

# HOW TO HOLD UP A SKIRT. IN THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

## Few Women Know How to Do This as Fashion Dictates.

It looks easy; any woman thinks she can do it, but let her try and in nine cases out of ten you will see she cannot, says Chicago Chronicle. It is all very well to talk about it, as though it were no trick at all, but make a study of it and you will find there is a great deal in the proper handling of a skirt. Stop and think of it, every woman, any woman, how do you hold your skirt? Perhaps you will say you wear a rainy day skirt when it storms and have no need to hold up your petticoats. And that may be true of rainy days, but there are bound to be other days when it is not rainy, or when you have reason to wear your long skirt and are forced to lift it from the mud

bought it because I think my family will like this neighborhood. You are perhaps aware that my tips have been generous for many years, and I can now afford to live in this house very easily."

His questioner had no objection to him as a neighbor and he congratulated the restaurant attendant on his prosperity. The house had actually been bought by tips, for its owner's salary probably averaged about \$15 a week.—New York Sun

**Husband Timber Under Discussion.**  
The Duchess of Coburg and her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, recently paid a visit to the queen. Prin-

clothed, ill-paid or paid not at all. Even the Chinese laugh at their own soldiers. Moreover, these soldiers know that they are constantly starved in rations and cheated in arms and munitions of war by their superior officers. Tons and tons of gunpowder are flung every year from Chinese forts and magazines and sold to the firecracker makers. At the time of the Japanese war hundreds of government rifles and even some cannon were in the pawn shops.—Saturday Evening Post.

**POOR ORPHANS.**  
A Sample of Gold Coast English as It Is Written.

This is a copy of a letter received from the gold coast at the Church Army Headquarters in London.  
"8th May, 1900. Dear Sir—We have the honor most respectfully to submit this our humble application through your generosity, Bladishment, kindness, and to put this before you to

The actual length of the Yang-tse river is not known, but it is estimated to be 3,000 miles. The basis of its drainage area may be taken, according to the best geographical information, as extending from the ninety-fifth to the one hundred and twenty-second meridian of east longitude and comprising about 650,000 square miles, and a population, one of the most peopled and industrious on earth, estimated from 170,000,000 to 180,000,000. Geographically there can be no mistake about the limits of the Yang-tse basin. It is the finest and most valuable of the Chinese empire. It is the central division of the empire, separating the supposed Russian "sphere of influence" in Manchuria and the north of China and the German "sphere of influence" in the province of Shan-Tung from the French sphere in south China. This quiet appropriation of the choice bits of the carcass, assuming China to be dead and in process of being carved up by the British lion, must not only have been pleasant reading to the Chinese statesmen, but also to the representatives of the other powers named. It was as if the British lion, never noted for modesty in such matters, had said: "Hem, I take the breast and choice parts of this bowl; the side pieces, the wings and legs I leave to you, the Russian bear,

the German wolf, and the French fox." No wonder that the present extension of Shanghai, if to preempt its claim, has elicited a significant premonitory growl from all the other beasts of prey.

In this region, with its wealth of natural resources, there are to be found vast works of engineering skill for purposes of irrigation, magnificent roads and bridges, constructed before the Christian era. The organization of the teeming native population, social and mercantile, is described as a marvel, with its system of trade, trade guilds, trade unions, charities, banking and postal systems and powerful trade combinations whose history dates back to a period when Europe was steeped in the barbarism of the Dark Ages.

It is this region that has excited the cupidity of the eastern nations. An English writer, a woman, administers this caution:

"In much talk," she says, "about 'open doors' and 'spheres of influence' and 'interest,' in much greed for ourselves, not always dexterously clothed and much jealousy and suspicion of our neighbors, and in much interest in the undignified scramble for concessions in which we have been taking our share at Peking there is risk of our coming to think only of markets, ter-

ritory and railroads and of our ignoring the men who for 2,000 years have been making China worth scrambling for. It may be that we go forward with a light heart, along with other European empires, not hesitating for the sake of commercial advantages, to break up, in the case of a fourth of the human race, the most ancient of earth's existing civilization without giving an equivalent. In estimating the position occupied by the inhabitants of the Yang-tse valley, as of the rest of China, it is essential for us to see quite clearly that our western ideas find themselves confronted, not with barbarism or with debased theories of morals, but with an elaborate and antique civilization, which yet is not decayed, and which, though imperfect, has many claims to our respect and even admiration. They meet with a perfectly organized social order, a system of government theoretically admirably suited to the country, combining the extremes of centralization and decentralization, and under which, in spite of its tremendous infamies of practice, the governed enjoy a large measure of peace and prosperity, a noteworthy amount of individual liberty and security for the gains of labor, and under which it is possible for a peasant's son to rise to a high position as in the American republic."



A STUDY IN THE CORRECT HANDLING OF THE SKIRT.

of the crossings. How, then, do you lift your skirt? Do you catch it into a bunch at the back or in a single fold under your left arm, or do you hold it at either side by the ears, as though it were a refractory calf?

Just what the proper manner of holding the skirt is would be almost impossible to say, although that most generally accepted brings the back folds of the skirt to the left side and raises them with the side breadth. In this way the greatest possible width of skirt is clear of the dirt with the effect of both neatness and grace. At the same time the woman has one hand free for an umbrella or bundle. If the skirt is very full the middle seam alone may be held between the two last fingers and the palm, leaving the first finger and thumb to hold the side seam. A turn of the wrist toward the front will tighten the hold on the skirt and then, by bending the hand, the knuckles will rest against the side, relieving the arm of the weight. However the skirt is held, there is that pretty turn of the wrist which will add both grace and ease to the task.

If the streets are not muddy and women hold their skirts from force of habit, as they often do, the slight holding of the front or side may be gracefully affected. Often if the skirt is slightly raised at one side it will give greater freedom for walking, and in crossing the street the step from pavement to sidewalk is greatly facilitated by this pose. In wearing a trailing gown on the street it is quite proper to raise the skirt at the back, but the hold should be taken as near the hem of the garment as possible, and under no circumstances should the hand be held near the belt.

### A WAITER'S LUCK.

**Bought a Swell House with Tips of Restaurant Customers.**  
A man who lives on an uptown street, where the houses cost from \$25,000 up was surprised not long ago by seeing a man known to a New Yorker who patronize a well known restaurant coming from a house several doors below him with an air of proprietorship. This restaurant employe stood on the sidewalk for a few moments and gazed admiringly at his house and then at his respectable neighbors. For many years he has been connected with a certain New York restaurant as an attendant and his fees have been generous. He knew all its patrons by name, and his politeness and eagerness to render service have made him well liked. Wondering if this restaurant attendant, whom he knew only by his first name, could by any possibility have rented a house on that street, the old resident came out to satisfy his curiosity. "Hello," he said, "what are you doing up here?"  
"Good morning, Mr. Elmer," said the restaurant attendant. "How do you like my new house? I have just

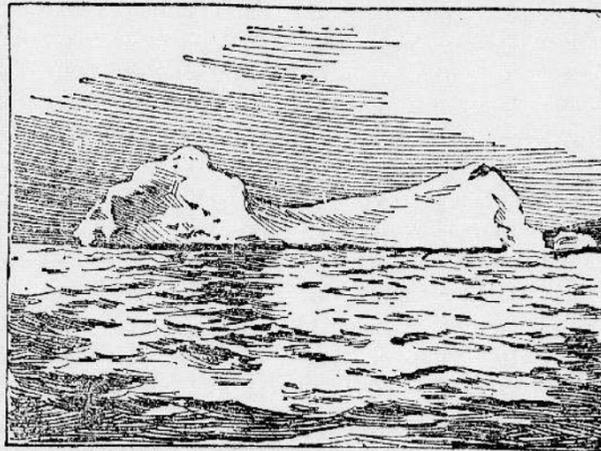
ness Beatrice of Coburg is fast growing up, of course, and it may be safely assumed that the question of her marriage was discussed during the visit. The Duchess of Coburg is a great believer in early marriages, and it is an open secret, too, that she has determined that all her daughters shall marry either reigning princes or those who will reign. So far she has carried out her intention, and now only Princess Beatrice remains to be ranged. Rumor asserts that she would not be averse to a German alliance that would ultimately give her youngest daughter the highest position of all her children.

### The Ridiculous Chinese Army.

The army of China is the laughing stock of the world, and no wonder it is a synonym for cowardice and not for courage. It is a rabble picked up in the slums, ill-equipped, ill-fed, ill-

understand our poorest living, as both our parents are oblations and also we are a young of age, and the elder is Twenty years and the younger is nineteen. But to this we get no one to look after us, and of which we are very legulous in this tribulation Africa. Therefore we humbly beg your munificent honor, and to send for us your poorest orphan servant. We most humbly trust that you would be pleased to take this awful matters into your favorable consideration, and to vouchsafe to us an early reply and oblige. Important Note, Please send your passage tickets to us and your poor orphans will be with you at once, hoping this our bad writing will meet you in a good approbation and send for us at once to your Training religious school. And your poor orphans will obey all your instructions. We are Yours obedient servants, Messrs. J. Ward Printson and Isaac R. Ashong.

## ICEBERGS IN NORTH ATLANTIC.



▲ PECULIAR FORMATION.

Icebergs as are not stranded on the rocky shores drift past Belle Isle and Newfoundland, across the paths of the trans-Atlantic steamers, until they reach the higher temperature of the gulf stream, in which they gradually melt and disappear. Their most southerly limit is Cape Hatteras, and their eastern limit passes close to the Azores. Their field is then bounded by a line that runs north to southern Greenland, with a sweep again to the east along the shores of Iceland, thence north into the Arctic ocean and east to Nova Zembla.

It is a matter of surprise to persons who become acquainted with icebergs for the first time to learn that they are frozen fresh water and are not salt. They are formed of fresh water, frozen many centuries ago, during which they

have been slowly traveling to the sea. The danger of navigation by icebergs is very great, and many a good ship lost mysteriously at sea has foundered from collision with one of them drifting dense fog. In 1894 the steamship Miranda, carrying a party of scientists to Greenland, came into collision with an iceberg in the straits of Belle Isle, almost foundered, and was compelled to run to St. John's, N. F., for repairs.

In crossing Davis strait the Miranda again encountered numberless icebergs of all sizes and of the greatest variety of fantastic shapes. Sailing toward one of these a spirited discussion arose on board as to its size, the estimates made putting it all the way from 200 to 1,000 feet in height. It was measured by the sextant and was found to be 800 feet high and to cover an area of five acres.

### Women in Postal Service.

The employment of women in the postal service is not an American idea. It was by no means uncommon in the old days, when postmasters kept post houses and were persons of some consequence. "In 1548 Leonard, of Taxis, appointed a woman postmaster at Braine-le-Comte, an important point in France," says C. W. Ernst, of Boston. "From 1628 to 1646 Alexandrine de Rye was Postmaster-General of the German Empire, and maintained the service through the horrors of the

Thirty Years' War." Lydia Hill was postmaster at Salem, Mass., in the second half of the eighteenth century, and Elizabeth Harvey was postmaster of Portsmouth, N. H., at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Women served in England in that capacity as early as the Restoration.

### Will Inherit a "Great Seal."

The present lord chancellor of England has come in for a rare piece of good luck. According to historical usage a new great seal is minted when

a new sovereign comes to the throne, the old one becoming the property of the lord chancellor of the day. It has, however, come to pass among other results of the queen's long reign that the great seal is so worn as to necessitate a new one. The order for it was given some time ago, and the work is now completed. Thus, for the first time in more than three score years a great seal, with all the historical associations connected with it, reverts to the ownership of a private individual.—Indianapolis News.



ADVANCE GUARD OF CHINESE (BOXER) ARMY ON RETREAT FROM PEKIN.

## AFTER THE MISSING LINK IN JAVA.

Search for the pithecanthropus, the "missing link" in Darwin's theory of the evolution of man, is now under way with the money of a Vanderbilt

The public schools of the New York city boroughs are open again, and once more the people of that city are confronted with the problem how to

mand for cheapness has brought it about, or rather the dishonest adulteration enabled a cutting of prices that gradually have fallen lower and lower until the adulterated article has become the standard. If the consumer buys an adulterated article he should know what he is purchasing. Perhaps if the pepper's actual contents were known the consumer would continue to buy it at the lower price if it had been satisfactory in the past. This is the case with oleomargarine, which people buy under its real name as a substitute for butter, but which, were it not for the oleomargarine laws, unscrupulous dealers might sell as butter at excessive prices.

### For Dogs and Horses.

Dr. H. H. Kane, president of the New York Road Drivers' association, has issued an appeal for the establishment of dog cemeteries in each of the larger cities of the United States, and he also urges that an institution for the care of old and worn out horses be established. Both of the ideas are practicable. In London and in Paris there are now dog cemeteries each of which is self-sustaining. There valued pets are buried and tombs and monuments are erected telling of the faithful services that they have done their masters. The institutions are supported by the sale of burial lots just as are those where men and women are buried. The idea appeals to lovers of dogs. There are now dog and horse hospitals in the chief cities; Chicago has at least three. So there seems to be no reason why an institution for old horses should not be self-sustaining if it were established, with a slight endowment which might well be made by lovers of animals. The old car and dray horses might still be shot, but sentimental reasons would be strong enough to warrant many people in sending their faithful equine pets to the place where they might pass their declining years in rest and comfort earned by long and faithful service.

Edmund Haviland Burke, a direct lineal descendant of Edmund Burke, is again trying to get into the British parliament. Although still a young man, he is somewhat of an orator himself. He has recently stood for parliament as a Parnellite, but unsuccessfully.

Over 600,000 pounds of tea is consumed in England daily.



PITHECANTHROPUS.

behind. David J. Walters, a student of Yale, backed by George Vanderbilt, left New Haven the other day, and expects to take up his still hunt on the island of Java in the latter part of October. Prof. Haeckle of the University of Jena and one of the most noted scientists of Europe, will leave Jena about the 1st of October on the same quest, and the race may be to the swift.

Several of these are said to have been seen in the forests of Java, and every effort of the two men will be bent toward securing a specimen.

Briefly, the Darwinian philosophy holds that all animal life began with a few primitive forms of living organisms. Granting that of all these present forms man is at the top, the question is, How did he get there and from what lower order? Darwin held that man was not necessarily a developed ape; only that far back in the history of world building the man-branch of the ape stock diverged from the normal, and that it continued through ages to develop along the lines of its differentiation.

In a great measure the study of the crowns and monkeys has been disappointing to scientists, who would have made man a direct descendant of the ape group. Four of the best representatives of the group now known are the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utang, and gibbon. But no one of these approaches man more closely than another, and all fall far short. The question of the missing link twenty-five years ago was more in the public ear than it is now, but today it has not been answered. If the pithecanthropus shall give evidence in support of the Darwinian theory, it promises to be quite as welcome as it is now unnecessary.

provide for the large number of children seeking admission. It is stated that 13,000 children in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx must be put on half-time instruction. In Brooklyn 50,000 and in Queens 10,000 will also be put on short time. In other words one-third of all the pupils of the city will be deprived during the coming school year of their full share of educational advantages.

### Adulteration and Prices.

The New York Commercial quotes "A well known dealer in spices" as saying that in the one article of pepper adulteration has gone so far that the consumer can now buy a pound of what purports to be pepper—ground, packed in a tin box and labeled—cheaper than the wholesaler could buy a pound of pure unground pepper if he should purchase the whole stock in the country. Hence he says that there is little encouragement for the wholesaler to be honest in the selling of pepper, for if he sells real pepper his prices must be so much larger than those charged by his competitors that his customers will not buy from him. This is, indeed, one of the chief causes of competition. The consumer's de-