

CHICAGO PAYS HIGH

Mayor Gets \$18,000 a Year and Seventy Aldermen \$3,000 Each.

NEW YORK IS NEXT IN LINE.

Gotham Allows Its Chief Executive \$15,000, Philadelphia \$12,000, Boston, St. Louis, Newark, N. J., Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh \$10,000, Indianapolis and Seattle \$7,500.

Washington.—Chicago has the highest priced mayor in the country. He gets \$18,000 a year and serves four years. New York comes next, with a \$15,000 mayor, whose term also lasts four years. Philadelphia, third in the list, gives its mayor \$12,000 a year for four years. Boston, St. Louis, Newark, N. J., Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh pay their mayors \$10,000 annually, the term being four years in Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and two years in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Newark.

Indianapolis and Seattle pay their mayors \$7,500 a year; San Francisco, Baltimore and Minneapolis \$6,000 each; East St. Louis, Louisville, New Bedford, Detroit, Kansas City, Buffalo, Mount Vernon, Rochester, Columbus, Scranton, Providence, San Antonio, Tex., and Richmond pay \$5,000 each.

The aldermen, who share with the mayor and certain other officials the responsibility of government in American cities, cost the taxpayers varying sums. Chicago has seventy aldermen, at \$3,000 each; Boston, nine, at \$1,500 each; St. Louis, twenty-nine, at \$1,800 each; Newark, thirty-two, at \$500 each; New York, seventy-three, at \$2,000 each; Cincinnati, thirty-two, at \$1,150 apiece; Cleveland, twenty-six, at \$1,200 each; Philadelphia, forty-eight select councilmen and eighty-three common councilmen, all serving without salary; Pittsburgh, nine aldermen, at \$6,500 each; Indianapolis, nine, at \$600 apiece, and Seattle, nine, at \$3,000 apiece.

The only cities that have an upper and a lower house of aldermen or councilmen are Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Atlanta, Louisville, Portland, Me.; Baltimore (thirty-three in all, at \$1,000 each); Brockton, Mass.; Cambridge, Mass.; Everett, Mass.; Malden, Mass.; Pittsburg, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; Buffalo (thirty-six in all, at \$1,000 each); Lancaster, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pawtucket, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Lynchburg, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; Richmond, Va., and Roanoke, Va.

The commission form of government, which takes the place of mayors and aldermen, involves a smaller salary outlay. In Washington, D. C., the three commissioners get a total of \$15,000; in Denver, \$25,000; in San Diego, \$12,000; in Topeka, \$9,000; in New Orleans, \$30,000; in Salem, Mass., \$10,000; in St. Paul, \$31,500; in Lincoln, Neb., \$10,000; in Atlantic City, \$15,000; in Bayonne, N. J., \$10,000; in Hoboken, \$10,000; in Jersey City, \$25,000; in Trenton, \$15,000, and in Harrisburg, \$13,000.

In some of the commission governed cities a mayor is elected as such, while in others he is chosen by the commission. Sometimes he gets an extra allowance as chairman of the commission, but this rarely exceeds \$500, and is included in most of the above totals.

While most cities employ assessors to fix the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation, those of some states have no assessors, but report to the county the amount required to be raised for city purposes.

SEVERED MUSCLES TRAINED.

Stumps of Amputated Arms Made to Operate False Hands.

Zurich.—Three professors of Zurich university have been experimenting in the hope of training the muscles in the stumps of amputated arms to connect with artificial hands in such a way as to open and close the fingers.

Professor Sauerlach, one of the professors, says in a German medical magazine that the anatomical difficulties have been overcome so effectually that all that is now required for complete success is a somewhat better artificial hand and he expresses expectation that this soon will be invented.

Grass Grows In Tree.

Wetmore, Kan.—In the E. W. Thornbury yard in Wetmore is a large bunch of blue grass growing in the fork of an elm tree ten feet from the ground. Every fall the residents of Wetmore, who are watching this curiosity, expect the grass to be winter killed, but every spring it shows up green and strong and matures seed. The grass has been growing in the tree for three years.

Movies Draw More Than Church.

Bellefonte, Kan.—"Where the People Go" is the title of an interesting compilation prepared during the social survey taken in Bellefonte. It shows that during the year 105,000 attend the moving picture show, 93,000 religious services, 8,696 church socials and picnics, 12,400 the county fair and farmers' institute, 5,000 the Chautauqua and 2,870 go to ball games.

Wouldn't Say "Votes For Women."

Chicago.—Because it could not be taught to say "Votes for women," a parrot which had been recently taken to the headquarters of the woman suffragists is now back in the bird store.

BLouses COOL.

Pongee and Shantung Are Favorites For Summer Waists.

Silk for blouses are much in vogue—striped pongees, crepe de chimes and georgette crapes. This illustrated is a figured shantung, the natural tone



WELL CLAD.

blocked off in chocolate. Moire ribbon makes a perky little tie, pearl buttons close the front, and all seams are hemstitched.

TRAINING THE TASTE.

The Importance of Teaching Children The Sense of Colors.

Some persons are totally lacking in color sense—taste in colors, to put it differently. In other respects they are quite normal persons and often, of course, get far ahead of those with the keen color taste. Other persons lack appreciation, taste, in other respects. Usually appreciation or taste can be trained, although sometimes color or music appreciation is utterly lacking.

The time to begin to train is with very young children. The place is the home. If a child is brought up in a tasteful home it will unconsciously grow up with a cultivated taste. In addition, of course, it is well to note the child's individuality. If it seems dull to music, painting, color, form, help develop its taste along these particular lines.

A house, to be the ideal environment for a growing child, should be beautiful, of course, but it should have the beauty of simplicity and find the beauty in its surroundings without depending on elaborate furnishings.

Perhaps the best way to train a child's taste, if the child seems rather hopelessly deficient, is to let him work things according to his own ideas for a little while. If a little girl likes gaudy colors, let her have a frock of a gaudy color, which she herself chooses. She will, the chances are, soon tire of it. If the small boy likes impossible ornaments and hangings in his room, let him have them. Not only will he himself dislike them soon enough, but his friends will doubtless make fun of them, and so they will become intolerable to him.

Once there was a boy of nine or ten years who chose for the wall paper of his room a dainty design with pink background upon which there were medallions showing little French maids in all their finery. His mother remonstrated with him, telling him his choice was not boyish, that it was babyish, a nursery paper, or at best one for a very little girl. But he wanted that paper, and he got it. It had not been on his wall very long before he realized his mistake. Of course he had to put up with it for months, but its presence there taught him a lesson in interior decorating he never forgot.

EASY WAY TO CLEAN SILVER.

This May Help You to Save Your Elbow Grease.

A simple way to clean discolored silver is to put a quarter of a pound of sal soda into a gallon of water. Place this on the stove and let it come to a boil. When at boiling heat dip in the pieces of silver, one by one, taking each out quickly. Wash in soapsuds and dry with a soft, clean cloth. This method takes about one-quarter of the time consumed by polishing.

Silver spoons or forks may be kept brightest if they are left for several hours in strong borax water. Silver that is frequently washed with ammonia water will need cleaning less often. Silver teapots, being seldom in constant use, are very likely to become moldy. They can, however, be kept in perfectly good condition if, after washing and drying them thoroughly, a lump of sugar is placed inside. The sugar absorbs the dampness and keeps the teapot sweet and fresh.

Silverware should always be kept by itself and wrapped in tissue paper, each piece separately. Silver dress trimmings may be cleaned by covering with magnesia and leaving for two hours.

Giddy Towels.

Turkish towels are now being made with a deep border to be embroidered. The cross stitch and the French knots are the two most popular stitches used on Turkish towels.

The Restaurant Bluffer.

"Of all the bluffers one meets socially and in business, and their name is legion," remarked a minor cynic, "none amuses me more than the restaurant bluffer. This brand is numerous. I met one today, and his embarrassment was ludicrous.

"This chap, you know, is a living lie. He lodges in a rather high priced house, but occupies a cheap little room up under the roof, to which he is careful not to invite any acquaintance. He's an underclerk somewhere, but talks familiarly of high finance. He pretends to be on friendly terms with influential men who wouldn't know him from Adam.

"Several evenings ago he was impressing me with the frequency with which he lunches at one or two places famous in the Wall street section. When I met him today bending over coffee and rolls in a place where his check was 10 cents you should have seen his face, it was a study.

"Of course I wasn't surprised, but he was. I enjoyed the encounter, but he didn't."—New York Globe.

Spies in Revolutionary Days.

A curious and unfamiliar page in American history shows that the treatment of the spy in Revolutionary days was painfully prompt and rigorous. Every American schoolboy knows the fate of Major Andre, but few know of any others, with perhaps the exception of Nathan Hale, executed by the British as a spy. In the second year of our Revolutionary war General Israel Putnam caught a man lurking about his post at Peekskill, on the Hudson. A flag of truce came from Sir Henry Clinton, claiming the prisoner as Lieutenant Palmer of the British service. The answer of the stout old general was brief and to the point:

Headquarters, Aug. 7, 1777. Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy lurking within our lines. He has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy and shall be executed as a spy, and the flag is ordered to depart immediately.

ISRAEL PUTNAM. P. S.—He has accordingly been executed.—Indianapolis News.

Noise and Hearing.

There are two distinct meanings to the word "sound"—one the sensation produced in the brain, the other the external vibration which produces the sensation. The physical cause may exist where there is no ear; the sensation cannot exist unless there is an ear to hear it. Suppose two men—one totally deaf, the other with a normal sense of hearing—are in the same closed room in which a third man beats upon a piece of iron with a hammer. Is there no physical vibration because the deaf man cannot hear it? The sensation may be ear splitting to the one and totally nonexistent to the other. The same vibrations beat through the air. The same sound exists in the room, but the sensation exists for only one of the men.—Philadelphia Press.

The "Bad News" Bell at Lloyd's.

The bell of the British frigate *Lu* line, which sank off the Dutch coast in 1799 with a cargo of coin and specie valued at \$6,000,000, is the "bad news" bell at Lloyd's. Whenever news is received that a ship is overdue or when definite news comes of the loss of a ship the bell is rung by the "caller." At its tolling all transactions are suspended until the news it heralds is read.—London Mirror.

Confused.

A flustered woman was seen running wildly about in the corridors of a large railway station.

"What are you looking for, madam?" questioned an officer.

"I—I am looking for the entrance to the outside!" responded the woman nervously.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Jobs in a Needle's Point.

Some years ago an American firm sent to a Chinese house in Canton the smallest and finest kind of needle as a sample of our skill in delicate handicraft. It was returned to the firm with a hole through the point, which could be seen only with a microscope.

Man's Littleness.

As an illustration of the insignificance of man in the scheme of nature Professor Zuccarini of Italy estimated that, taking the world's population at 1,500,000,000, the whole human race could stand comfortably shoulder to shoulder in an area 500 miles square.

Too Quiet to Be True.

Mabel—It is whispered that Belle and Bob are engaged. Jack—Who whispers it? Mabel—Belle. Jack—If they really were she'd whistle, sing and shout it.—Exchange.

In the Same Boat.

The Overbearing Lawyer—Ignorance of the law excuses no one. The Culprit—I'll be sorry for you then if you ever get in trouble.—Browning's Magazine.

Compensation.

Diner—This is a very small piece of chicken you have given me, waiter. Waiter—Yes, sir; but you will find it will take you a long time to eat it.

Becomes Annoying.

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery." "Maybe so, but I don't like to have too many women copying my gowns."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Business in New York.

Every thirty minutes a new business corporation is formed in New York, and every forty-five minutes one is dissolved.

You should stop criticizing others the moment you find it gives you pleasure.—Youth's Companion.

FORMAL FROCK.

Every Woman Needs One Such Gown as This Just Now.

Sage green taffeta is the fabric used here—a kilt skirt, deep girdle of crushed sage velvet and collar and vestee of



FOR AFTERNOONS.

white net. The musquetaire sleeves are finished with cube buttons, pendant from cords to match the cube tassels on the girdle.

BAR-LE-DUC CURRANTS.

Two Picked Recipes For a Delicious Winter Treat.

Take selected currants of large size, one by one, and with tiny embroidery scissors carefully cut the skin on one side, making a slit one-fourth an inch or less in length. Through this with a sharp needle remove the seeds, one at a time, to preserve the shape of the currant. Take the weight of the currants in strained honey and when hot add the currants. Let simmer two or three minutes, then seal as jelly. If the juice of the currants liquify the honey too much carefully skim out the currants and reduce the sirup at a gentle simmer to the desired consistency, then replace the currants and store as above.

The following recipe is less work, but gives a nice preserve: Get the largest size currants, red or white, and stem them without breaking. To each pound allow three pounds of sugar. Take some ordinary currants and bruise them while warm until you have a pint of juice. Put half a cupful of this into a porcelain kettle and three pounds of sugar. Bring slowly to a boil and skim carefully. After boiling five minutes drop in very carefully one pound of the large currants and let simmer four minutes. Take them out without breaking them and boil the sirup down five minutes or longer if not very thick, as the currants are sometimes less juicy than at others. A few minutes more will be needed at one time than another. When thick skim well and strain through a hot cloth over the fruit. Put into little jelly glasses and when cold cover as in jelly making.

PAPER ROPE FOR WEAVING.

A New Occupation For Idle Vacationists This Summer.

Raffia and reed have long been popular for weaving, but now give way to the more practical material—paper ropes. In using this article all necessity of wetting and singeing disappears. It is soft and therefore easy on the hands. The lengths are greater, minimizing the need of continual piecing, and the possibilities in color combination make it far more adaptable. Dainty blue rooms, pink rooms, yellow or violet rooms may have woven wastebaskets, lamps and even whole desk and bureau sets of matching color. A soft finish is often preferred, but if something more durable is desired a coat or two of shellac will produce a hard, glossy finish that will stand any amount of wear. The shellac will keep the basket in shape and will shed dust.

It makes no difference how intricate the chosen shape may be, baskets can be made in curved lines or straight, with sharp angles or tapering lines. This is because the foundation is of wire—easy to bend, yet strong enough to hold a shape once formed. Reed baskets are often uneven when finished, for the material is springy and the spokes vary in flexibility.

Even more popular than the baskets just now are the butterfly rope trays and the electric lamps. They are beautiful in any home and also make handsome wedding presents. The work once started becomes of absorbing interest.

Woolen Stockings.

There are very attractive woolen stockings made for sport wear. Some of them are striped and others have clocks of bright color.

Picturesque are the frocks with the skirt trimmed with narrow upstanding frills that are finished at the bottom with narrow ribbon.

THE NEW FREEZER

Ice Cream as It Should Be Made In Your Home.

FOOD VALUE OF IT IS GREAT.

A Domestic Science Expert Talks About the Substitutes For This Hot Weather Delicacy—The Real Thing Dishes Out Quite Different From Gelatinous Mixtures.

The government standard calls for an ice cream made of cream, sugar and flavoring and containing from 12 to 14 per cent of butter fat. Since cream itself averages about 20 per cent of fat and may have as much as 40, this would not seem unreasonable, but many there be who consider ice cream, made of cream, to be the dream of an idealist and too rich for the average taste and digestion.

If you don't want a straight ice cream, well and good. If a frozen custard, a sherbet or a cornstarch pudding is preferred, have it, but buy it and, incidentally, pay for it under its own name. Don't call it ice cream.

Let ice cream be sold as such to prevent fraud, that the invalid, the convalescent and the child may not get something they should not have, and that every one may know what he is eating. For true ice cream is a substantial food; it is not merely a frozen dainty for topping off a meal. With 6 per cent of tissue building protein from the milk—and the best kind of protein at that—14 per cent of fat, also of the most approved quality, about 16 per cent of sugar and with an energy value almost equal to that of brown bread, weight for weight, the food value of ice cream is not to be overlooked.

Of course if one wants a sturdy, companionable product, one that will sit about sociably with the family on a warm summer evening and show no disposition to run away, then a starch-gelatin mixture, with just enough milk and flavoring to give it character, is just the thing, but it isn't ice cream. While various dangers threaten ice cream, the most serious are those due to the use of carelessly handled cream containing disease organisms or streptococci, the melting and refreezing of the product and its manufacture or storage in uncleanly, insanitary places.

We cannot depend upon the freezing nor even upon pasteurization to destroy the toxins produced by organisms in the milk, even if the bacteria themselves are killed. Typical illness marked by colic, headache, depression and diarrhea has been traced to the presence of colon bacilli, acquired during the process of manufacture while the mixture cooled in an insanitary place.

It is a good plan to know your ice cream maker like a brother or to make it yourself. And obviously the children should be warned against the ice cream cone and the wayside stand that so appeal to their wayward hearts and fearless stomachs, cruel as such a precaution may seem.

After the third or fourth year children may be cautiously introduced to plain vanilla cream, small amounts at weekly intervals being given. Whether or not it agrees is largely a question of personal peculiarities—some children tolerate sweets much better than others—and no hard and fast rules can be laid down.

NEW NECKWEAR.

What Fall Collars Promise to Look Like Is Really This.

This Cromwellian effect is achieved by a triple collar of pale pink organdie, each edge being trimmed with three



THE PURITAN.

rows of cartridge plaits. The collar fits the neck rather high in the back, and worn with a dark gown is most picturesque.

Medieval Experts.

Our medieval forefathers were quite accustomed to women workers in many of the trades which in our pre-war days were closed to women. Chaucer and Langland use many words with characteristic feminine suffixes, which indicate the trades then open to them, as, for instance, baxters (female bakers) and sooteresse (female shoemaker). There were also female candle makers, wigmakers and bookbinders, and in the Act of 1454 (33 Hen. VI., c. 5) complaints are noticed of the women silk manufacturers of London against the Lombard merchants.

A Trip Into Space.

"If you could ride from the earth to Alpha Centauri on a train going at the rate of a mile a minute you would reach your destination in 48,000,000 years," says John Brashear in the American Magazine. "At the rate sound travels if a song were to be sung on Alpha Centauri it would be 3,500,000 years before we could hear it. This neighbor of ours is 35,000,000,000 miles away. A spider's thread from a cocoon reaching to it would weigh 500 tons.

"Our earth in its revolutions on its own axis and its trip around the sun and outward into space makes a journey of 984,000,000 miles a year, but the old clock never varies. There is never a jar or tremor, and we are back again on the hundredth of a second. Do you know it would have cost me \$1,500,000,000 if I had had to pay my way so far at the rate of 2 cents a mile during my journey of seventy-five years? To ride from the earth to Alpha Centauri would cost \$700,000,000,000."

Sharks as Swimmers.

One ill service nature has done the shark—namely, that of placing a triangular fin on his back, which acts as a danger signal and gives warning of his approach. Happily the shark has not been gifted with sufficient sagacity to be aware of this peculiarity, for had he been so he would unquestionably abandon his habit of swimming close to the surface of the water and would in that case be enabled to approach his victim unobserved. The shark is a slow swimmer for his size and strength. Byron observes, "As darts the dolphin from the shark." But Byron was a poet and does not appear to have been a close observer of the habits of inhabitants of the water or he would have known that a shark would have no more chance of catching a dolphin than a sheep would of overhauling a hare.

Value of Good Manners.

Good manners, like the gold at the foundation of all money, are current the world over. Emerson noted this:

"Give a boy dress and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes. He has not the trouble to earn or own them; they solicit him to enter and possess."

"All your Greek," Chesterfield wrote to his son, "can never advance you from secretary to envoy or from envoy to ambassador, but your address, your air, your manner, if good, may."

"The difference between a well bred and ill bred man is this," Samuel Johnson said, "one immediately attracts your attention, the other your aversion. You love one until you find reason to hate him; you hate the other until you find reason to love him."

Civility, polished manners, mean much to a youth in his first position.

Obituary Gems.

When John Sherman of New Haven, preacher, mathematician, almanac maker and father of twenty-six children, heard of the death of his good friend Jonathan Mitchell, a Harvard pastor, he explained (after due thought and many poetic pangs):

Here lies the darling of his time, Mitchell expired in his prime, Who, four years short of forty-seven, Was found full ripe and plucked for heaven.

When Thomas Dudley, father of the first American poetess, Anne Bradstreet, came to his deathbed he showed where his daughter had received her surprising gift by composing such farewell lines as:

Dim eyes, deaf ears, cold stomach shew My dissolution is in view, Eleven times seven near lived have I, And now God calls I willing die.

"Hail, Columbia."

"Hail, Columbia," was written in 1780 and "The Star Spangled Banner" in 1814. "Hail, Columbia," was first called "General Washington's March," the music having been composed by an orchestra leader in New York and the words written to be sung when Washington went to New York to be inaugurated president April 30, 1789. Later it was called "The President's March" and finally "Hail, Columbia."

Why He Was Proud.

In a particularly desolate region of the country two travelers came on a tumble-down shack in the midst of filth and barrenness. They were discussing the improbability of human beings living there and did not see a forlorn little boy sitting in the edge of the weeds. He arose with a proud flush on his face. "Ye needn't make fun of 'Tain't our'n. It's jest rented!"—Exchange.

Her Uplift Scheme.

"What is Gertrude Gadder's latest fad?" "Prison reform." "Along what lines?" "She thinks every convict ought to have a canary in his cell."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Unreasonable.

Mrs. Sharpe (severely)—Norah, I can find only seven of these plates. Where are the other five? Cook (in surprise)—Sure, mum, don't ye make no allowance for ordinary wear an' tear?

Not as Guaranteed.

"You know these gloves I bought here the other day—you said they'd last me two years." "Well?" "I've lost them!"—Paris Rire.

Two Typists.

Jenkins—My stenographer can write 150 words a minute. Tompkins—So can mine—but she doesn't seem to care what the words are.—Puck.

A sunny temper glids the edges of life's blackest cloud.—Guthrie.