

A FLIRTATION.

It was about the end of the long vacation. He had been indiscreet no doubt. But, after all, no harm had been done, and now that business was beginning again the incident would soon become a thing of the past.

Afterward he was not bored, but he was not quite comfortable. He had met her first on the bridge in St. James' park. The fullness of that August night, the smooth red quacking of a sleepless duck, the large raindrops, the hurried step behind him, the small, pale face and large, blue eyes, peering anxiously into the darkness overhead, the sudden flash, the little scream and the long roll of thunder—these were their introduction.

He called her Jeanette, for he ever knew her surname. It was not her wont to talk about herself, and he rather preferred not to learn the details of her parentage. She had never mentioned her occupation, but the simple tastefulness of her dress and the ease with which it fitted her pretty figure left little room for doubt upon this head.

The end of the vacation had come at last. Men were back at chambers, and the friends with whom one dines were daily returning to town. Besides the weather was becoming decidedly unsuited for evening promenades. But, as we have said, he did not feel quite comfortable about the situation. It would be no doubt the easiest thing in the world to drift away from this benevolent flirtation, just as he had drifted into it, but he did not like to behave unkindly.

In a disconcerted frame of mind he walked down to the temple one morning. At the door of his chambers his clerk met him, with a brief in his hand. "If you please, sir, Mr. Wilson would be glad if you would look after this matter for him today. He is in the court of appeals. The case is not likely to be reached, as Jarndyce versus Jarndyce, which has been transferred from the chancery division, is in front of it. Anyhow you will not have much to do, as you have Mr. Snuffler to lead you."

As he entered the court he met a general exodus of Q. C.'s, juniors and solicitors' clerks. Forcing his way to the front, he confronted an array of barristers' clerks stacking books and packing papers in their bags. He looked at the cause list on the wall and found the name "Jarndyce versus Jarndyce, part heard," erased. The great case had been unexpectedly settled.

He had perused fully two-thirds of his brief, when his attention was suddenly arrested by the words "Robinson against Wiggins." His case was called. Should he follow the example of the junior in the preceding action? No, he would not let such an opportunity slip. He would fight and win.

So the plaintiff's case was opened. She was a young lady named Jane Robinson and aged 21. Straitened circumstances had compelled her to supplement her parents' means by taking employment in a millinery establishment. The defendant, Alonzo Wiggins, was the manager of the business. He had forced his attentions upon her and had finally induced her to consent to become his wife. The engagement had lasted for some months, when the defendant broke it off without any pretext, except that the plaintiff had found it impossible to walk with him every evening, and he now denied that he had ever promised marriage.

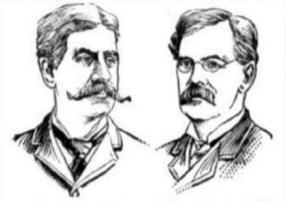
The counsel for the defendant had been watching the demeanor of his client—a large, curly-headed man of 40—so closely that he did not observe the plaintiff until she was in the box. A soft, sweet voice fell upon his ear with strange familiarity. He looked up. Gracious heavens!

He had scarcely collected his scattered senses before the examination in chief had concluded. As he rose to cross examine his eyes met those of the plaintiff, and a sad smile passed across her face. He put a few irrelevant questions and drew upon himself a sharp rebuke from the bench. Then Brown, who was sitting by his side taking notes for the St. James Gazette, whispered to him: "Sit down. You're all right. They've no corroborative evidence." But at that moment he caught sight of the locket, which he knew so well, hanging from her neck. So the poor child had not quite forgotten him. For a few seconds he was agitated by a terrible conflict between his zeal as an advocate and the dread of personal consequences to himself. Duty to one's client, however, is paramount, and he proceeded:

"You are, I observe, wearing a locket. What does it contain?" "A lock of hair." "With a triumphant glance at the jury, 'Would you be so good as to open the locket?'" "She cast an appealing look toward the judge, but was met with a stern frown, and with trembling thumb she pressed the spring. The lid flew open and revealed a wisp of bright red hair. Attached to it was a blue ribbon, on which a legend was inscribed:

As day by night is followed on, so Jane by her true knight Alonzo shall be followed all her life. Now as sweetheart, soon as wife. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—demands \$25. The desire to do the right thing by his client had lost him his case and his faith in womankind.—St. James Gazette.

Two Pullman Strike Investigators. John D. Kernan of New York and Nicholas E. Worthington of Peoria, Ill., who assisted Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in investigating the Pullman strike, are men of high local reputations. John D. Kernan is the eldest son of ex-United States Senator Francis Kernan. He was born in Utica, N. Y., 50 years ago and was educated at Foley academy and Seton Hall college.



John D. Kernan, N. E. Worthington. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and has a good practice. Judge Nicholas E. Worthington is a warm friend of Vice President Stevenson and is the man who nominated him at Chicago in 1892. He is a native of West Virginia and is about 58 years of age. He is a lawyer and was elected to congress from Illinois in 1882 and 1884. Two years ago he was elected a judge of the circuit court at Peoria, Ill.

Upham was Left For Dead. William H. Upham, Republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin, was born in Racine in 1841. He was with the Belle City rifles at Bull Run and was left for dead on the battlefield. He



Major William H. Upham. was in Libby prison eight months and was then exchanged. President Lincoln sent Upham to West Point, where he was graduated with honor. He served in the regular army a short time and then returned to Wisconsin, where he made a fortune in the lumber business.

A Senatorial Candidate. Franklin MacVeagh, who has been nominated for United States senator by the Democratic state convention of Illinois, is a prominent merchant of Chicago and a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, United States minister to Italy. Mr. MacVeagh was born on a farm in Chester county, Pa., was graduated from



Yale in 1862 and received a legal education at the Columbia law school in New York and in the office of a prominent lawyer. In 1865 he located in Chicago and assisted in establishing a large wholesale grocery house, with which he is still identified. Mr. MacVeagh has never before been a candidate for office.

TROUBLING THE DEMOCRATS. The Sugar Tariff Bids Fair to Overthrow Free Trade Doctrine.

The sugar tariff is causing the Democratic party a great deal of trouble at the present time. In Louisiana the revolution that is going on promises to overthrow the present state authorities and put the state back again in the protective column. The men who are contending for a tariff on sugar today can in no wise be called enemies of the true Democratic principle, for if there be any product of this country that is a fit subject for revenue sugar is the most reasonable.

The Democratic policy of shifting the tariff so as to expose the producers of raw sugar to foreign competition and at the same time protect the manufacturer of refined sugar, while also destroying or repealing the law granting all subsidies or bounties, becomes too apparent for reason or argument that such legislation is unfriendly to the sugar grower of Louisiana and is favorable to the sugar producer of foreign countries.

The Republicans contended for free raw sugar, but they granted a bounty equal to 2 cents per pound of protection, by which the sugar industry of this country was stimulated beyond anything ever known before for the period of two years. This has all been set aside by these who have gone crazy over the idea of free trade. The country is to be congratulated that there is an uprising of Louisiana such as will overthrow free trade Democracy and again bring the American sugar industrial interest under the fostering care of a protection party.



GOOD HEALTH.

ATTACKS OF SUNSTROKE.

Premonitory Symptoms, Preventives and Simple Treatment. Attacks of sunstroke, being due to heat alone, are not confined to any particular climate or country. An attack may occur where a person is exposed to great artificial heat. It is a common theory that sunstroke is only to be feared from exposure to the direct rays of the sun. On the contrary, persons living or working in overheated rooms, factories or shops are liable to be attacked by one of the forms of insolation.

The condition of the body often renders one subject to an attack. Vigorous, healthy persons, leading regular, temperate lives, are able to endure a great amount of heat without ill effects. Loss of sleep, excitement, worry, debility or abuse of stimulants predisposes to sunstroke. Sunstroke proper may come on very rapidly, during exposure of the head and spine to the direct rays of the sun. Often the action of the heart is stopped by the effect of the heat.

The symptoms of the real coup de soleil are unconsciousness, cold skin, spasmodic breathing and a feeble pulse. Death usually results from the rapid failure of circulation and respiration. In another form, known as heat fever, the symptoms are gasping for breath, restlessness, thirst and burning heat of the skin, which is sometimes dry, sometimes moist. In almost every case of sunstroke the head, face and neck become livid, and there is contraction of pupils of the eyes.

The premonitory symptoms of insolation are often manifest for hours and sometimes days before the attack proper takes place. These symptoms are often restlessness, sleeplessness, giddiness, headache, nausea and thirst. The attack is more likely to occur on the second or third day of a heated term than on the first. Attacks are more general if the weather is muggy. The attack is more apt to take place between 11 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

The first preventive is simple. On a hot day wear thin clothing. While in the sun wear a light colored hat, straw being preferable. It is safer to place inside the hat a damp cloth or a large green leaf. The cloth should be kept wet. One of the best preventives is to see that one's skin is kept moist. Encourage perspiration. Temperate drinking of water will generally keep it up. A thin umbrella or other light covering over the head will lessen the danger of being overcome. If fatigued, stop all work, especially if it be in the sun. If troubled with a headache or dizziness, stay in the shade and bathe the head and neck in cold water. When indoors, keep the room well ventilated.

In cases of mere prostration the treatment is simple. Removal to a cooler locality, loosening of the clothing about the chest and neck and the administering of stimulants may be beneficial. If the skin is hot and dry, the sufferer should be placed in a sitting position. Bathe the body and limbs in cold water and apply tea to the head, address the New York Sun, author for the foregoing.

One Thing and Another. The acid of lemons and oranges is said to be fatal to the cholera bacillus. Even if placed on the rinds of the fruit the germs will not survive longer than a day.

Dr. Paul Gubier is credited with having demonstrated that depressing emotions are alone sufficient to affect men and animals with fatal diphtheria mellitus. Such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, the plum, when taken without sugar, diminish acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it. The vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

Medical men die off more rapidly than other professional men. Between the ages of 45 and 65 two doctors die to one clergyman.

ETIQUETTE.

THE AGREEABLE GUEST.

Some of the Many Trifles of Good Breeding Which She Observes.

If one is invited to a friend's house, the first thing in order, according to Harper's Bazar, is to decide whether or not she can go. If, on consideration, it seems that the invitation can be accepted, it should on no account be lightly thrown over in favor of some later suggestion. The invitation having been accepted, it is well to let the length of the contemplated visit be definitely prescribed. Both hostess and guest will proceed more intelligently and more comfortably if this be understood.

The agreeable guest will arrive as promptly as possible on the day and by the train which has been selected for her. She will send her luggage to the house she is going to by the express agent who passes through cars and boats unless she is aware that her friend will have a carriage in waiting. City and country terminal facilities differing, no hard and fast rule can be laid down about luggage.

Informing of the family routine, the guest is never tardy. She does not irritate the punctual man of the house by keeping the breakfast back, nor is she so early that the hostess, coming down five minutes before the morning meal, feels like a culprit on hearing the visitor's cheerful announcement that she has been down a half hour. The agreeable guest takes an interest in and praises the children of the house. She likes to hear their pretty recitations, their "pieces" on the piano or violin. She sometimes tells them stories or sings for them. The servants like her, for her courtesy is unvarying and does not overlook their efforts in her behalf, which she recognizes by thanks and her departure by a graceful gift or a tip. If there are few servants or none, the guest takes care to wait on herself and to lighten by little acts of assistance the burden of care which her friend is carrying.

She has a nice sense of honor and of delicacy. The latter makes her deaf and blind to any small friction or occasional breezy argument which may go on in her presence. The former seals her lips for all time from revealing anything disagreeable which may come to her knowledge while under a friend's roof. Guests should in a city pay their own car fares and cab hires if their host will permit. But where the host utterly refuses to allow this the guest must not squabble over the matter.

RYLAND T. THE GELDING CHAMPION.

Once a Cattle Pony and Now One of the Fastest Trotters on the Turf.

Ryland T would never take a prize at an equine beauty show, but when he feels good he can trot until his rivals imagine they have heart disease. He is homely, muley, erratic and unreliable and looks about as much like the ideal champion trotter as an ash cart resembles a tally ho. One day he will trot with the steadiness of the proverbial clock and defeat the best performers on the turf. The next he will



Ryland T. 2:07 1/2, and Bob Stewart. leave his feet at the slightest provocation and allow himself to be beaten and even distanced by some trotter who is hardly in his class.

"A moody, turbulent, ramsheaded old freak" is what one well known horseman calls him, but all his faults must be forgotten when his wonderful performance in Cleveland on July 26 is remembered. On the track where Maud S made her famous world's record of 2:08 1/2 nine years ago Ryland T. defeated such fast ones as the gelding king Lord Clinton, Ellard, Nightingale, Pamlico and others in straight heats in the remarkable time of 2:08 1/2, 2:07 1/2 and 2:08 1/2, thus breaking the race and gelding records and establishing his fame as one of the swiftest trotters the turf has ever seen.

Ryland T was bred near Eagle Rock, Ida., about 10 years ago. His actual age is unknown, and his sire, Ledger, Jr., is of untraced breeding. His dam was sired by Ulverson, a son of Lexington. He was branded like any other broncho and used as a cow pony until 1890, when he was entered in slow motion classes and took second of 2:30 1/2. In 1891 he won two out of seven races and secured a mark of 2:17 1/2. In 1892 he lowered his record to 2:11 1/2, but was so unreliable that barrels of money were lost on him. The Stewarts of Kansas City bought him for \$1,150 and partially cured him of his eccentricity, and last year he won \$7,000. All in all Ryland T is a unique equine character. It is never safe to bet on him and is equally unsafe to bet against him.

CONDENSED SPORTING CHAT.

A turf writer says that in training Fantasy's action is as slippery as a string of fish.

It is said that "Father Bill" Daly originated the slang phrase "Sure, Mike." This was always his answer when Mike Dwyer asked him if any of his horses entered in a race could win.

The Vigilant has demonstrated to all fair minded yachtsmen that over an outside course and with a wind of reasonable strength she is more than a match for the Britannia or any other yacht afloat.

George Redfern, a 16-year-old boy of Wilmerding, Pa., recently rode a half mile in the last time of 1 minute 7 2/5 seconds.

With a fine day Johnson thinks 1:50 will be about his flying start figure and 1:66 for a standing start mile.

The Quebec Golf club has its links in the famous plains of Abraham, where that memorable battle was fought in the French and Indian war which resulted in the deaths of both generals of the opposing forces, Montcalm and Wolfe.

C. J. Hamilton has offered \$42,000 for the 4-year-old pacer Rubenstein, by Baron Wilkes, dam Orlitilla, that won the 2:42 pace so handsily at Buffalo recently. The offer was declined, Land & Bailey, owners of the horse, demanding \$50,000.

Every Horse Has His Day of Defeat.

Defeat has come to all racing stars of the season. The idolized Domino met a Waterloo at Washington park and helped to make the event famous, says The Horseman. Dr. Rice succumbed ignominiously at Hamlet. Rey el Santa Anita failed to realize the anticipations of his trainer when he went on his "starring" tour in the east. These defeats were followed up at Saratoga by the beating of Dobbins. From this summary it will be seen that there is hardly a horse that comes on the turf that may not look for defeat. But, like the heroes of old, they may all live to run—successfully—another day.

Speedy L. D. Cabanne of St. Louis.

Hardly a week passes that some unknown bicycle rider does not sprout into national fame.

One of the new stars is L. Duthel of the Pastime club of St. Louis. For some time past he has enjoyed considerable local reputation as a sprinter, wrestler and swimmer and more recently as a bicyclist who could ride his mile in the neighborhood of 2 minutes 3 seconds. He first attracted particular attention in class B circles this year at Toledo, where he was a close second to W. C. Sanger in the mile open and where he defeated John S. Johnson, Fred Titus, Julian P. Bliss, C. M. Murphy and E. C. Bald, five of the fastest men racing on the path today.

The second day of the Toledo meet he won the one mile handicap from the 90 yards mark, was fourth in the one mile open and fourth in the quarter mile open. At Milwaukee Aug. 6 Cabanne and A. I. Brown rode a half mile on a tandem in 59 seconds. Cabanne's greatest feat was performed in connection with Fred J. Titus of New York at Minneapolis Aug. 10. These swift riders had previously ridden a mile on a tandem in 1 minute 59 seconds and were anxious to lower their mark. They were well paced on the mile track of the Minneapolis Track association and succeeded in pedaling around the course in 1 minute 52 2/5 seconds, the fastest mile ever ridden on a wheel in the history of bicycling, with the possible exception of the horse paced and distanced mile in 1:51 made by Michael F. Dittmberger of Buffalo a year ago.



THE HOUSEHOLD.

LINEN DECORATION.

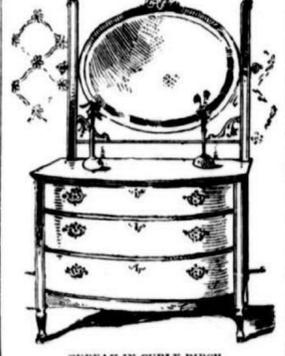
Embroidery on Colored and White Linens. Furnishes Pleasant Summer Work. The colored linens which have come into vogue for fancy work purposes have introduced a new style of embroidery particularly adapted to table scarfs, tea-cloths and sofa pillows. This, The Household explains, is made by cutting circles, flowers, disks or triangles from either white or colored linen and buttonhole stitching them to the material, scattering or covering the surface as for sofa cushions. The space between the figures is then filled in with lines worked in stem and outline stitch.

If the material to be embroidered is of colored linen, the figures applied should be cut from white linen and the embroidery worked in white. If of white linen, the figures and embroidery should be of colored linen. What is known as the "silver" pattern is very easily done, the figures being cut from the size of a silver dollar, half dollar or quarter dollar, and the material irregularly pinned over a cushion. The space between the figures is then filled in with lines worked in stem and outline stitch. Afterward these figures are connected with lines worked in all directions, as shown by the sketch.

Another pretty design for this work is known as the "hawthorn" pattern and is more elaborate than the "silver" pattern. A conventional hawthorn flower is cut from old rose linen, and the flowers are buttonholed to the white or unbleached linen with embroidery silk of the same shade, the network of the lines to be worked in green. Test the wash silks before using them to see if they launder well.

Curly Birch.

Most popular of the pretty woods that have lately come into more general use is the one known as curly birch. It is a wood with the lustrous softness of satin and the most delightfully variegated wavy grain. This wood has been used more or less as an inferior wood for many years; but, according to The Decorator and Fur-



BUREAU IN CURLY BIRCH.

nisher, it has been reserved for the present generation to discover its latent beauties and to see it with the approval of the fashionable world as fit companion to share the honors with the imperial mahogany. For the bedroom and boudoir it is particularly well adapted, its soft color blending harmoniously with the delicate tints now so popular. Given a room with a northern exposure, this wood is especially to be commended, with the walls and hangings in soft reds and yellows, dots of color here and there in the shape of jars and flowers. A few bright water colors on the walls and sash curtains of creamy lace, we can live in sunshine, though its rays are absent. The accompanying designs represent the bedstead and bureau belonging to a suit in curly birch recently seen. The wood was of exceptional beauty in its markings, and the price for three pieces—bedstead, bureau and washstand—was \$90.

A Hint on Fruit Preserving.

A very good authority on fruit preserving considers that the plan followed by many housekeepers of using a small proportion of sugar and in consequence boiling the preserve longer is a fallacy, as the more sugar used the greater the bulk of the preserve obtained, less being wasted in long boiling and evaporation, while the flavor of the fruit is more retained. A quick fire should be used, and of course the preserve continually stirred, the skins being taken off as it rises. To judge if the preserve has boiled long enough pour a little into a glass of cold water. If it does not spread or mix, it is done enough. Or another way is to drop a little on a plate. If it does not run on the plate, it is sufficiently boiled and should at once be poured.

Brandy Peaches.

Remove the skins by scalding, putting at once into cold water. To each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of water. Make a sirup of the water, sugar and let it come to boiling point. Skim, put in the peaches and cook until they are clear. As fast as they cook or become clear take out with a skimmer. When all are removed from the sirup, put in cans, add to the sirup half cup of the best brandy for every pound of fruit and fill the cans at once. Freestone peaches are the best.

Pieking Plums.

For 8 pounds of fruit take 4 pounds of sugar, a quart of vinegar, an ounce of cinamon and one of cloves; scald the vinegar, sugar and spices together; skim, pour scalding hot over the fruit and let it stand three days; pour off the sirup; scald and skin and pour over again, and continue this process every three days till they are scalded three times. The plums should be pricked with a needle before dropping into the sirup.

Soda Cream.

Dissolve a pound of sugar in a pint of water; let boil; add the juice of 3 lemons and the whites of 3 eggs beaten to a froth; stir over the fire for four minutes; strain; when cold, bottle. Put four tablespoonfuls into a glass of ice water and mix with one-third of a spoonful of soda and stir.

Elderberry Pie.

Line a deep tin dish with paste; fill it with elderberries carefully picked from the stems. Sprinkle it thickly with sugar and flour and add 3 spoonfuls of vinegar, with a few dabs of butter. Cover it with a top crust and bake it an hour in a mod-

A NEW OPERATIC STAR.

Miss Louise Beaudet, Who Will Be the Leading Feature of "Chequette," Miss Louise Beaudet will shortly make her debut as an operatic star in "Chequette," a work which is said to have been taken from the French. She will be enabled to get the benefit of New York through the failure of Marie Tempest to live up to her contract with Manager F. C. Whitney. Little Miss Beaudet, who is as beautiful and talented as she is petite, has had a remarkable stage career.



LOUISE BEAUDET.

She was born at Tours, France, in 1868. She emigrated early with her parents, who were of Spanish origin, and soon developed remarkable evidences of histrionic ability. Her father, having met with loss, died before she was 9 years of age, and her mother had to battle for many years to give her children a proper education. The fair Louise was placed at a convent at Villamaria and when her mother became too poor to defray her expenses Louise, in her fourteenth year, went on the stage, joining Mile. Almee, creating the part in "The Little Duke" of the Duchess at Booth's theater, New York city, in the spring of 1879 and stamping herself at once as a first class ingenue. After a successful tour with Mile. Almee Thomas Maguire of San Francisco engaged her to take a leading position in his stock company at the Baldwin theater, where Daniel E. Handmann, playing a starring engagement at the time, was so impressed with her great talent that he offered her the leading position in his support and an opportunity to travel with him in his famous tour around the world, which was repeated three times. During these tours Miss Beaudet played a wide range of tragic and emotional roles, developing unexpected dramatic power.

Her advent into comic opera occurred with the production of "Paola" at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, in the spring of 1889. Her success led her to continue in this branch of the work, and her operatic experience developed in her the hitherto unsuspected quality which the French term "chic." Since then she has appeared in leading parts with numerous comic opera stars, but the present opportunity will be the first she has ever had to head a company. Her friends predict that she will become a greater favorite than the once transcendently popular Marie Tempest.

Bernhardt's Record Breaking Tour.

Sarah Bernhardt has just finished a record breaking tour through the provincial cities of England. After appearing for a month on an average of eight times a week in her most exhausting characters she careered around the United Kingdom with her company, giving morning and afternoon performances. The company traveled by special train and ate, slept and rehearsed on the railway. An event of the tour occurred at Glasgow during a performance of "La Dame aux Camellias," when in the fourth act a drunken painter stumbled upon the stage and sought to protect Mme. Bernhardt from the violence of her enraged lover. Mme. Bernhardt was much disturbed by the occurrence, but M. Dumont, who was playing Duval, stopped in the middle of his lines and hustled the intruder off the stage, after which the play was resumed.

De Wolf Hopper's "New" Opera.

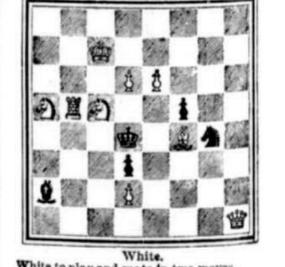
"Dr. Syntax," the opera with which De Wolf Hopper will open the Broadway theater, New York, is said to be a readaptation of an old play, and a failure at that. The play was first produced in New York at Daly's theater as "Cinderella" and later at Palmer's under the title of "Dame Elper." The play was not a success in either venture, and its fate as "Dr. Syntax" will be watched with interest.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 284—By J. Labadie, Canada.



White to move; white to draw. Chess Problem No. 284—From British Chess Magazine.



White to play and mate in two moves. Chess Problem No. 285.

White. 1. P to K 8 (K) ch 1. K to Q 4 2. K to B 6 ch 2. K-Q 3