

HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Else. Look well always, but don't be extravagant.

E. M. Dress and society often destroy the reputation of girls.

E. T. Discontentment often leads to distraction. While you are doing well be satisfied.

Miss N. Don't have more admiration for other people's homes than you do for your own.

A. M. A good mother should always be respected. She will stand by you when all others desert you.

B. M. Keep your promises always and never make one unless you keep it. Be careful before you make one.

T. T. Treat those well who are good and kind to you. Be careful of your associates. Be positive always.

I. T. Read more good books and cultivate your mind. Let your aspirations be for noble and honorable things.

Rachel. Don't put all you earn on your back. Paint and powder will destroy your looks. A false face will drive away those who may want to visit you.

F. M. You need never get off the car when you go for a ride. Your actions may be misconstrued. This is an age of suspicion and misrepresentation.

L. M. It is the noble and good girl that will do the honorable thing. There is a great change in the disposition of girls now a days.

Nettie. Don't be won by flattery. The evil minded man will practice such. A weak minded girl will be won by deceptive practices.

Nettie. Nothing is more noble in a girl than good manners. It is not necessary to be too gay to be admired. Sedateness will carry you farther than anything else.

J. M. A good girl demands respect. Don't talk about a girl because others do. You should know for yourself. If you can't speak kindly of one it is better to say nothing.

Miss R. I. Flashy dresses make a bad impression on the mind of those who pretend to admire you. The best dressed lady is the most simple dressed one. Patent leather shoes are injurious to one's feet.

J. O. It is a dangerous thing to give up a good salary unless you are certain that you will better your condition. The household is full of young girls lamenting over the blunders of marriage life. There are exceptions to this rule you know.

B. M. A man who fails to lift his hat to you, doesn't respect you. Say nothing but wait until you meet him again. Turn your head the moment he catches your eyes. Gives him an opportunity to catch your eyes and let your actions indicate your contempt for him.

Ida. Don't be conceited neither ought you imagine that you are admired for your looks. Girls are often infatuated with themselves but disgusting to others. It is better to have the respect and admiration of one true gentleman than to be carried away by the momentary admiration of deceivers.

Lillie. True friendship can only be found in those who have been tried under all circumstances. True friends do all in their power to please and satisfy one another. A true friend will defend you in your absence and will believe nothing that is said against you. A true friend will never disobey you nor will he disregard your advice. True friends live to please and not to despise.

Norah. A gentleman will not come to the conclusion that all girls like him. It is always best not to accept the wine hospitalities of young men if you want to retain their respect. Young men's respect for girls that like their wine remarks the young man, and is lively company. To prevent rudeness on their part is not to indulge to any degree.

E. A. You are the personification of refinement and refinement. Your accomplishments are seldom found at your age. You have a manner that will carry you through this world. Be careful and persevere the end you will realize better results. Let your ambition be for the womanhood. You deserve credit for what you have done which must be admitted by all who know you. Cultivate your talents and there is no doubt that you will realize your expectations.

It is about "Some People" in the Ladies' Home Journal for June, the Rev. D. M. says: "Being an Episcopalian I use the formal printed service book, the Prayer-Book. In this the great mistake is 'they.' One day a couple came to me, bringing as witnesses the bride and groom. Everything proceeded smoothly to the 'I do's' and the bride refused to say the last. I waited and waited. Again she refused and shut up my book. Then she said a scene. They talked it over and the more seriously they talked and discussed the more stubbornly she refused. The parents became angry, the groom excited, and the bride hysterical. To humor her

he joined in the request to have me leave it out. But I liked the fellow and decided that a little sternness from me in the present might be a favor to him in the future. So I told them I had no authority to change it and would not do so. I tried to show the foolishness of her objection, but it was no use. Finally, I said to him: 'Well, this household must have a head somewhere. I will leave it out for her if you will say it.' Then it was his time to refuse, which he did. He gathered up his hat and started for the door when, presto change! she sprang after him, led him back by the hand, and looked meekly up at him and said it.'

USELESS LITTLE BITS.

In Germany a merchant was recently fined for using a quotation from the Bible as the beginning of an advertisement.

Sara Bernhardt's latest gown is said to have cost \$7,000. It is decorated with diamonds and turquoises and the skins of 200 ermines were required to line the train.

Hetty Green was in Boston the other day and was invited to visit a theater in the evening. The richest woman in America declined, saying she did not have "any clothes good enough."

When Mr. Hare got his first London engagement he was paid ten dollars a week for playing Sam Gerridge in "Caste." A few years later he declined an offer of \$500 a week to play the same part. "Circumstances alter cases," in the copy-book phrase.

Col. Sharpe, assistant commissary general of the army, is a strong believer in the policy of giving soldiers a liberal supply of sweetmeats. "When you give the boys candy," says he, "they don't want to drink whiskey. You never saw an old toper eating candy. I think the men now in the Philippines should have three-quarters of a pound per month each. That's what we are sending them."

STUBBORN FACTS.

The average number of medical students in London is 549.

An acre of growing wheat uses 60 tons of water a month.

There are 1,150,000 civil law suits per year in England; 708,000 in France.

British farmers and gardeners used \$32,000,000 worth of fertilizers yearly.

Europe grows but 27,000,000 acres of maize, against 73,000,000 in the United States.

Twenty-nine thousand five hundred stray dogs are taken up in London streets in a single year.

The letter "y" occurs 22 times in each 1,000 letters in English; in Spanish, 5 times; in French, 2.

If 33 pounds' pull move a wagon over wood pavement, a pull of 147 pounds will be needed to move the same vehicle over a newly-graveled road.

British friendly societies have a membership of 1,100,000, and a capital of £13,000,000, against 1,252,000 members of French societies. The capital of the latter is, however, under £6,000,000.

SMALL LOSS.

"Oh, sir, please, I have swallowed a pin!" exclaimed a servant girl, running into her employer's study.

"Never mind, Mary," he replied, deep in study, "never mind, here's another," drawing one from the pin-cushion.—Chicago Journal.

Time's Revenances.

Wessel—Old Mr. Johnsonhammer is reaping the whirlwind in his old age.

Sinnott—How is that?

"He used to have his old trousers cut down and make his boy wear them, and now the boy is five inches taller than he is."—Judge.

As He Declined It.

Willie—Pa, what's an "old flame"?

Pa—My son, when a man speaks of "his old flame" he refers to something over which he used to burn his money.—Philadelphia Press.

A Voice of Power.

She sang. Her voice quite filled the parlor; 'Twas strong, and raised with that intent. It also filled the outside garden.—For that's where everybody went.

Jasper—"I hear that Bighead is interested in amateur theatricals." Jumpuppe—"Well, yes, he is implicated."—Town Topics.

A BOOKISH LOT.

There are now 5,565 books in the Kansas state traveling library.

Motley took six years to write "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

The heirs of Gervinus have presented the University of Heidelberg with more than 3,000 of his letters. They form ten volumes, and are supplied with an index.

When Winston Churchill was a prisoner of war at Pretoria he was allowed to take books from the state library. The last one he had before escaping was "Mill on Liberty," and the Dutch, who understood little of it, thought it might have aided in his escape, and thereafter refused its use to any English officers.

Holger Drachmann, the Danish poet, is one of the most attractive personalities in Scandinavia. He is unusually tall and of striking appearance, and has, in spite of his 50 years and his white hair, kept his soul young. He can still loathe and love like a boy of 20—a true vagabond, a roving spirit, who never tamely submitted to the laws of man.

Prof. Joseph Wright is collecting phonographic specimens of English dialects, partly to enable him to check the material for a comprehensive comparative grammar of all the English dialects in the United Kingdom, and partly to hand down to posterity a faithful record of the dialects as spoken at the end of the nineteenth century.

DAWES WILL RETIRE

Comptroller of Currency to Be a Candidate for Senator.

Wants to Succeed William E. Mason in the Upper House—Some of the Reforms Carried Out Under His Direction.

Charles G. Dawes, the controller of the currency, has tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry, in explanation, Mr. Dawes said: "I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for the United States senate. It would not be possible for me during the next year to make a canvass for the senate and at the same administrator to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would not have expired until January 1, 1903.

Mr. Dawes entered the office of controller of the currency January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eccles, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street national bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the most complicated ever confronting a controller. He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank, to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee formed of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and for a time he was severely criticized therefor. His plan was followed, however, and it is now recognized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other property which was not contemplated by the reorganization committee, from which they probably will realize over a million dollars.

The administration of the controller's office under Mr. Dawes has been conspicuously one of business, and this has brought to him the unstinted praise of banking and business interests throughout the United States.

Mr. Dawes has always been prompt in the line of duty, as was evidenced in the matter of the Seventh national bank of New York a few days ago.

One of Mr. Dawes' first orders, after entering office, stopped the practice of the employment of national bank examiners for the private examination of banks. Early in his term he made a ruling levying a second assessment upon stockholders of insolvent banks where the first assessment had been less than the law authorized, and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This ruling changed the long established practice of the office and was upheld by the courts, practically without exception.

Controller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at the present time 37 receiverships are being administered by two receivers with greatly reduced expenses. He also has uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks. Upon entering office the failures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he has collected \$25,000,000 cash from these assets, which covered every description of property.

One of the most prominent features of Controller Dawes' administration has been his annual reports to congress. He came to office at a time when the monetary system of the country was a subject of general interest, and the arguments he advanced in his reports became the subject of widespread discussion by the press and financial journals of the United States and England. He argued against bank asset currency under our present national bank system, and opposed, with vigor, the idea of a prior lien of the note holder over the depositor upon assets of insolvent banks. During his term he prepared very complete statistics relating to banking in the United States. Owing to the passage of the law of March 4, 1900, the national banking system of the country has greatly increased. During his administration he has created 785 banks. The number of national banks now under his supervision is 4,064, having assets of \$5,630,794,367.

Largest Theater in Europe.

The new Theater Francais, in Paris, covers three acres of ground, and is the longest in the world.



CHARLES G. DAWES. (Comptroller of the Currency, Who Wants to Be Senator.)

FRANCIS W. PARKER.

Famous Chicago Educator Who Doesn't Like to Hear "I Want to Be an Angel."

Dr. Francis Wayland Parker, who, at the recent convention of the Society of Religious Education in Detroit, declared it was folly for children to stand up and say or sing: "I want to be an angel," is the head of the Chicago institute in Chicago, Dr. or "Col." Parker, as he is better known in Chicago, is famous over all the world for his original views and methods on subjects of education. He has long been an advocate of common sense in educating children, and his friends at the convention were not surprised when he took the stand in his speech against the theme of one of the best-known Sunday school hymns. He declared that young persons should be taught more practical desires than to become "angels." Such expressions were silly, he said.



COL. FRANCIS W. PARKER. (Head of Chicago Institute, Founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine.)

Col. Parker was not the only noted educator who expressed himself on the question of Sunday-school hymns at the convention. Prof. L. H. Jones, of Cleveland, also expressed some original views. The idea of both speakers was that practical ingenuity should be instilled into the minds of children. Merely to want to become an angel without working for it was too easy, the speakers thought.

These views are along the line of Col. Parker's ideas on education, which Chicago people have long been familiar with. They were developed by him while he was president of the Cook county normal school. It was to enable Col. Parker to put his views of education into practice without being hampered by politics that Mrs. Emmons Blaine endowed the Chicago institute and placed him at the head.

ALFRED B. KITTREDGE.

Sioux Falls Lawyer Who Will Probably Succeed the Late Senator James H. Kyle.

Alfred B. Kittredge, a prominent attorney of Sioux Falls, S. D., and ex-national committeeman for South Dakota, to whom all signs point as the fortunate republican who will be appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Kyle, is a native of Cheshire county, N. H. He was born March 28, 1861. In 1878 he entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1887. From that time until 1884 he studied law at Rutland, Vt., when he entered the Yale law school, from which he graduated in the spring of 1885. He was admitted to the bar by



ALFRED B. KITTREDGE. (Probable Successor of the Late Senator James H. Kyle.)

the supreme court of Connecticut the following June. Then he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected state senator from Minnehaha county in 1889 and in 1891 was re-elected. At the republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896 he was elected as South Dakota member of the republican national committee. He is the local attorney of the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad companies and has a large and lucrative practice.

Here's a Queer How-to-Do.

Georgia has just passed a law to this effect: "If a woman fails to manage the house according to the husband's ideas, he is justified in insisting that his ideas be carried out." It is solemnly made his prerogative "to determine what servants shall do and not do, the hours at which meals must be served and the menu at each meal." The man that undertakes to act upon that law will have more experience to the square inch than he ever had before. It were better that a millstone were hanged around his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea.

Victims of Lightning.

Out of every three persons struck by lightning two recover from the shock.

ATTENTION LADIES

-Hair Reorer-

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream, so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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WITH THE MORNING'S MAIL.

The postage stamp sticks to one thing until it gets there.—Boston Budget.

Three hundred designs for a new issue of Swiss postage stamps have been submitted to the federal council, which has appointed a committee to determine the most suitable patterns.

The London general post office has been pulled down in order that its site may be occupied by a larger and more convenient building. The razed structure had been occupied since 1815.

The domestic rate of postage which has for years existed between the United States and Canada and the United States and Mexico, now also holds good between the United States and Cuba.

In Australia great delays in the transmission of the mail occur frequently because of the protracted drought to which that country is subject. During the dry season the dusty deserts of Queensland and other sections of the country are impassable, even for camels. The postal authorities are endeavoring to devise a method whereby the delays may be obviated.

An interesting part of the German parcels post department is the room where the packages sent by soldiers are received. Soldiers are allowed to send parcels at the low rate of 20 pfennigs (five cents) up to three kilograms (about six and a half pounds) weight, regardless of distance. During the last year 3,562,300 soldiers' packages, with a value of 712,560 marks, were sent.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

One hundred cod-livers yield one gallon of oil.

British railways carry 350,000 tons of fish in a year.

The United Kingdom has 850 blast furnaces, France 370.

Great Britain spent \$1,600,000 on currants and raisins last year.

England beat Ireland, Wales, and Scotland at water polo last year.

Ten English houses hold, on an average, 54 people; 10 German, 50 people.

Prague holds the record in glove-making, exporting 5,000,000 pairs a year.

The biggest fresh-water lake in the world is Superior, equal in size to Ireland.

The deepest lake in Europe is Constance, 1,027 feet. It is equal in area to the Isle of Man.

Norwegians eat more potatoes than Irish people, the average being 500 pounds each a year.

There is a house in Lombard street, London, which rented at £25 in 1665, and now rents at £2,600.

No dyeing was done in England till the year 1608. Before that, dyed stuffs came from Holland.

And Saved His Penny. Hix—I didn't see you at church last Sunday. Dix—No; I slept at home.—Chicago Daily News.

A Victim of Monotony. Mrs. Manks—Why did you leave your last place? Applicant—Why, I had been there nearly a week.—Town Topics.

—That a HINGE token of married life is the wedding ring.

He—It is. A ring has no end; and it also has no beginning. It is absolutely without variety, and is much easier put on than taken off.—Harlem Life.

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