

The German Government has purchased the patent rights covering all Europe except Great Britain, Ireland and France, for an automatic switch-board manufactured in Chicago.

Kissing has been put under a ban by microbists, and now they have started a crusade against the custom of hand-shaking.

Professor Hamlin asserts, in the Forum, that a low estimate of the extent and cost of the buildings erected during the last twelve months in the United States equals or exceeds that involved in the erection of all the important cathedrals of England and France together, through the whole of the thirteenth century.

Where the conditions of life are made easier and pleasanter in prison, plain understandings have a difficulty in seeing wherein the punishment lies. In suggesting these things we would not be understood as favoring cruelty, unsanitary prisons, inhumanity, or even want of sympathy with the unfortunate.

One of the most important steps yet taken for the protection of the birds useful to agriculture was the signing of an international agreement in Paris not long ago by representatives of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Austria-Hungary and Greece.

A summary of the twelfth census of the United States follows: The total population (including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands) was 76,303,387. This comprises: First, the 75,477,407 residents of the United States proper; second, the 81,219 military, naval and civil employes serving abroad or at sea; third, the 63,292 residents of Alaska; fourth, the 154,001 residents of the Hawaiian Islands; fifth, the 125,048 Indians not taxed and 392,062 other residents in the Indian Territory.

The public library of Cleveland, Ohio, has hit upon a novel plan for the circulation of books by which it is hoped to bring the benefits of the library to that part of the population which hitherto has been unable to avail itself of them.

"Proper recreation prolongs life." On this text the Boston Globe preaches a long and much needed sermon. "This fact," it says in part, "is now better appreciated by busy people than ever before. Of all the forms of recreation the best perhaps is traveling.

A woman whose vocabulary is limited to the words "get up" and "go" has been adjudged insane. Yet "get up" and "go" together express the quality generally deemed essential to one seeking the sanest success.

DESTINY: Its Force in Making a Career.

By Randolph Guggenheimer.

DIGNITY is an important though subsidiary element among the traits of mind and manners which help a man to make a successful career. It is a quality desirable in all mankind and essential in the learned professions.

A statesman must have an impressive manner and grave demeanor. So far as his influence over the masses of men is concerned, cold precision is better than all the amenities of speech.

Personal magnetism and rippling merriment win the applause of one's associates, but not their unalloyed confidence. The world respects a non-committal manner, and instinctively declines to trust the man who "wears his heart upon his sleeve."

Those who possess this unemotional quality can rule the people with whom they come in contact. This is especially true in legislative bodies. If the presiding officer is just and dignified, the procedure will be under his control.

Wit and humor have their reaction. They denote brilliancy and alertness of mind but not strength of character. They are a babbling stream rather than a deep and quiet river.

The dignity which is free from severity may not spontaneously attract, but at least it invites confidence, and that is the basis of success both in business and professional life. I do not think it can be acquired or that a defect in character can be cured.

Dignity is as necessary in a man for his success as to a woman for her protection. In the estimation of the public it is always linked with authority.

Every wise man should develop within his limitations that repose and serenity which will enable him to outstrip in the race of life the humorist and genial wit. Emerson never thought or wrote more felicitously than when he said:

"Coolness and absence of heat and haste indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene."

Success in America Means Many Things.

By Max Nordau.

IF one were to ask a number of Americans what they understand by success he would evidently receive very different answers.

Many would reply: "Success means money. To be successful is synonymous with owning a palace, a yacht, a private Pullman car; with eating off gold plate, having the most expensive box in the opera house, buying one's wife the largest diamonds in the market and one's daughter an English duke, or astonishing the world by the price of one's pictures, the number of one's pair of trousers and the amount of one's stakes at poker."

For others, success means the esteem of their fellow countrymen. They do not desire to present them with money, but to give them the work of their brains. They see themselves as popular actors, admired administrators, politicians or legislators.

Yet others understand success in one shape only as fame. To be known to the whole world, to find that one's name is a household word with all people of education—that is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," a goal which seems higher and more comprehensive than that of the millionaire or the public man.

Causes of Defalcation.

The Responsibilities of the Rich.

THE recent discovery of the theft of some seven thousand dollars from the Government, and the causes which led to the theft, will probably call forth from many people the cynical comment, "Another good man gone wrong."

The criminal problem, as such, is a serious one in this country, and the rest of the world, but taken as a whole, the problem of the criminal degenerate is not as serious as that of the good young man who commits a crime from motives which are more or less common to the human race.

The trouble in many cases of this kind is that the embezzler is fond of living beyond his income, and the cause at the back of that probably is that he has an idea that economy is somehow disgraceful and mean.

There is altogether too much of this sort of thinking in the country at present, and while it does not excuse the man who steals—for any man should have sense enough to penetrate so obvious a fallacy—it is more or less the cause of his temptations.

Many persons who would disclaim all intention to encourage crime thoughtlessly encourage this mischievous and unworthy notion, and they have no business to do such a thing.

One often hears men and women who ought to know better sneer at the person who habitually economizes, and stigmatizes as mean, "common," or lacking in taste those who frankly choose to live within their incomes and to take what comfort they can get rather than make a frenzied effort to keep up appearances.

Such thoughtlessness and frequently cruel comments increase the temptation to extravagance among young people, and make life a great deal harder for those who are obliged to be poor but honest.

Undoubtedly most of us would like to possess pleasant homes, works of art and plenty of spending money, but there is no disgrace in not having these things; and yet some people apparently make it the business of their lives to convince us that there is.

The Children Don't Find It Hot.

"Have you ever noticed," asked a thoughtful citizen, "how few children ever complain of the heat? Grown people grumble at the hot weather from morning till night—and all night too, for that matter, but you seldom hear a child say that he or she is too hot. Boys and girls play all day long—and play is hard work, some of it—they run from morning till night—children seldom sit down—but they do not take time to abuse the weather. A boy will drink unlimited water every time he gets a chance; he can eat watermelon until he almost explodes, and can cover three ice cream sodas at a sitting; but you never hear him say he is tired of hot weather. The little girls, too, are great water drinkers—they prefer ice cream to all cool beverages, however, and love to parade with their little parasols and fans; rarely, though, are they ever heard to wish it was not so warm. I wonder why this is—are children more patient than their elders, or are they merely so profoundly interested in their own little affairs as to be obviously or indifferent to states of temperature? I wish I knew."

The Dyslexic Scot.

The difficulty of rhyming to "girl" mainly due to the varieties of its

pronunciation. It is never pronounced, as it is so often conventionally written, "gall," but one often hears "gell" with a hard "g." Moreover, in Scotland though it is as well not to mention the fact to a Scotsman, it consists of two syllables—"gurell." The other day it was pointed out to a Scotsman that the name of his national poet was a dissyllable in Ayrshire. "Hoot awa!" he said, or words to that effect. "Burrns two syllables! Absurd!"—London Chronicle.

Mr. Balfour's Sleep and Speeches. Mr. Balfour sleeps at least twelve hours a day—sometimes longer. He does not prepare his speeches word for word, like Sir William Harcourt, or dictate them to a shorthand writer, like Disraeli, but "thinks them out while in bed" and notes the principal headings on a sheet of folded foolscap, which he holds in his right hand while speaking and slaps against his left when he wants to emphasize a point. He seldom pauses to find a word, but when he requires time to think of the next argument he sips from a glass of water.—London King.

The longest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in Arizona. It is said to be 600 feet long.

Household Column.

A REVIVAL.

A very pronounced revival of the gilt-banded white china dinner sets, so much esteemed by housewives of Revolutionary days, has been brought about by the fad for all things Colonial.

WASHING PACK CHAIRS.

Porch chairs, those indispensable porch furnishings at this season, are all too apt to grow shabby with the hard wear given them. A good washing in warm salt water, a coat of linseed oil and then of varnish will make the wicker work look equal to new, while fancy may be given rein to in a riot of attractive shades of green or red to paint the frames.

FOR IVY POISONING.

There is danger in the usual preparations for relieving ivy poisoning when these preparations contain white lead, especially when they are to be used on the face and hands of young children. A better remedy is found in bathing the poisoned parts with sweet spirits of niter until the pain and itching is soothed and the poison spots disappear.

RIPPING A GARMENT.

There are, it seems, an inexpert way and an expert way to do so small a thing as ripping a garment. The wrong treatment sometimes puts a perfectly good garment beyond the possibility of making over. Hooks, eyes, buttons, clasps, etc., should be taken off with great care and patience. Bias seams carefully held that they may not be stretched, and all threads neatly pulled out after they are well cut, to prevent knotting resistance. Scissors should not be used for ripping; a sharp, pointed knife does the work better. Lace trimmings should be most carefully taken off without pulling or snipping, and, if to be put away, should be pulled straight. All loose threads picked out and be rolled around a smooth wooden stick.—Harris Bazar.

CLEANING A FLANNEL WAIST.

Have a tub half filled with warm (ninety degrees Fahrenheit) soapy water, to which have been added two tablespoonsful of borax. Wash waist up and down in the water with as little rubbing as possible, as this mats the fibre. Never rub soap directly on flannel. Rinse well in two or three waters of the same temperature as the first, adding to the last water one tablespoonful of glycerine. This helps to keep the wool soft. Loosen the tension of the wringer, put the waist through and hang until nearly dry. Place a slightly dampened cheese-cloth over the flannel, on the right side, and press with a moderate hot iron. In removing the cheese cloth the fibres cling to it and are drawn up, giving the flannel a soft finish much like the new material.

BLANKET WASHING.

Blanket washing is a great art. If the blankets be very good, it is the best economy to send them to a professional cleaner; but if they are washed at home, choose a warm, sunny day for the work. Beat them first so as to get out all the removable dust, then put a small quantity of ammonia in the bottom of a tub, and pour over a sufficient quantity of warm water. Put the blanket in, move it about in the water, and on taking it out press it against the side of the tub without wringing. All the dirt will be seen to come out easily in this way. Rinse in moderately warm water by simply moving it about the tub. Press it, though the wringer, and hang it out to dry in a windy, shady place. Water will collect in the bottom as it hangs, and if this is squeezed out the blanket will dry much quicker. If a second blanket be washed in the same solution, it must be done very quickly as the ammonia evaporates fast, but it is better to use a different solution for each blanket. The water the blankets are rinsed in must be a little soapy, or they will shrink and they will dry harsh. The two chief rules to remember are that only tepid water should be used, and that as little water as possible should be left in them when they are put out to dry.

RECIPES.

Peach Bavarian Cream.—Put enough ripe, pared peaches through a sieve to make a pint of pulp and add to them one tablespoonful of lemon juice, enough sugar to make very sweet and one half box of gelatine which has been soaked in a half cupful of water then melted over hot water. Stir occasionally till the mixtures is quite thick, then add one pint of thick cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a wetted mold, and when firm turn out and serve with whipped cream heaped round it.

Queen Fritters.—Put four level tea-spoonfuls of butter in a small pan with half a cupful of boiling water; as soon as this boils add quickly half a cup of flour and stir until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan and quite stiff; remove; add two eggs unbeaten, one at a time, beating well after adding each; drop by the spoonful into hot fat and fry until puffed and brown; drain, make an incision on one side and fill with preserves or berries; mashed and mixed in whipped cream sweetened, or fill with chocolate cornstarch.

Boiled Cucumbers.—Old cucumbers are nice served in this manner—Pare them; cut in halves lengthwise, then cut crosswise, then in halves lengthwise again; cook soft in boiling salted water; turn into a colander, and add them to a white sauce lightly seasoned and a few drops of lemon juice added; serve very hot.

Bread Fritters for Breakfast.—Cut pieces of riced bread about the size of an egg; dip them into hot fat and fry for five minutes to a doughnut brown; remove them with a skimmer; drain on paper; sprinkle with powdered sugar; serve hot.

Fire Signals.

At a meeting of Hope Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, held on July 9, 1901, the town was divided into Fire Districts and a Code of Signals was adopted in order to facilitate the location of fires in the future. The town was divided as follows:

District No. 1—All that portion of town bounded north by Bellevue street, west by Union street, south and east by corporation line.

District No. 2—All that portion of town bounded by Bellevue street on the south, Union street on the west, and corporation line on the north and east.

District No. 3—The portion of town lying west of Union street, and south of Bellevue street, with the corporation line as the south and west boundary.

District No. 4—The portion of town bounded on the south by Bellevue, east by Union, north and west by corporation line.

The signals adopted were short taps to indicate the district in which the fire is located, followed by a rapid alarm, same to be repeated until general alarm is given.

To illustrate, should an alarm be sounded for District No. 3, first three taps, one, two, three, followed by rapid alarm, and repeat.

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The Courier,

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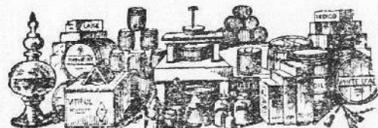
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