

The Evening World
Published by the News Publishing Company,
35 TO 65 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4

THE EVENING WORLD'S
Net paid bona fide actual daily
Average Circulation
is greater than the combined
circulation of the

Evening Sun,
Mail and Express,
Evening Post,
Commercial Advertiser,
Evening Telegram.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD
(Including Postage)
PER MONTH..... \$3.00
PER YEAR..... \$30.00

1892-All Records Beaten-1892
139,262,685
WORLDS were printed and
circulated in 1892.

This is a gain over 1891 of
23,724,860.
The average per day in '92 was
380,499.
A gain per day over 1891 of
63,958.

In 1892 THE WORLD printed
890,975 Advs.
A gain over 1891 of
107,369 Advs.

THESE GREAT TOTALS WERE NEVER
BEFORE EQUALLED BY ANY
PAPER PRINTED IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE WORLD will not, under any circumstances,
hold itself responsible for the return
of any rejected manuscripts or
pictures, or whatsoever character or
value. No exceptions will be made in this
regard to either letters or illustrations.
You will be held responsible for the
returning unacceptible manuscripts.

The State Legislature of '93 is not a
backward body.

Somebody must have left the weather
where the frost got at it.

Mayor Gleason will have peace, even if
other people have to fight for it.

It seems to be agreed that last night's
Charity Ball was the greatest of them all.

The Legislature should be sufficiently
open to conviction to shut down on
MURPHY.

New York gets a daily roast on the
"U" gridiron as it is. Rapid Transit
must do better.

In the matter of the Umbria incident,
the Cunard Company seems to think it
was all right to "let 'er go, Gallia."

"Cold on the Continent," say the cable
despatches. And over here it's
continually cold. All together we shiver.

Mayor Gleason's determination to push
along the delayed project for a new
municipal building is most commendable.

Ohio finished the old year with a deficit
in her treasury. It seems that most
things touched by McKinleyism come out
minus.

So Mayor Boody has nothing to say of
the "Greater New York" project.
Never mind. It is talking for itself,
every day.

A new Diana is ready for the Madison
Square tower. For pity's sake, preserve
this one from the doubtful mercy of the
Chicagoans.

After the typhus is over, will the cheap
lodging-houses be allowed to lapse into
their old state of overcrowding and care-
less keeping?

It is published that Chairman CARTER
concedes the control of the next United
States Senate to the Democrats. This is
kind on the part of Mr. CARTER. But it
is also unavoidable.

on the facts presented by active commit-
tees, who have seen the improved con-
ditions for themselves. This is an
encouraging note at this time of apprehen-
sion over the possible Springtime
return of cholera.

Gov. Flower had seen or investigated
for himself the matters of State which he
treated in his message. So he knew
whereof he wrote, and so it happened
that his writing, though in the plainest
prose, was never prosy.

STATE MATTERS.
Gov. Flower is able to present a satis-
factory condition of State affairs in the
message he sent to the Legislature yester-
day. That a great State like New
York, with all that it has done for the
commerce of the country, should be
practically free from debt is as remark-
able as it is gratifying and speaks well
for the administration of its affairs for
the past ten years.

In his comments on the coal conspiracy
the Governor suggests that if the com-
panies engaged in the combination enjoy
public privileges granted by the State
the Legislature should exercise its right
to impose conditions upon the enjoyment
of those privileges which will protect the
people from unwarrantable exactions. It
is to be hoped that the report of the
special committee to investigate the con-
spiracy may propose some prompt and
effective action against the combination
through the Attorney-General of the
State.

Naturally Gov. Flower has considerable
to say about quarantine matters, in
which he took great interest during last
Summer. He strongly recommends a
liberal expenditure to improve quarantine
facilities in New York and to strengthen
the power and resources of the State
Board of Health.

This is, of course, desirable. But the
Governor's argument against a National
control of quarantine will scarcely be
regarded as sound. There is no more
violation of the "old-fashioned Jeffersonian
theory of self government" in a National
quarantine than in a National post-office.
It is ridiculous to say that the people of
the State might as well be asked to sur-
render to the Federal Government the
control of their militia as the control of
quarantine, or the citizens of New York
and Brooklyn to yield to the State Govern-
ment the command of their local police.
A quarantine to be efficient must be as
rigid in every other port of entry and on
the Canadian border as in New York Bay.
It is a matter in which no single State
alone but the whole nation is vitally
interested. For these reasons many per-
sons believe that quarantine measures be-
long properly to the Federal Government,
which can make them uniform all over
the country.

The Governor is correct when he says
that the only effective quarantine is by a
rigid system of inspection at foreign
ports. But how can this inspection be
enforced except through the General Gov-
ernment, and what is there of a "central-
ized" or "paternal" character in the as-
sumption of the power by the General
Government?

It is not true Democracy to make a pa-
rade of devotion to "State Rights" when
common sense dictates that a power can
be better entrusted to the Federal Govern-
ment than to the States, for the gen-
eral good, and for the safety of the whole
country.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.
The Rapid Transit Commissioners have
dressed it wise to suspend their surrender
of the city to the Elevated Railroad cor-
poration and to abandon the attempt to
secure rapid transit. It is strongly
suspected that such a result of their
labors was contemplated from the begin-
ning, but, if so, they have not measured
correctly the extent of popular indignation,
and the forcible expression of pub-
lic opinion has caused them to halt.

The elevated railroads have done a great
deal for the city, and are now an indis-
pensable accommodation. But if the peo-
ple had been satisfied with them, and had
been contented with the relief an exten-
sion of their tracks and other additional
facilities would afford, there would have
been no necessity to have gone to the ex-
pense and trouble of creating a Commis-
sion to devise other means of rapid
transit. It would be a little ridiculous if
the very measure adopted by the people
to take the city out of the hands of the
elevated corporation should become the
instrument of putting the city more com-
pletely into its hands.

Mr. STRINWAY believed that the people
should be willing to trust the Commission
because its members are "rich" and its
Chairman is "very rich." But what is
wanted of the Commissioners is a plan of
rapid transit other than the present ele-
vated structures. That is what they are
appointed to secure. If they cannot dis-
charge this duty for them say so and re-
sign. They were not created to perpetuate,
but to supersede the present Elevated
roads.

It may be as well to wait and see what
Mayor Gleason has to say about rapid
transit.

GREATER BROOKLYN.
Mayor Boody in his annual message to
the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yester-
day, proposes to make "greater Brooklyn"
in advance of "greater New York,"
by annexing to the city all the towns of
Kings County, thus making the city and
county coterminous, as is the case in New
York. As a prelude to the union of the
two cities, the proposed annexation of
the towns is desirable and expedient. But
Mayor Boody is silent on the greater
question of union.

The Mayor finds that the debt of Brook-
lyn has increased last year over \$1,000,000.
As the net debt is now only \$1,000,000
short of the constitutional limit of 10
per cent. of the real estate valuation, the
Mayor suggests the expediency of a judi-
cial determination of the question
whether the tax certificates and water
bonds are to be deducted from the net
debt before its amount is fixed as the
limit beyond which the debt cannot be
increased.

In reference to the charges of inefficiency
made against the Fire Department,
Mayor Boody favors thorough investiga-
tion, which he is confident will be hailed
with satisfaction by all the efficient and
faithful members of the Department.

The statements of the message in rela-

tion to the public health, the improved
sanitation and the repaving of the streets
are encouraging, and prove that Brook-
lyn may well be satisfied with the
progress the city has made during the
past year.

CABLE TRANSIT COMING.
It is no holiday work to construct a
cable road through the city of New York.
The Broadway road, it was calculated,
would be in operation on a part of the
route early this month. Unexpected de-
lays have postponed the opening, but in
two weeks the cars will probably be run-
ning between Fifty-ninth and Thirty-
sixth streets, and will shortly after be in
order to the Battery.

It is not known how much longer it
will take to complete the Third avenue
road. But the sooner the cables are run-
ning the better the people will be pleased
with the progress of the construction of
the cars, but because they are tired of the
obstructions in the streets caused by the
work.

The cable roads ought to be a public
benefit in view of the public nuisance
their construction has been for many long
months.

OLD-TIME INTOLERANCE.
The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
has just handed down a decision confirm-
ing the conviction of the publisher of a
Pittsburg newspaper for publishing and
issuing his paper on Sunday. The prosecu-
tion was based on a law enacted in 1794
which has never been repealed.

Nearly every important newspaper in
the United States and Pennsylvania pub-
lishes a Sunday edition. Only a single
journal has been selected for prosecution.
This is hard on the Pittsburg journalist,
but his case may be intended as a test.
It proves what sort of work the Sabba-
tarians would undertake and what they
would make of the country if they had
the power to carry out their ideas. Under
a blue law enacted ninety-nine years ago
they would deprive the people of the in-
formation, instruction and luxury of their
Sunday paper.

The Supreme Court in its opinion com-
mends the act, but thinks that "a too
literal enforcement of its provisions may
lead to its repeal." Common sense ought
to lead to the repeal of all such ridicu-
lous laws, based on bigotry, intolerance
and hypocrisy. We ought to make the
statutes of all our States conform to the
progress of the age or go back to burning
witches.

HIS FORTUNE ON HIS UPPER LIP.
A Moline (Ill.) man is suing his barber
for \$5,000 damages done to his mustache
by wanton carelessness in trimming it.
This is as much as a dead man in a rail-
road accident is worth, but it is very
little for a first-class florid mustache
like that of the plaintiff.

The Supreme Court in its opinion com-
mends the act, but thinks that "a too
literal enforcement of its provisions may
lead to its repeal." Common sense ought
to lead to the repeal of all such ridicu-
lous laws, based on bigotry, intolerance
and hypocrisy. We ought to make the
statutes of all our States conform to the
progress of the age or go back to burning
witches.

The singular and fatal illness which
has prevailed for some time among the
convicts at the Arkansas penitentiary is
declared by a United States physician to
be nothing less than an epidemic of
cholera. It originated in a convict labor
camp at Helena, and was at first thought
to be due to arsenical poisoning. The
prisoners were hurriedly taken back to
the penitentiary at Little Rock, and the
disease went with them. There have
been eighteen deaths up to this writing,
and more are anticipated. Government
authorities are now investigating the
trouble. Undoubtedly, good reason will
be found to recommend sweeping changes
in the Arkansas prison system.

It has been decided that a Pennsylv-
ania blue law of 1794 is still in force,
and that a Pittsburg publisher has violated
it by getting out a Sunday paper. In giving
the decision the Court, commends the
act, but says that a too rigorous enforce-
ment of its provisions may lead to its re-
peal, and that it is in more danger from
its friends than from its foes. It is charac-
teristic of the Sunday extremists every-
where that they are doing their utmost,
through the spirit of uncompromising
bigotry, to throw into disrespect that
very day for which they profess such
solemnity.

Chicago's proposed circular theatre,
with its revolving auditorium and seven
simultaneous spectacles, should give the
World's Fair visitors who drop in a dizzy
theatrical whirl.

A brand-new Temperance and Equal
Suffrage party is budding in Western
Pennsylvania. There is little immediate
apprehension among the old parties that
it will come to a full bloom.

Gold for
Minors and a few
older people besides.
Send 25 cents for the
Xmas number of FOOT
and a "Yard of Sweet
Clover" and find out
how to get the gold.
The Clear Publishing Co., New York.

Gold for
Minors and a few
older people besides.
Send 25 cents for the
Xmas number of FOOT
and a "Yard of Sweet
Clover" and find out
how to get the gold.
The Clear Publishing Co., New York.

CHILDREN AT THE FAIR.
Mrs. Dunlap Enthusiastic About
The Columbian Exhibit.

She Contradicts the Existence of a
"Baby Checking Scheme."

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Mrs. George I. Dunlap,
Mrs. Potter Palmer's First Lieutenant, who is
also chairman and Treasurer of the Child-
ren's Building Committee of the Columbian
Exposition, has been wearing and an-
nouncing to correct the misstatements in a
particular that is going the rounds of the news-
papers world-wide.

"The New York World goes all over crea-
tion," she is told, and you ought to give to
our work will help us very much," said Mrs.
Dunlap yesterday.

"What we most desire is a contradiction
of the statement that 'parents may check
their babies and children at the office of the
children's Home while they visit the various
departments of the Exposition.' No such
plan was ever considered, and no such re-
sponsibility will be assumed by the Board
of Lady Managers, either.

"The wide circulation given this so-called
'checking system' has been attended by pro-
nounced opposition to our scheme.

"Letters have poured in upon us from all
quarters and in all languages, containing ad-
versive theories. Among other things, we have
been warned against the abandonment of
children, and referred to the Paris Exposition
records for definite information.

"Now, as a matter of fact, there was no
scheme at the Paris Exposition. There were
exhibits of infants' and children's supplies,
but there was no educational work.

"We intend to make a specialty of educa-
tional progress, as to education of the
mothers, teachers and guardians, and to do
this we must have the little folks, and while
they are with us we will see that neither
harm nor discomfort befalls them.

"Our creche is to be a model. You Miss
Emily Huntington, of the Wilson Mission, is
particularly interested in the work. It is her
pet scheme of philanthropy.

"Her object is to have young New
York with day nurseries, to have them oppo-
site or adjacent to the corner saloons for the
double purpose of securing the unfortunate
little ones and showing the liquor dealers
and their patrons the innocent lies they are
degrading. It needs be, Miss Huntington will
assume the entire expense of the creche dur-
ing the Exposition. Miss Love, of the New
York State Board of Lady Managers, will
conduct the work, and in order to assist the
mothers of the world the most healthful,
rational and economical system of dressing,
feeding and caring for young children, infant
visitors will be pressed into service.

"For instance, if a mother cares to take a
nursery lesson she can enter her child or
children at the creche kindergarten.

"The little boys and girls, who are at
the office by the clerk and enrolled, as at school,
by the registrar. From the health office the
newcomer will go to the bath, thence to the
dressing-room and afterwards to the creche,
where in all probability it will be ready for a
nap.

"By means of the glass walls facing the
creche the mother will be able from any
point in the visitor's gallery to witness the
entire performance.

"Hungry children will be fed, restless
ones will be amused and ailing toddlers will
have medical attention, every precaution being
taken to avoid contagion.

"This creche exhibition will consume from
one to three hours; no sleeping child will be
disturbed except by the mother's request,
and no admission will be permitted to enter the
children's section the parent will be at lib-
erty to inspect other exhibits.

"When the child is dismissed it will be
dressed in its own garments and returned as
it was received. The capacity of the entire
creche is only 100, and the time spent in it
will depend somewhat on the demands and
size of the crowd.

"There is no charity or benevolence about
the work, the sole idea being to instruct the
mothers and guardians in twentieth century
methods of keeping little folks well and
happy.

The suspicion of a contagious disease will
be admitted to the building.

"Just what provision will be made by the
Committee Health Board I am unable to say,
but Dr. Owen, the President, can be depended
upon for efficient service.

"It is very likely that the health officers
will be on duty in the general office of bath
to examine the little ones. The Chicago
Board of Health will keep Dr. Owen informed
of infested neighborhoods; the addresses of
the children will be required, and these com-
ing from suspected quarters will be denied
admission.

"To guard against losing their children,
parents will be induced to remain in the im-
mediate vicinity of the exhibition in which
their boys or girls may be participating.

"Special care will be taken in the selection
of maids, matrons and assistant teachers;
they must not only be in sympathy with but
they must understand child nature, and the
happier the children we expect to be not
the least noticeable feature of our exhibit-
children, we are told, have a right to be
happy, but we know that they are frequently
very unhappy.

"All the furniture we expect will be do-
nated. A New York firm will have the sole
right to supply the foods for the Home, and
books, toys, clothing and such household
supplies as belong to the life of the child are
coming in in quantities from all nations,
representing all ages and stages of civiliza-
tion.

"We have various schemes under consid-
eration for keeping the parents in the building
while their children are engaged. The
founders of the various systems of develop-
ment will have bureaus and assistants to
help them receive visitors, answer questions
and discuss matters. Then there will be
short lectures on food, clothing, bedding,
ventilation, exercise, etc., and polite and
intelligent exhibitors to give any information
that may be required about books, dress and
other models."

"THE NEW SOUTH."
Clay M. Greene and Joseph R. Grismer's
new play called "The New South," now cur-
rent at the Broadway Theatre, is a melo-
drama pure and simple, and it will have a
long and joyous career in such popular re-
corder as the Grand Opera House, and the
people, whose audiences love the empha-
sized virtue and the accentuated vice that
are the characteristics of the bona-fide melo-
drama. "The New South" is a good melo-
drama. Some of its scenes are engagingly
interesting. Its climaxes are all dandy, made
presumably by Mr. Grismer, and the theme
touched upon will lead a good many people
to believe that they are really seeing
something new.

Yet the bill of novelty, consisting in the
leasing of a convict, according to Georgia
statutes, by his sweetheart, who subsequently
proves his innocence, is purposeless. The
playwrights have no object in the incident,
except to give the heroine a new more heroic
and the hero a chance to pose. The episode,
which is entirely unnecessary, and which
has been used in a more startling man-
ner and made to stand out conspicuously
instead of being swamped in the machinery
that goes round and round and round, grind-
ing out triumphant virtue and demoralized
vice. Novelty of any sort is so rare on the
stage that Messrs. Greene and Grismer
should get credit for their idea, which
somebody will probably seize and work out
much better.

The play deals with the tribulations of Cap-
tain Harry Ford, who is accused of the murder
of Jefferson D. Gwynne, with whom he has had
a quarrel, and whom he has stabbed. After
the quarrel, while Ford was going to consult
a doctor, a revengeful negro, who has a political
grudge against Gwynne, appears and kills
the unconscious Gwynne. When Ford returns
he finds the young man dead, and he is, of
course, accused of the murder. As he loves
Gwynne's sister, this is not a easy state of
affairs, except for the stage. He is sent to
prison, leased to Miss Gwynne, and his inno-
cence is subsequently proved by the words of
the superstitious frightened negro.

There are some very able scenes in the
play, the besting fault of which is its con-
ventionally melodramatic flavor. The hero
is so disgustingly good that you hate him,
and the heroine is so manfully righteous that
you find yourself trying to see her do
wrong. They both have long speeches to
deliver, and utter them from the centre of
the stage, and the music of the orchestra is
heard. Nothing is so annoying as the slow
music of melodrama. Why the hero and
heroine do not wait upon the scene or make
their entrances dancing a polka—just for a
change—I do not know. When the musical
director gives two little taps with his baton
you always know that either the hero or
heroine approaches.

There are some weaknesses—and they can
scarcely be called weaknesses when they are
away from Broadway—"The New South"
will be popular. The play introduces two
California favorites, Joseph Grismer and
Phoebe Davis, a conscientious couple who
seem to labor very industriously. Mr. Gris-
mer is a fair, effective actor, lacking, how-
ever, in personal magnetism. His methods
are all right, but they are exceedingly effec-
tive, and he quite deserves all the applau-
se he gets. It is to be
said that Harry Ford is a very pretty young
man, and that Phoebe Davis is a very
woman, is agreeably quiet, and Frank Lan-
der is exceedingly melodramatic. That is prob-
ably the only fault of the play. The
musical director is a very competent
musician, out of all proportion, which
wagles when he grows sentimental.

"The play is a very good one, and it is
being played through the play. At moments it
is epidemic; at others it is absent, or course
which is a very good thing. The play is
very irritating.

Ladies' Fine
Undervests.
TO-MORROW we place on sale
the complete sample line of a leading
importer of fine
Woolen and Silk
Underwear, and offer
the choice of the en-
tire lot (nearly a thou-
sand pieces), for -

65c.
The collection comprises
6c. Merino, Silk and Woolen, and
All-Silk Undervests, plain finished
and fancy crocheted, values ranging
from \$1.50 to \$2.75 each.

SOME PIECES ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED.
Richard
70 West 23d Street.



HOUSE AND HOME
The first costume is of striped green novelty wool made with Russian blouse edged with
fur; the plastron, revers and the puffs in the sleeves are of unimpeachable purple velvet, and
the skirt is bordered with the same; hat of velvet with fur rim and black wings. Five and a
half yards double width goods.



As the Park Row Butter Cakes.
The Park Row restaurant Butter cakes
about which a Brooklyn woman writes to
The Evening World, are made in large quan-
tities. Three quarts of butter are mixed at
a time, and each quart turns out seventy-
seven cakes. The quantity cannot be re-
duced for family use, the butter-cake makers
say, as the result of mixing a small quantity
in the proportions here given would be
chunky and soggy cakes. This is the recipe
makes them: 3 pounds four, 1 pound lard, 3
quarts sour milk, three tablespoonsful of
bicarbonate of soda, 1 small teaspoonful of
salt. This must be used quickly; it will
turn sour if allowed to stand very long.

A Princess's Bridal Gown.
Five hundred hands are at work on the
bridal veil of the Princess Margherite, of
Russia. The veil is made of 500 different
pieces, all the work being done with the
needle, and the pieces, each of which requires
ten days for completion, are to be joined by
the most skillful lacemakers in a pattern
which will appear as the work of the same
hand.

What the Names Mean.
The fashionable colors, or rather the fash-
ionable names for colors now in vogue, are:
Angelique, a pale apple green.
Hedge, really a beige drab.
Caster, a dark leige.
Castille, a bright buff yellow.
Cognac, a bright brick red.
Diavolo, a bright cinnamon.
Emerande, a brilliant emerald green.
Florence, a brilliant light crimson.
Geranium, a pale geranium red.
Hiascote, a medium moss green.
Murier, an indefinite moss green.
Paradis, a bird of paradise yellow.
Ivyrose, a deep metallic scarlet.
Vareche, a deep moss green.

Ceiling Decorations.
A unique way to decorate a ceiling is to
cover with yellow Indian mastic, divided
into squares by split bamboo sticks, put on
as gilt moulding is put on over paper. Around
the room, close to the side walls, hang a
fringe of figured India silk, letting it fall
loose. Then treat the side walls like the ceiling
and finish with a dais or founce of India
or China silk.

Finger Taping.
A patent has been granted on a device
worthy of the ancient Greeks. It is a system
of finger taping and joint-reducing bands.
The idea is to make thumb-snap bands of
this and plant aluminum in sets of various
sizes to fit the fingers and thumbs, and by
wearing them at night gradually produce the
slender and tapering fingers so much ad-
mired by the fashionable half of the world.
The aluminum bands are provided with rings,
which are crowded down on the outside so as
to compress the fingers. It is said that these
bands have been thoroughly tested by several
of the best-known ladies of fashion in Wash-
ington and New York, and they speak of
them in the highest terms of praise.

Furnish for Flowers.
To preserve flowers for decorative purposes
in Winter, make a Chinese varnish, consisting
of 500 parts of ether, twenty parts of trans-
parent copal and twenty parts of sand. Dip
the flowers, one by one, in this liquid and let
dry for ten minutes. Repeat six times, when
the flowers will be found to be beautifully
glossy and fine.

Another Dressing-Jacket.
Breakfast jacket of white wool, with loose-
plaited front with tabs of lace on each side.

The new book and eye that are peculiar be-
cause the book has a lump in it. It has been
succeeded by a book that is peculiar for two
lumps, between which the eye is held in
place. Thus rapidly does invention succeed
invention in this kind of novelties.

The latest dining-room extension table has
a roll top, and instead of being extended by
the addition of new leaves it is wound in and
let out to any desired length by means of a crank
in the centre of the framework.

The latest clock is described by the adver-
tisements in the Jeweller's windows: "We
have got you at last. This clock keeps on
ringing its alarm until you get out of bed and
remove the pin."

The latest toothpicks look precisely like
quill picks, but are made of sheets of cellulose
sawn at one end and then rolled up
into a cylinder. Hotel-keepers have their ad-
vertisements printed on them before they are
rolled into quills.

Wives of Famous Men.
The late Emperor Alexander of Russia was
morganatically married to the Princess Dol-
gorouki, and the union was exceedingly
happy.

Luther at first opposed the marriage of the
clergy, but changed his mind and married
Catherine Von Bora, an ex-nun, and lived
happily.

The wife of Samuel Clark, the book com-
piler, had so high an opinion of his abilities
that she never rose in his presence without
making a courtesy.

Noting the best-tempered woman who
ever trod the boards, a contract of a secret
marriage with Count Rossi, and lived happily
with him till her death.

Shelley's first wife was the daughter of an
inkeeper. She was unbecoming, and he de-
serted her for Mary Godwin. The forsaken
wife committed suicide.

Count Krumford married a widow who grati-
fied her vexation by throwing his books and
manuscripts out of the window and pouring
boiling water on his flowers.

Robault, the philosopher, had a wife whose
opinion of him was so high that she sat at the
door of his lecture-room and refused to admit
any but well-dressed persons.

Cornelle was happy in the domestic rela-
tion, though, as his biographer quaintly ex-
presses it, "He could get along with any-
body, and so had no trouble with his wife."

Mrs. Betterson, the first great Lady Mac-
beth, was so devoted to her husband that she
became insane at his death, never recovered
and died in less than eighteen months.

Artemisia, the wife of Mausolus, King of
Caria, was so devotedly attached to him that
after his death she erected the Mausoleum
which was one of the ancient wonders.

The rebellion of Cyrus, made famous by the
"Retreat of the Ten Thousand," was inspired
by his wife, the famous Myto, who, after his
death, married his brother, Artaxerxes.

As duty Smith's wife was such a good cook
that he calculated that during the course of
his life he had eaten forty-eight four-horse
wagon loads more than was good for him.

Mozart was as happy with his wife as a
man could be whose affections were perpetually
straying; but she was forgiving and never
reminded him of his numerous imperfec-
tions.

Lilly, the astrologer, married a Xantippe,
who, as he says, "was of the temper of
Mars." She left him and sued him for sup-
port, and with tears he tells how she
cost him over \$1,000.

Pocrest married a good woman with a bad
temper, so was unhappy, and no wonder, for
he first met Miss Sinclair on Friday, proposed
and was accepted on Friday, and married on
Friday.

St. Thomas More undertook to educate his
wife, and obliged her to practice music, she
hated music, but for some time complied with
his wishes, then rebelled, and until his death
he looked on her as successfully that he found
the Tower a comfortable refuge from her
tongue.

Wearing the Tick.
A curious contrivance to prevent the num-
ber of down pillows penetrating the ticking
comes from England. It consists in simply
waxing the inside of the ticks before they are
rolled with the down. Most of the manufac-
turers of cheap down pillows fail not only to
use a firm good quality of ticking, but sub-
stitute a muslin which is altogether too soft
and sheer for the purpose.

The Weight of the Body.
Prof. Hutley declares that the proper
weight of man is 154 pounds, made up as
follows: Muscles and their appendages,
08 pounds; skeleton, 24 pounds; skin, 10 1/2
pounds; fat, 28 pounds; brain, 3 pounds;
abdominal viscera, 11 pounds; blood that
will weigh down from the body, 7 pounds.

The heart of such a man should beat 75 times
in a minute, and he should breathe 15 times
during each minute. At that rate, in twenty-
four hours he would breathe 1,750 cubic feet
of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent. In
the same length of time he should throw off
through the skin 18 ounces of water, 300
grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of
carbonic acid.

A Few Simple Desserts.
No. 1.—To one-half pint of milk add
the same of coffee; sweeten a little. When boil-
ing hot, add two tablespoonsful of cornstarch,
wet up in cold milk. Stir well and pour off,
when it thickens, into shapes. Serve with
cream.

No. 2.—One pint of milk, sweeten; one-
half cupful of stoned raisins. When hot, add
two table-spoonfuls of cornstarch. Flavor
with lemon. Cook and serve as in No. 1.

No. 3.—One pint of milk, one-half cupful of
blanched and pounded almonds, one-quarter
cupful of sugar, stirred to lumps. Heat and
add two even table-spoonfuls of cornstarch.
When a little cool add beaten whites of two
eggs. Serve with whipped cream.

No. 4.—One quart of milk, flavoring and
one-half package of gelatine. Soak one hour
in the milk, then let it get warm (not boil-
ing). Pour into a mould. It makes a very
delicate blancmange.

1,357 Years Ago To-Day.
It was on this day, 500 A. D., that two
monks