job for Martin Luther. The little woman, who occupied a seat close to the lecturer on a rubber-neck wagon which was bowling down Fourth street in Washington one day, was curious. She was determined to get her money's worth out of the trip. The reason was passing the famous statue of Martin Luther, which stands on a triangular near a Lutheran church.

"On your left," said the lecturer, assuming a pose which would have done credit to Solomon, "is the statue of Martin Luther."

"Who was Martin Luther?" asked the little woman.

"Why," replied the lecturer in didactic, "Rev. Dr. Luther, the first pastor of this church."—Popular Magazine.

places which gave him an enormous influence.

Gradually the ring developed itself, and by 1868 held almost every department of the city in its grasp. In 1868 the greatest scheme of robbery began—the building the new county court house. It was to cost not over \$400,000; but before 1871, while it was still unfinished, it had cost \$5,000,000.

In 1879 the power of auditing accounts was taken from the supervisors and vested in certain city offices that were filled by friends of the ring. All restraints on fraudulent bills were thus removed, and the way was open to every kind of rascality. Bills amounting to \$5,000,000 were passed at the first and only meeting