# MUTILATED MONEY.

HOW TO GET A TORN BANK BILL OR A COIN REDEEMED.

Determining the Proportions of Mutilated Notes by an Instrument -When Affidavits Are Required -Attempts at Dishonesty.

Since the exposure in September last of the marvelously adroit manipulation of United States currency by Mrs. Ernestine Becker, an old and trusted employe in the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's Office, who successfully breed United States currency so that nine bills were made to pass for ten, the remaining bill being appropriated to her closely drawn to the operations of redeeming the Government currency.

"What are your regulations as to the redemption of mutilated currency or coin in the Treasurer's office?" a New York official at Washington.

"If a person sends us a United States note somewhat torn, but exceeding in size nine-tenths of its original proportions in one piece," he replied; "the Government will forward the sender a new United States note of the same denomination as the one sent in. The proportion of any note present is determined by means of a glass measuring instrument which is placed over the bills to be measured. This piece of glass is of the same size as the United States bills, and is suitably divided into squares so as to furnish a ready means of ascertaining what proportion of the bill is missing. Mutilated gold certificates, silver certificates and United States notes are all redeemed at their face value if no more than one-tenth of their proportion is missing, while fractional currency notes are redeemed at their face value provided no more than two-tenths of their

er margin is allowed in the case of ional bank notes, which are replaced the Government at their face value if three-fifths of their original proortions are presented, provided they ear the name of the bank by which they are issued and the signature of one of its officers. This large margin is allowed because National bank bills are less easily manipulated when pieced than of the banks and signatures of their officers being different on bills of the several

of their own or of some other party having knowledge of the facts, testifying that the missing portions have been totally destroyed, in which case, if the affidavit is accepted, the entire face value of the bill will be sent them. In order to have such affidavit considered satisfactory by the Department, it must state fully the cause and manner of the mutiliation or other injury, and must be sworn to and subscribed before an officer duly qualified to administer oaths, who must also certify to the good character of the a liant. Signatures by mark must write and must give their places of

"Department officials are in this respect allowed considerable discretion in determining whether the affidavit is made in good faith. We frequently have instances where people endeavor to common thing to find that they have restances might be given almost without of affairs. - New York News. number. Only a short time ago we had a case where a man while frequenting a place of evil resort became involved in a

by false swearing. "Another case is that of a Mr. McClel- fagots. - Chamlers's Journal, lan, an old horseman from Lexington, Ky., who while attending the races at Ivy City lost on the racetrack half of a fifty-dollar bill and sent the remainder in to us to see what could be obtained for it. Not long afterward we received by hand the other half of the same fiftydollar bill, the ownership of which was claimed by an employe of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In some way, however, this employe ascertained that there might be trouble ahead and thereupon withdrew his claim to the owner ship to the latter portion of the bill and the horseman subsequently received the full face value of his mutilated bill.

"If less than three-fifths of a bank note remains, or if the signatures of the bank officers are lacking, the Treasurer will not redeem it, and it must be presented for redemption to the bank of issue. Fragments of less than three-fifths are accepted from the bank of issue by the Treasurer for face value only when ac companied by sworn and satisfactory evidence that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. As a matter of fact, National banks will not redeem fragments of their own notes until they have forwarded them to the Treasurer at Washington, with the evidence in the case, if required, and received from the Treasurer information as to whether the evidence of the total destruction of the missing portions is satisfactory to the Department, or, in the case of slightly mutilated notes, until the Treasurer has home, lady help, or any position of useful-indicated the value of the remaining ness. Salary moderate, H., Newark House, Hempsted, Gloucester.

portions." "How about coins?" "Persons wishing to exchange silver

ure coin for redemption if it is stamped, bent, twisted out of shape, or otherwise imperfect, provided it shows no material loss of metal. Punched or otherwise mutilated coin can only be disposed of, and at discount, by sending it to the United States Mint or selling it to private dealers."

A Masterpiece of Autobiography. Gibbon's autobiography is one of the

literary masterpieces of the world. It does not compete with Rousseau, but it tells an exceedingly interesting story, and one that always must be interesting to all sorts and conditions of readers. There must be moments in every one's life in which it is to be confessed that the great history with which Mr. Silas Wegg solaced the tedious hours of Mr. Bottin is more or less interspersed with own use, public attention has been more pages of dullness, but this can be said closely drawn to the operations of re-Gibbon makes no intense or unpleasant self-revealings, but with a complacency which is not unbecoming, and natural enough, with sincerity and modest self-World correspondent asked a Treasury appreciation, he presents himself to the universe as one worthy of its study. He describes his educat on and modes of study, and dwells with no little satisfaction upon that eventful moment when the idea of writing the history of Rome first dawned upon him. He tells of his services in the volunteers and of his membership of Parliament, both of which facts he declares gave him an experience and insight into the ways of the world which enabled him to write better history. He tells of his falling in love with the beautiful Mile. Curchod, the pastor's daughter, at Lausanne, and how his cruel father would not hear of such a strange alliance. Gibbon was not a man to antagonize his parent, and the words in which he narrates the end of the episode are well known. "After a painful struggle I yielded to my fate. I sighed as a lover; I obeyed as a son. The beautiful young Swiss girl married the rich Paris banker and financier, Neckar, and became the mother of a ginal proportions are missing. A still daughter who was afterward the famous Mme. de Stael .- Chicago Herald.

A Burglar Insurance Company. The committee on insurance have heard the petition of the Hartford (Conn.) Burglary Insurance Company for incorporation, with a capital stock of \$100,-000. It is proposed to issue policies and to remunerate parties in case of loss other currency on account of the names by burglary. The company proposes to proceed with extreme care, and to conduct business at first only in the large cities where police protection is presuma-"The sender of a mutilated United bly adequate. It proposes to insure es-States note, gold certificate or silver pecially jewelry, silverware, etc., in certificate of which more than one-tenth first-class dwellings and stores. It is the is missing will be paid in return at the belief of the incorporators that there is rate of ten per cent. discount for each an extended field for this kind of in- a Brigadier-General, and the President- and listened to all the evidence, after one-tenth of the note which is missing, surance, and operations will be extended provided that not less than one half of if the experiment proves successful. The brevet. Arthur was Quartermasterthe whole note is presented. Mutiliated capital stock will be \$100,000, and it has General on the staff of the Governor of the cloth he started back, turned to the fractional currency is redeemed in the been placed intentionally at this modersame manner, except that the discount ate amount because the company stands is made on the basis of 20 per cent. for in no danger of enormous disaster, as is each one-fifth missing. Persons whose the case in fire insurance. The incormoney has been burned or torn so that porators all live in Hartford, and a mamore than one-half of the bill is missing jority of the directors of the company cannot receive anything for such frag- will live here. A majority of the capital ments, except by furnishing an affidavit stock has already been taken up. - Hartford Courant.

### Disease in the Docks.

Sanitary Inspector Morriss's report to Mayor Grant on the sanitary condition of the wharves and docks is an interesting document. It discloses a very bad state of affairs. Many of the sewers now empty into the slips and, as the pro ecting pier heads prevent these from being cleaned out, the result is the accumulation of refuse and impurities along the river front. These are said to be the be witnessed by two persons who can source of slow malaria poisoning that gradually undermines the most robust | by step, almost continuously, to that high constitution. It is self-evident that the onice. Some met with serious reverses, enormous deposit of sewerage, largely however. Lincoln was defeated for from factories and breweries, in the docks must be unhealthy.

All the sewers should be carried out to the deep water, where the steady current at the pier heads would wash the refuse | President, and the President-elect had mutilated currency, and it is not an un- away. The rotten and poison-filled been previously defeated for Covtimbers of the old piers should also be ernor of Indiana. No candidate ever sorted to false swearing in order to got rid of. The old piers are a disgrace met with a more surprising defeat than secure the redemption of old or multi- to a great commercial metropolis like did Andrew Jackson, when, after related money which they send here. In- this, and it is time to remedy this state ceiving the highest number of electoral

# Doles of Fish.

Doles of fish are very numerous. John quarrel and struggle with one of the in- Thake, in his will, drawn up in 1537, mates, the result of which was that he left his house and land on condition that left with only a mutilated portion of a his heirs, annually on Friday, in the ten-dollar bill. He sent us the portion first week in Lent, gave to the poor of which he had carried o', with an affi- Clavering, in Essex, one barrel of white davit certifying that the remainder had herrings and a cade of red herrings. At been totally destroyed under circum- Dronfield, Perbyshire, in 1577, Richard stances entirely different from the real Stevenson left haif a hundred of herones just given. About the same time rings, and as much breatl as could be we received from the other party in the made from a "strike" of good wheat. struggle the other portion of this same The doles were to be distributed every ten-dollar bill, as was readily shown by Friday during lent forever. At Farnfitting together the two pieces. This ham Royal, Buckinghamshire, in 1664, latter piece was also accompanied by an I avid Slater gave money to purchase affidavit, which was also false, but which bread and herrings and a pair of kid was the means of starting an investiga- gloves annually for the parson of the tion which revealed the real facts in the parish for the time being. The gloves case and prevented the success of this were to be purchased ready for the first fraudulent effort to procure a new bill Sunday in Lent. At Newmarket in Suffolk there was a be uest of fish and

# The Pretended Corpse of Pizarro.

A wooden coffin has been discovered in the crypt of the parish church of Linares, in Spain, bearing the following strange inscription: "Herein lies the pretended corpse of Francisco Pizarro." It is needless to say that the coffin was eagerly opened, notwithstanding the disclaimer. It was found to contain a s said to be remarkably like the portraits of Pizarro and it has a pointed beard and lay near the body, while the other hand reposed upon the breast. Neither iewels nor a sword was found in the

co tn. - Chicago Herall. Queer London Advertisements, The following advertisements, taker from a recent issue of the London Times, illustrates some curious phrases of Eng-

lish life: Unruly girl-Wanted, a high-class school, where the rod is used. Address, R. B., May's Advertising Offices, 162 Piccadilly.

Intemperance—Ladies suffering from the effects of intemperance, or from the excessive use of drugs, are received at St. Raphael's Woodside, Croydon. Two hundred patients have been under treatment. For admission apply to the secretary.

Domesticated lady—Middle-aged, requires engagement as matron in school, worker in

# An Amphibious Spinster.

for paper money must present their silver | There is a maiden lady in a city not in sums or multiples of \$20, assorted by far from Elberton who is so constituted denominations in separate packages, on that she cannot live out of water but a receipt of which either the Treasurer or short while at a time. After remaining suit very much too large for him in any Assistant Treasurer will give them away from a bath tub for a couple of lawful money in exchange; but even the hours she commences to faint and almost cash-room at Washington is not author- sullocates, and to procure relief must at ized to pay out paper money for silver, once cover her entire body in cold water. Henry Harrison had the largest family, explained to her class why the day was unless the amount of silver presented is She has in her room a pool of fresh water, \$20 or some multiple thereof. No mu- and in this she spends a greater part of tilated silver coin will be redeemed, but her time, both winter and summer. coin simply affected by natural wear is Otherwise her health is very good .not considered mutilated, nor does in in- Sarannah News.

ROM GEORGE WASHINGTON TO BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Comparisons of the Nation's Chief Executives—Their Appearance and Private Careers—A Ma-jority Military Men.

General Harrison, on the day he be-came President, was fifty-five years, seven months and fourteen days old about a year less than the average age of his predecessors when inaugurated. The grandfather of Mr. Harrison was the oldest of the Presidents having entered upon the duties of the office in his sixtyeighth year. General Jackson, when he began his second term, lacked eleven days of being sixty-six years old, and Buchanan was only five days younger than this when in any trated. The first six Fresidents, also Typlor and ohnson, were all older than Ben amin Harrison when inaugurated. General Grant was the youngest President inaugurated. being under forty-seven; Mr. Cleveland next, not quite forty-eight; Pierce fortyeight, Filmore forty-nine, Polk and Garfield each fifty, Tyler and Arthur each fifty-one, Lincoln fifty-two, Van Buren and Hayes each fifty-four.

Tweive Presidents were lawyers only. Garfield had the most var ed occupation he was a teacher, preach r, lawyer and soldier before becoming a statesman. John Quincy Adams was professor of rhetoric in Harvard College, besides having been a lawyer and a statesman. Jackson was taught the alphabet in a log schoolhouse, and was a lawyer, planter and soldier. Arrhur was a teacher and lawyer before ce presided over the United States Senate. Of the other soldier Presidents, Hayes, Pierce, Monroe and Benjamin Harrison were lawyers, Grant a tanner, William Henry Harrison a physician and Washington a surveyor. Taylor was a soldier and a any alteration in my favor. I have ensoldier only, by profession and occupa-

If we include President Lincoln, who was a militia captain for a short time in the Black Hawk War under General Taylor, we shall find that a majority of our Presidents have been military men. Of these General Grant doubtless has had the most extensive fighting experience and received the greatest number of promotions. He rose from Lieutenant to and brought in the following verdict: General. Monroe had risen from cadet to Colonel when he was wounded in the shoulder at Trenton. Washington. Jackson, William Henry Harrison and Taylor were Major-Generals; Garfield dog." was a Major-General and Hayes a Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Pierce was stolidly and stupidly on a coroner's jury elect Brigadier-General of Volunteers by which he walked over toward the corpse New York.

Hayes was wounded four times in battle. Jackson also received four wounds, though none of them in battle. When captu.ed by the British, while a mere boy, he received two severe sabre cuts, one on the hand and the other on the head, for refusing to black an officer's boots. In his second duel he was slightly wounded in the breast and then deliberately killed his antagonist, Dickenson. His fourth wound, which was the most severe, when two balls and a slug were planted in his shoulder, was received in a row with Colonel Benton, at Nashville. General W. H. Harrison was slightly wounded in the thigh at the battle of Tippecanoe. General Pier e was accidentally injured in battle by being thrown from his horse in the advance on the City of Mexico.

A majority of the Presidents rose step United States Senator by Douglas, previous to being nominated for the Presidency. Polk was defeated twice for Governor of Tennessee before he became votes for the Presidency, he was defeated in the House of Representati es by John Quincy Adams; and no man, rechaps, ever exhibited more of that determination which achieves success than did Jackson afterward.

The highest per cent. of the e ectoral vote received by any President was that of Monroe in his second candidacy, 99.29; and Washington for his second term ranks next, having received 17.77 per cent. The lowest per cent. of the ele toral vote received by any succeessful candidate was that of John Quincy Adams, 32.18, while Jackson, the defeated candidate, received 63.19 per cent. of the electoral vote.

The tallest I resident was Washington, whose stature was six feet four inches, and the shortest, James Madison, who was not above five and one-half feet in height. Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tv er, Lincoln, Garfield and Arthur were all six feet or over. John Adams, his son John Quincy, and Ceneral Taylor, are each said to have been five feet eight inches, the same height as and mother had an idea, too, that father Jackson, though six feet and one inch in height, was probably the lightest in but mother stuck to it, though we all avoirdupois, as he only turned the scale feared the Gresham movement would at 145 pounds. Cleveland, when in- kill father's chances. When at last the augurated, is said to have weighed 240 nomination was made I don't think pounds, but has probably increased mother was surprised a bit, and she told

somewhat since. wore chin and side whiskers. President ticians."-New Orle ins Picayune. Harrison follows the example of General Grant, Haves and Garfield in wearing a mustache and full beard. President

simply. the Executive eves. Mr. Cleve and's are brown, as were also Arthur's, and among the dark eyes were those of Mr. Harrison's grandfather. The darkest eves were those of President Pierce which were intensely black, as was also his hair. A number of other Presidents, it will be remembered, have had while in the Executive chair. Jefferson had red hair, which changed to silver white in color.

The Presidents, as a rule, have dressed with uniform propriety. General Taylor may be regarded as an exception, as he preferred a "fatigue" suit or a dress order to be "comfortable.

All of the Presidents have been married men except Buchanan. William

be worth about \$25,000. Garfield Grant, Lincoln, Johnson, Pierce, Taylor, Polk, the senior President Harrison, Jackson and Monroe were none of them probably wealthier than this when they entered upon the duties of the Executive. Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler and Buchanan were severally worth \$200,

000. Haves and Cleveland are said to be in comfortable if not affluent circumstances. Mr. Arthur left an estate worth \$150,000. - New York Trilune.

George Washington Refused.

George Washington was once a re-

ected lover. The fact is testified to by

his own hand in a letter given to the world a few years ago by General Fitzhugh Lee. General Lee, writing to the editor of a Virginia paper about the matter, said: "At the request of many persons I send you, and thus permit the publication of the enclosed letter. It is, as you see, from General Washington, written over one hundred and twenty years ago, and is addressed to 'Wm. Fautleroy, Sr. in hichmond,' the brother of 'Miss Betsy,' referred to so tenderly. I think it reveals an affair de cœur on the part of the 'father of his country' (for it is not said he was the father of anything or anybody else) not heretofore known. Washington, at the time this letter was written, was some twenty years and three months old, and is represented by all historians and biographers as a quiet,

dignified, bashful, and reticent young man; but. aias! it seems in that, as in this day, those particular kind of young men always did the most courting." Washington's letter enclosed is as fol-

SIR: I should have been down long before this, but my business in Frederick detained me somewhat longer than I expected, and immediately upon my return from thence was taken with a violent pleurisis, which has reduced me very low; but purpose, as soon as I gain my strength, to wait on Miss Betsy, in hopes of a revocation of the former cruel sentence, and see if I can meet with closed a letter to her, which I should be obliged to you for the delivery of it. I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family, and that I am, sir, Your most ob't humble serv't, G. WASHINGTON.

Peculiarities of Coroners' Juries. A coroner's jury in the back woods of Missouri heard all the evidence in the case of a man killed by a runaway team, "The jury finds the dead deceased to have come to his death at the hands of a runaway team, the horses thereof being blameless, they being frightened by a

It is told of an old German that he sat with some degree of curiosity. Lifting other jurymen in amazement and affright, and cried out: "Shentlemen, dot man ish dead!"

A ury in a Missouri rural community deliberated three hours over the corpse of a woman burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The following verdict was then announced in writing: "Resolved that the deceased was burnt to deth. The oory.'

A man, supposed to be a tramp, was found dead in the woods out West. A jury inquired into the cause of his death and reported as follows: "The jury does not find that the dead man has been foully dealt with, and is of the opinion that he died simply because his time had come and there was no getting out of it."

Novel Cure for Corns.

"You are troubled with corns, are you?" said a Pittsburger to one of his triends who walked with a peculiar. limping gait. "Well, everybody has a remedy for them, but the trouble with most of the remedies is that they are no good without faith, and the man afflicted with corns generally considers his case hopeless. But I can tell you of a cure that is simple and effectual. Soak the afflicted portion of your feet for a considerable time every night-the longer the better-in crude petroleum, then saturate a cloth with the same stuff, wrap it around your toe, put your stocking on and go to bed. A few nights of this treatment will cause the corn to disappear. I first heard of this remedy when I was living in the oil region, and of course I laughed at it. But a little inquiry among the men who worked about the tanks and wells convinced me that they believed in it. They said they were never troubled with corns, and assured me that the frequent wetting of their shoes in the oil-a thing they cannot avoid in their occupation-had the effect of driving all these troublesome excrescences away. Try it and it will cure you."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Prescience of the President's Wife. Young Russell Harrison says: "Mother has always had an idea, as long as I can remember." said the young man, "that father would some day be President of the United States. When he was defeated for re-election to the Senate she cheered him up and told him his chances for getting the Presidential nomination were better out of the Senate than in it, Benjamin Harrison. As regards weight; would be nominated here by this convention. Father was never sanguine, father he necdn't concern himself about All of the Presidents, with two excep. the election at all, as he would go to the corpse which had been carefully "mum- tions, from Washington to Lincoln, had White Hou e just as sure as he lived. mitted," and which was clothed in a customarily smooth shaven faces. The Mother didn't pretend to know anything garment of violet cloth. The countenance exceptions were John Quincy Adams about politics, but she would not give and van Buren, who wore high side up her idea that father would be Presiwhiskers. Fresident Johnson was usu- dent some day. So you see she knew like his. One of the hands was detached ally smooth shaven also. Mr. Lincoln more about it than most of the poli-

# A Mountain of Iron.

Noetling, of the Geological Sur-Arthur's musta he and whiskers will be vev of India, in a recent report on magremembered, and Mr. Cleveland is the netic rock among the Shan Hills of Upper only President who has worn a mustache Burmah, describes a mountain or hill at Singaung which "consists of a huge mass Mr. Harrison's eyes are blue, agree. of iron ore." Having, he says, noticed ing in this respect with a majority of on the way numerous pieces or iron ore, which became more frequent on the southern side of the hill, he examined foot. A drop of blood welled from the the latter in several directions. He tip of his second finger. The awful found the surface everywhere covered truth was revealed to him. Without stuffs. with large blocks of iron ore, originating looking up he quickly finished the fit-evidently from superficial decomposition ting, boxed the slippers, and was reof lower beds. He concluded that the lieved by the advent of several custom- same lace, gauzes and ribbons are used whole hill consisted of a large mass of ers. A couple of hours after reaching again and again with the fewest variadark hair, though in a large majority of iron ore. He estimates that the hill home the fiancee received this by mes- tions. Shaded ostrich feathers cannot cases it was either gray or became gray covers at least an area of about a square mile, and that it rises about 200 feet above the level of the Twiunge valley. The ore is hematite peroxide of iron.

Jubilant Young America. A naturalized citizen of English birth was asked by a friend how he liked the birthday of the father of his adopted country. In return he told this story: "The day before the Fourth of July last year the teacher to whom my boy goes to school

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR story got out - Chicago Tribune.

The Best Angel of All.

From the portals of Eden forth banished, our

Poor Eve, looking back where the lurid sword shone. Had doubtless a heartache so bitter no other In all the world's annals such sorrow had And yet, had she dreamed that what seemed

Had comfort beneath it, and ease for the

fancy, the tears at their fountain repressing. She had uttered thanksgiving at blessing

n the moment when Eden was barred from their vision. To Adam and Eve came a visitant high, With the light on his brow of a beauty

Elysian, The grace in his port of a guest from the sky, And a hand in their hands laid he lightly, and strong
Was the voice of his greeting, compelling every shade and tint that an evening and glad, Fill the pulse of their being upleaped like a

And straight they forgot to be fearful and

Oh daughter of Eve, would you know that divinest, That holiest comforter after the fall, That seraph whose mission forever is finest, The one, 'mid all angels, best angel of all!— Not Peace, and not Faith, and not Love, and

not Pardon-The angel we call when the mists gather Nay, heaven itself stoops this angel to guerdon:

His name let me whisper-"the Angel of -Margaret E. Sangster, in Bazar.

A School of Housewifery. Mrs. Logan, widow of General John she returns to this country. In Germany | which should be matched in color with

New York Graphic.

Queen Victoria's Hoop Skirts. rigidly patriotic of princesses: "At the handsomely etched or in fine hammered esson as to the proper method of don- dressed kid .- New York Sun. ning the new fashioned adjunct of feminine costume."

Veils Injurious to the Eyes. "Well, one woman has come out, I see against our wearing veils," said one of a trio of shoppers on Sixth avenue. "Who is she?" queried one.

"She is Di Grace Peckham, and she is specialist in diseases of the eyes, I believe." "A veil protects the hair and keeps it

well arranged," chimed in the third, "and it protects my forehead and wards off neuralgia, and it never did my eves any harm. Everybody wears Hading veils nowadays, and I shall wear a veil

for one." "Yes, of course, as long as it's fashionable we will wear them; but do you ladies, although the effort to make it know the Hading is worse than any popular seems to be fruitless. other. It's heavier, and it's seldom raised moved, because it's fastened around the of contrasting color in a single gown. neck. My doctor was speaking to me about it the last time I saw hm. He said it was injurious to the mechanical seeing apparatus, since a constant adjusting of muscles and lenses is required. and a striving to obtain a clear image for the retina. It is extremely wearing to the brain, which has a great deal to do with touching up and finishing of the picture which falls upon the vision, and may be. Ve'ls of dotted lace and daz- fabric in color. New York Star.

Why an Engagement Was Broken. The North Side romance of Mr. Bebber, the shoe clerk, and Miss Temple, which began with the fitting of a shoe and ended in a runaway match to (alifornia, bade fair to have its counterpart on the South Side. A Wabash shoe clerk, who is one of the elite of his profession, and a hhodes a caue girl had advanced through the it itial stages of courtship to an engagement. dropped into the shoe shoe The en-

trance of a customer a few mon enis later very much worn. It consists of an acdrew the clerk from her sile, and she cordion-plaited skirt, full or tucked amused herself by looking over some new waist, finished by a broad sash, with high samples of evening slippers.

them I must have these, tapping with it around the neck and carry it down to culty with white men. Some men "Let's see if they'll fit," he said, though he knew they would. she had not come prepared to expose

her foot for a fit, but there was no reasonable excuse for refusing, and she submitted with a demurring little smile. Out of its shoe came the shapely right foot, cased in a black silk hose. She set it down at once on the white rug: but the quick movement was lost at the moment on the lover. The fitting began. Presently he drew

his hand sharply from the bottom of her senger:

-: You will no doubt be sur- in the balance of popularity. prised at a note so soon after our meeting, and one opening in such a formal manner. But I believe the situation calls for un-But I believe the situation calls for unequivocal action from me, and at once. In fitting your slipper (it seems an age rather than barely an hour ago, such has been my agony since the revelation), my hand was pricked by a pin in your stocking under the toes (excuse my directness, but frankness is necessary in a matter like this). I could have pardoned a hole in the toe of your stocking, but a hole deliberately folded under and ninned down inductors observed and dark furs worn as trimmings der and pinned down indicates characteris- ored and dark furs worn as trimmings

It was through the fainting of the horror-stricken girl, and the confusion incident to her resuscitation, that the

Colored Shoes all the Rage. For full dress toilefs the shoezer slip-per must match the glove in color, and the hose takes it hue from the glove as well, since it must be of the same color as the slipper. It is quite as correct now to ask a lady what color she will have in shoes as in a bonnet, for colored shoes will be worn soon in the street as well as in the house; and in the shoe stores, where styles are not only retailed, but created, a little bunch of sample colors in undressed kid are given to a customer to select from. In these samples there are seven shades of brown, which is to be the stylish color for the street in boots and half shoes, five shades of gray, which is an extremely popular color for the house, and will also be worn in the street with patent-leather vamps, but only with very dressy toilets, dark red, blue and green, the latter be dress can be fashioned in. For a combination dress of pink and blue the slipper is sometimes made of pink, with No. 1 gros grain ribbon in blue strapped across the toe in the form of a V, the space between the strips being equal to

the width of the ribbon. Very pretty brides' shoes are made of white undressed kid with stripes of sil-ver braid across the toe, and black evening slippers are braided the same way in gold. A very stylish low shoe of suede colored kid has the toe strapped with black, and a dark red slipper has straps of dull green ribbon.

The most popular walking shoe for ladies will be of russet morocco or sealskin, with a brown heel and fancy perforated tip. The toe is extremely L. Logan, is looking into a scheme pointed, as are those of all the new shoes, which she will put into execution when and it is laced with seal brown ribbons, there is a custom which sends girls, after silk hose. The revival of French fash they have finished school, to live a year ions in dresses revolutionizes the shape in the household of some noted house- and decoration of shoes and slippers, wife, who teaches them all the accom- though the change is more marked in the plishments which it is held fitting a latter. The old-fashioned pointed and hausemutter should acquire. This is fat toes are used, which necessitate the the system Mrs. Logan is making a wearing of a shoe half a size longer than study, and her idea is to found just such a usual. These slippers are made of unhome in this country, where girls can take dressed kid, satin, patent leather and a post-graduate course of a year learning sealskin. Both large and small buckles all these important accomplishments .- are used, a very Frenchy slipper having a strap across the toe, fastened with a

small silver buckle a little on one side. Very handsome house slippers are The following anecdote is told to illus- made in this style of quilted satin in trate the readiness with which Parisian bright colors, with the silver buckle on fashion are adopted, even by the most one side. The buckles are of solid silver, epoch of the arrival of Queen Victoria designs, sometimes set with shine stones, in Paris, in 1856, on a visit to the 1 m- those in the shoe stores rarely exceeding peror and Empress, the latter had just \$10 or \$15 in price, but ladies have them brought hooped-skirts into vogue. The made to order in elaborate and beautiful Queen forthwith sent off a messenger to designs, generously jeweled. One of purchase one for her, and on her next the prettiest pairs of slippers made this approach before her imperial host and season were of black satin with a dia-

hostess her skirts were expanded into mond initial set as a buckle on each toe. the new and fashionable amplitude. But Ladies pay fancy prices for these her Majesty had not comprehended the peculiar and unique designs, \$10 and \$12 necessary methods of tying the tapes frequently being spent for slippers, and that held the hoops in place, and her even \$25 being given in exchange for a crinoline presented an extraordinary and single pair of shoes. Shoes have more shapeless aspect. It was the Emperor pointed toes and higher heels, and will himself, who, with his own imperial be very much worn in colors or with hands, set the rebellious petticoats to dark vamps and colored tops. Brides' rights, and gave to his royal guest a shoes are of white satin and white un-

> Fashion Notes. Paris has the watch craze.

Coat-sleeves prevail in thick fabrics. The finest of spring mantles are lined with watered silk. Gauze edges to very thick repped rib-

bons are new, and wonderfully pretty. Wraps, whether mantle or pelerine, will be very small, and immensely varied. Paris predicts a season of thin stuffs, among which silk mull is likely to be a favorite.

Stippers or low shoes with big rosettes or Louis XIV. bows on the instep are de rigeur for evening wear.

Breton lace is again worn by London

The novelty in velvet dresses this from the time it's put on till it's re- season is the combination of two velvets Simple evening gowns for very young girls are made with baby waists, puffed short sleeves, a sash and full straight

> A great many Paris dresses are now made with the skirt at the back fastening over upon the bodice, under a broad. flat bow.

Clusters of small ostrich tips, sprinkled in making the mental image a perfect with silver, are used to trim tulle and one, no matter what the external one gauze dresses, and should match the

zling white illusion may give rise in a Jet, silver and crystal beads are somefew weeks to an irritable condition of times used in the same piece of embroidthe eyes that years will not remove .-- | ery, and silver and gold beads are used upon light grounds.

> Pretty and inexpensive evening dresses for young brunettes are made of pale yellow India silk, with garnitures of the palest purple violets.

> Evening gowns are now made up in milk white-a color which is considered more stylish than the cream color prevailing some weeks ago. Dainty fans are made of quill feathers,

> white or colored, and hand-painted. The mounts are of ivory, and a bow of ribbon finishes the handle The violin gown is pretty, simple and

puffed sleeves. "I called only to see you," she said on Quite a new arrangement for the boa

> the left side of the waist quite under the arm. Pin here again and let this one end hang. Fatent leather has been largely supplanted by the kid and satin shoes. This is hardly a cause for grief, as the constant contraction and expansion of the

> varnish by heat and cold rendered them disagreeable for constant wear. The new mousselines de soie are the filmiest, gauziest tissues imaginable, with zigzag lines and figures in stripes in broche on them, looking as if suspended on rose, blue, mauve, green and amber tinted mists rather than woven

be called new, but seem to turn the scale

The new printed and plain sateens and India silks come in pure positive

Henry Harrison had the largest family, ten children, nine of whom reached adult age.

None of the Presidents were rich as wealth is now rated—none of them millionaires. President Harrison is said to

Tribune.

explained to her class why the day was the day was celebrated, giving full particulars. The next morning the boy, who was born in next morning the boy, who was born in this country, said to me: 'Dad, this is will not care to wear longer the ring I gave will not

#### WORDS OF WISDOR

Safe bind, safe find. Honor is better than wealth. The biggest calf makes not t

Never haggle about the basket

get the fruit. He that saveth his dinner will have the more supper. There is winter enough for the snipe

and woodcock too. Correction of error is the plainest proof of energy and mastery. Poverty is not a sin, but it is twice as bad in the opinion of the world. Measure not men by Sundays, without

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and there are none more punctiliously

regarding what they do all the week

True genius lurketh under cover, while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day. The wisest fish long escapes the most

dangerous hooks and is finally caught

with a bent-up pin. Life consists in the alternate process of learning and unlearning; but it is often wiser to unlearn than to learn.

Conviction is in itself a power. The man who is sure of what he says gives assurance to those who hear him. Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past

life, the neglected opportunity.

but valuable in proportion to what fortune, or industry, or virtue has placed Sympathy for the poor is all right as far as it goes, but sympathy don't count like greenbacks when it comes to cloth-

Life is a casket not precious in itself,

## The Kauri Gum.

ing the unfortunates and filling their

H. P. Barber says in the New York Star that the kauri gum makes up more than two-fifths of the commercial products of New Zealand. The kauri gum is used in the making of varnish, and enters into the composition of fourfifths of all that is made in the United States. It is found only in New Zealand, north of Auckland, and is a deposit from trees which disappeared conturies ago, probably through some convulsion of nature. About eight thousand men, all, with few exceptions, white, are employed in gathering it. They are scattered over the country, some of them as far as 250 miles from Auckland. The gum is below the surface and is discovered by prodding the earth with a steelpointed spear. An expert can tell the instant he strikes a deposit by the resistance. When he discovers it he camps and commences to dig.

The field is frequently twenty miles from a settlement, but the storekeepers send pack horses with supplies weekly or semi-weekly, and take back gum. A horse can carry 200 pounds of the product. The gum when taken from the ground is covered with an earthy crust. This is washed off by the miners. The storekeeper, when he gathers together one, two, or five tons, according to his ability to pay for it, ships it around to Auckland, where it is sold to the packers in bags of 150 pounds each, who assort it according to quality. There are fourteen different qualities sent to the New York market. Its value depends upon the color, the lightest color being the best. The most valuable is the East Coast gum, which sells from \$215 to \$220 a ton. The ordinary gum, which is four-fifths of the whole product, brings \$175 a ton.

# Sending Songs by Telephone.

The long distance telephon e, in connection with the phonograph, has been employed between New York and Philadelphia to illustrate a lecture given in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, by W. J. Hammer, of Mr. Edison's laboratory, on the life and inventions of Thomas A. Edison. The New York assistants in the experiment were assembled in the operating room of the American Telephone and Telegraph Com-

Miss Effie Stewart, soprand sit St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Theodore Hoch, the cornetist, rendered musical selections in the operating room, which were transmitted through 103 miles of wire, six miles of which were underground, to the hall of the institute in Philadelphia. A carbon transmitter and a chalk receiver were used. The cornet solos were transmitted clearly and distinctly, and could be heard in all parts of the hall. Miss Stewart's songs could not be heard so well. In a second experiment the music was sent by telephone from a phonograph, into which it was played and sung in this city. The same pieces were sent three times in succession from the same cylinder. This was afterward varied by receiving the music at Philadelphia into a phonograph connected with the telephone in the institute from which it was afterward ren-

dered to the audience. By means of a telephonic circuit, the performers at No. 18 Cortlandt street were enabled to hear, by listening at the telephones, their own music repeated from the phonograph by way of Phila-delphia. — Commercial Advertiser.

# The "Glare" of Our White Skins.

Nothing is more common than for European to complain of the difficulty they have in individualizing men of dark races who to the eye of the white man seem all more or less alike. The natives his return, "but now that I have seen is to pin one end to the dress front, draw of India have apparently the same diffithe Lancashire Regiment stationed at Benares recently broke loose and raided a liquor shop in a neighboring village. Some of the culprits were so drunk that the authorities easily discovered them, but in order to spot the remainder the regiment was paraded, and the villagers were asked to point out the guilty men. They absolutely failed to do so in a single case, whereupon a native paper, commenting on the incident, says: "Not a doubt of it. One of the most difficult feats under the sun is to identify Europears-they are so much alike with their loud, glaring white color. We wonder whether their friends and relations are at a loss as to who's who."-London Globe.

# The Classic Seven-Stringed Lyre.

The lyre of seven strings, all of the same length but of different thicknesses and tuned to tension necessary for the production of several notes, is attributed to Pythagoras. The strings were named as follows: Nete, paramete, paramese, meso, lichanos, parhypate and hypate, the names referring to the positions of the strings, as nete, nearest to player and highest pitch; parnete, next to nete; paramese, next to middle; lighanos, forefinger string: paryphate, next to farthest, and hypate farthest from the player and lowest in tone. Just how they were tuned cannot be clearly known. At any rate the ancients possessed drums, stringed and wind instruments, and were not wanting in the material to produce orchestral e lects. Times-Democrat.