IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Latest Information as to the Constitutional Convention.

A RECOUNT NECESSARY.

TO DETERMINE WHICH PARTY HAS THE MAJORITY.

Democrats Lose a Delegate in Box Elder—Colonel Trumbo's Ratification Tomorrow Night—The Republicans Are Already Discussing Senatorial Candidates—Crane, of Kanosh.

It now looks as though nothing short of an official recount of the votes of Sanpete county, the Third precinct of this city and perhaps one or two other districts where the contest is very close, will definitely determine just what the complexion of the constitutional convention will be. At the present time, on all the information at hand, the Democrats cannot figure out how they can have less than fifty-four members of the convention, with a chance of two or three more. The Republicans have been credited with the one delegate from Grand county, but it now appears that R. A. Kirker, the successful candidate, who ran as an independent or silver candidate, is not a Republican at all, but a Democrat, and was elected on the silver issue. This is offset, however, by the unexpected defeat of Gleason (Dem.) by Gibbs (Rep.) in Box Elder county.

Wayne county, so far as heard from, gives Rawlins 73 and Cannon 46; Kane county, Rawlins 74, Cannon 183; Garfield, Rawlins 163, Cannon 174. This county so far gives Chidester, Republican candidate for the constitutional convention, 200 and Sergeant, Democratic candidate, 195.

The returns from the territory to date give Rawlins, 18,691; and Cannon, 16,894, a Republican majority of 1,803.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Colonel Trumbo Issues Some More General Orders.

The Republican blowout tomorrow night promises to be a big thing. Colonel Trumbo is just spreading himself, and will astonish the natives.

Colonel Trumbo's secretary has issued the following:

General Order No. 1, Headquarters of Us:

We, Colonel Trumbo, do designate and indicate as follows:

Orders designating staff officers, division commanders and line of march at the Republican jubilee, to be held Monday evening, Nov. 12, 1894.

Headquarters will be in front of the Tribune building. The following gentlemen will compose the staff of the commander of the parade:

Colonel Isaac Trumbo, commander in chief.

Colonel Henry Page, chief of staff.

George F. Downey, adjutant.

Ives E. Cobb, assistant adjutant.

T. C. Iliff, assistant adjutant.

Ben Haywood, headquarters standard bearer.

Aides de Camp: Rudolph Aiff, W. D. Gaby, George A. Henry, F. P. Addleman, J. W. Greenman, Elijah Sells, J. Lu Taylor, Abram H. Cannon, Samuel Paul, George F. Gibbs, C. M. Hammond, Heber M. Wells, George M. Downey, Fred Grant, James Donnelley, Joshua Grant, T. C. Bailey, George M. Cannon, O. L. Davis, H. A. Whitney, Frank D. Hobbs, D. B. Stover, F. L. Cushing, Timothy Egan.

The aides-de-camp will report mounted, at headquarters at 6:30 p. m. Nov. 12, and each of them will be armed with a national flag or guidon, (except J. J. Greenewald, who will trot around on foot and do our bidding and everybody else's in sight.)

The following division commanders are hereby appointed:

First division, Joe Y. Smith (defeated).

Second division, H. G. Button (elected).

Third division, B. F. Whittemore (relegated).

Fourth division, Frank L. Hines (retired).

Fifth division, W. A. Stanton (same).

Sixth division, N. D. Corser (never heard of).

Each division commander will issue the necessary order designating his staff and aides-de-camp and have the same published at once.

The staff and aides of each division commander will report mounted and equipped as directed at division headquarters as hereinafter designated, at 6:30 p. m., November 12, (provided they can rent a horse.)

First division headquarters will be at the intersection of Second South and West Temple, and the division will form on West Temple, right resting on Second South, in lines of masse as may be necessary that the left flank of each line shall not extend north of the south side of First South. The division will be composed of the Dennaller band, Young Republican Drum corps, Flambeau club and the delegation from Ogden, which is assigned to the head of the column.

Headquarters of the second division will be at the intersection of First South and West Temple on north side of First South. The division will be composed of all delegations from Summit county with the marching clubs from said county, the Second precinct marching clubs and two floats. The division will form on West Temple, right resting on First South, the left of each line not to extend north of the south side of South Temple.

Headquarters of the third division will be at the Grand Pacific hotel. The division will form on South Temple, right resting on West Temple. This division will be composed of bands, delegations from Murray, Sandy, Bingham, and all of Salt Lake county outside of Salt Lake city and the Third precinct marching club.

Headquarters of the fourth division will be at the intersection of South Temple and West Temple at the south side of South Temple. The division will form on the south side of South Temple, right resting on West Temple and will form in lines of masse, that the left flank of each line may not extend east of the west line of Main street. The division will be composed of a band; all delegations from the north except Ogden, and all marching clubs from Tooele county and the west.

Headquarters of the fifth division will be on the west side of West Temple at the intersection of First South and West Temple. The division will form on First South, the right resting on West Temple. The division will be composed of the Lincoln Drum corps, delegations from Provo with their marching clubs and all delegations south of Salt Lake county with their marching clubs and the Fifth Precinct marching club, and all wheelmen with decorated wheels—(In their heads.)

Headquarters of the sixth division will be at the intersection of South and West Temple streets. The division will form on the north side of South Temple, right resting on West Temple. This division will be composed of the artillery, cavalry and mounted detachments and all carriages except those hereinafter designated to be placed at the head of the column.

The Denhalter band will form on the east side of West Temple, left resting on south side of Second South.

The Young Republican Drum corps will form immediately in rear of Denhalter's band, and the Flambeau club immediately in rear of—the noise.

At the head of the column will be the commander (Colonel Isaac Trumbo), his chief of staff and assistant adjutant generals, headquarters flag and trumpeter followed by a (Hoodoo Bill's hack) in which will be seated on the front seat Charles Crane, W. F. James, on rear seat Frank J. Cannon, Judge C. C. Goodwin, which carriage will be followed by the mounted staff of the commander (Colonel Isaac Trumbo) in column of platoons under command of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Hammond. The staff to be followed by two carriages for the committee and invited guests.

The following is the line of march:

South on West Temple to Fourth South, east to Main street, north on west side of Main to South Temple, countermarch on east side of Main to Fourth South and east to State; north to South Temple.

Division commanders will issue proper orders to their respective commands designating with certainty the point or points at which the fireworks controlled or used by his division will be set off.

Division commanders will see that their respective commands march in open columns of fours.

The head of the column will move promptly at 7 o'clock.

E. W. TATLOCK,
LieutenantColonel.

GEORGE F. DOWNEY, Adjutant.

Approved: ISAAC TRUMBO,
Commander-in-Chief.

The Union Pacific will bring in about 900 people. Cache county will send 200 with band. Box Elder, 100; Morgan and Summit, 10; Weber, 400; Davis, 100; Salt Lake county, 100; Utah county, 400; Juab county, 200. Nearly every delegation will bring a band or drum corps. The Union Pacific special train from the south will arrive in Salt Lake city about 1:45 p. m., and trains returning will leave for Ogden and all points south on the Union Pacific line about 11:30 p. m. Tickets will be good to return on any train and are limited to November 13.

The Rio Grande Western expects to bring in an equal number.

SENATORS FROM UTAH.

The Republicans Are Already Canvassing the Situation.

The Republicans are beginning to overhaul their senatorial timber very early in the game, and names are being freely discussed in connection with senatorial honors to be bestowed in event that the g. o. p. should have a majority in the next legislature. It is respectfully suggested that such discussion is irrelevant and immaterial for the reason that the Republicans will not elect the next legislature. The recent landslide has simply aroused the Democracy to the necessity of perfect organization, and of seeing that every Democratic vote is cast. Overconfidence among the rank and file of the Democratic party had much to do with the result at the recent election, but it will not figure next time.

It is said that O. J. Salisbury, who is able to fill fairly well the position of police commissioner, has a great big senatorial bee buzzing in his bonnet. No one has yet been able to discover on what he relies for obtaining the senatorial toga.

Then there is Artie Thomas. The people of the Fourth precinct did not think him big enough to fill a seat in the constitutional convention, but all the same Artie thinks a chair in the United States Senate is about his size. It is said that the Tribune will insist on the election of Thomas, which is an additional handicap for the Lilliputian statesman to carry. During the recent campaign, the Tribune took great pains to parade Artie's speeches in its columns, at the same time practically ignoring prominent men of the party.

Arthur Brown's friends think he would make a senator worthy of the new state, but if he has any aspirations in that direction he has not given any intimation of them.

Then there is W. H. Dickson. He was ignored in the recent campaign possibly because he has a tremendous following in the Republican party and it was feared that if allowed to come to the front, he would disarrange some of the wires that are being carefully laid.

C. S. Varian will also be in the fight. The Tribune will oppose him from start to finish and he has at least that much in his favor.

Last on the list and perhaps the most important of them all is Colonel Isaac Trumbo. When he first entered the lists, the self-appointed leaders affected to take him as a joke, but they are taking him very seriously just now. He works upon lines that are entirely novel to the machine here, and the bosses are at a loss to account for his pull. Then the colonel has a record. Is he not Utah's liberator and did he not stand in the breach almost alone when Thomas and the Tribune crowd were fighting statehood, division and pretty much everything else that was for Utah's good? Yea, verily, and didn't James G. Blaine testify to the fact that the colonel was a streak of sunshine? But the voters of Utah should keep steadily in mind the fact that the election of a Republican legislature will probably mean the election of Trumbo and Cannon as senators. There is no joke about that and the only way to avoid such a calamity will be to elect a Democratic legislature, which will insure the selection of such men as Joseph L. Rawlins to represent the great state of Utah in the Senate of the United States. And that's just what the voters will do.

Crane, of Kanosh.

Charles Crane, of Kanosh, the great defeated, in his own district, chairman of the Republican committee by and with the consent and advice of Colonel Isaac Trumbo, who is on to his position, yesterday sent the two following telegrams, per Deseret Telegraph, the other fourteen going under the colonel's frank, via Western Union:

November 10, 1894.

To J. E. Booth, Provo City, Utah:

Be on hand prepared to act as chairman of ratification meeting Monday night. CHARLES CRANE.

November 10, 1894.

To Abbott Heywood, Ogden City, Utah:

Be on hand prepared to act as chairman of ratification meeting Monday night. CHARLES CRANE.

NEARLY TOUCHED THE SCORE.

Clearings For the Past Few Months Give Great Increases.

With the close of business yesterday the total clearings of Salt Lake's associated banks for 1894 to date had reached $48,500,000, or about half a million dollars less than the total for the year 1893. There were but few cities above Salt Lake in the list of increases for the past week, although there was a slight falling off as compared with the week previous. The week's total was $1,177,991, as compared with 999,412 for the same week last year. Saturday's clearings aggregated the sum of $188,716 as compared with $229,645 for the same day in 1893. This is the first time this year the day's clearings have been less than those of the same day last year.

Will Advertise Them.

Unless delinquents in the matter of paving and sidewalks tax settle their indebtedness with the city by 12 o'clock tomorrow their property will be advertised for sale. There is about $4,500 yet outstanding on Brigham and First South streets, State and First South streets and Second South and Main streets.

A Swede's Letter.

The following was received by a leading boot and shoe firm last Friday. As will be observed, the writer had been reading the advertisements in The Herald. The missive was:

Lander, Wyoming, Nov. 6.

Mr. Shoeman Bros

Daar Bruter

I wuid laak to ask you a few question about a par lase boots, i vould laak to get pare lase godd dubbel sele butes that vould keap owut vater vould you let me no hvat you could mak me a par for i am vorken for the U P oo and the the trak. Pleas let me no and I shal let you no vhen to mak them.

I remen yoors trooly,

Mister Poleson wia the siding Cheyenne.

Late Arrests.

E. Cook, James Carroll and William Brown were arrested at a late hour last night by Officers Larson and Stearns as participants in a small fracas which took place in a Second South street saloon.

Walsh-Sheppard.

Miss Millie M. Walsh and Mr. W. T. M. Sheppard were married at the Salt Lake temple on Wednesday last. After the ceremony a reception and supper was given by the parents of the young couple. The supper was elegant and dainty and the floral decorations beautiful and abundant. The wedding presents were costly and appropriate. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard are at home to their friends at 458 West Fourth North street, this city.

A Good Capture.

Sheriff Belnap, of Ogden, made a good capture last evening. It seems that on Friday night two men broke into a butcher shop at Kaysville and stole a gun. They then went to Syracuse and stole two horses and a saddle belonging to D. K. Egbert, but afterwards traded the horses off as they went further north. Sheriff Belnap was notified of the theft, and by some very clever detective work, located the men in Weber canyon, where he overhauled them this afternoon. A gun play was necessary in order to effect their arrest, the elder of the two thieves, William Roberts, being armed with a Winchester and three revolvers. Roberts is 20 years of age, and his companion in crime, James Whitecar, is only 18 years of age.

Battery A's Ball.

Tickets for the grand ball to be given by Battery A, First battalion of artillery, will be on sale Monday. The following honorary members were yesterday added to the battery list: E. E. Rich, John G. Robinson, H. T. Duke, S. W. Morrison and C. E. Stanton.

VANITY AMONG FEMALE CONVICTS.

The Ruling Passion Sometimes Shows Itself in Prison.

A writer in an English paper, quoted by the New York Times, says that our hapless countrywoman, Mrs. Meybrick, set the fashion in Woking prison of wearing the skirts long, that is, with a train, as she was wearing such when she entered the prison. The dresses served out to the convicts are constant sources of annoyance to them, and many an hour is spent touching up and altering. At Millbank, another English prison, some years since, a female convict was discovered to be in possession of three tallow candles, which, if they had not been missed, would no doubt have been utilized as pomade! One woman created quite a sensation among the female convicts in Woking prison by reason of the brilliancy of the color of her cheeks and lips. One day she became quite friendly with a young convict to whom she took a fancy, and during the ten minutes' chat (female convicts are allowed to converse with each other for this alloted time) she confided the secret. It was soon all over the prison, and very soon on most of the cheeks of the women could be found traces of color. The "paint" was obtained in the following ingenious way: In the aprons that the women were wearing there was, running through the pattern, a bright red stripe, and this was carefully drawn out. When unraveled and chewed in the mouth, the color or dye was released, and thus the paint was obtained which decorated their faces and lips.

In the same prison a convict had repeated fainting fits. One day she was attacked in chapel, and, upon her removal to the infirmary, she was undressed, when, to their astonishment, the authorities found the fits proceeded from tight lacing and from the effects produced by the pieces of wood and wire which the convict had managed to force into her stays in order to make her waist slender. A convict will spend hours in tearing out bits of wire from the window guard and afterward bending them into the required shape for use as hairpins. Leaves from the Bible are often torn out to make the old fashioned "cracker" curls, but this practice, if found out, involves a very serious punishment. Even the "life" prisoners are not exempt from this desire to make the best possible appearance, and they scheme, plot, and plan for months together in order to become possessed of a piece of broken window pane in order to make a looking glass. While out in the exercise yard a convict will rapidly scan the ground in the hope of coming across a piece of glass. Once possessed of it, she will run the risk of solitary confinement on a bread and water diet in order to get it into her cell. A piece of black cloth at the back of the piece of glass makes an excellent mirror.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

JEFFERSON'S BIOGRAPHY.

"Many men may write autobiographies," said Joseph Jefferson yesterday, "but I doubt if any have had to write them backward, as I did. It was a peculiarity of my memory which I discovered while engaged upon my book, which, I think, is as aggravating as extraordinary. It is usually the case that a man begins at the earliest period of his boyhood which he can recollect when he desires to write an account of his life, and one incident suggests another until it brings him up to the present. But my memory seemed different from most others. I had to reason backward, commencing with one incident which would bring into mind the event that had just preceded it, and so on until I got to the point in my childhood when I could only remember that I had forgotten. It seemed that the incidents of my life had been stacked up in piles as they occurred like so many photographs, the last one hiding all that had gone before, so that as soon as one was removed it revealed another which I had never thought of before. Frequently in my sleep I would remember something as a dream, and not desiring to disturb myself even to write my autobiography, I was accustomed to think, "Well, that's a good point, but I'll let it go till the morning." Then I would arise, as we so often do after dreaming with a vague remembrance of having thought of something in my sleep, but unable to recall perhaps whether it was something about being on top of a house or riding on a river or what. After having several experiences of this kind, I allowed no more of my midnight inspirations to go unheeded for sleep. I always slept with a lamp, matches, pencil and paper handy, and when an idea would come to me would put on my dressing gown and write it down. Many a night have I got up just after midnight and written till the sun rose, all on account of this peculiar memory of mine. Perhaps I would remember while half asleep some little incident of my school days. I would write it out and no sooner finish it than another incident would reveal itself. With each memory photograph I took off the stock a new one showed itself. So I would write and write until, forgetful of everything, the sun would come to rouse me from my nocturnal revery. I do not think that I ever sat down with the intention of writing that I have been able to accomplish anything. You can imagine that writing one's life backward would require a good deal of sorting of pages to get the events in regular order. It was somewhat of a puzzle."

WHEN WOMEN CRY.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

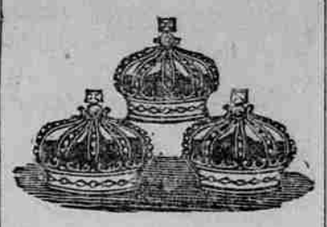
When women cry the starry skies
Look down with sympathetic eyes.
And mountain height and vasty deep
Pull out their handkerchiefs and weep.
While wretched man doth hang his head
And wish sincerely he was dead,
When women cry.

Our Baking Powder

Is made from Pure Grape Cream Tartar,

IS ALWAYS FRESH

And will not disappoint you.



Superior To Many

And Inferior to None of the Importations.

IN

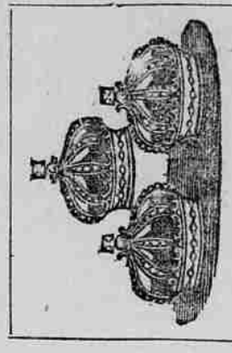
Building up

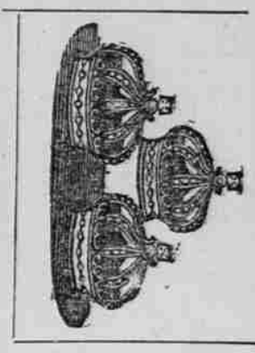
UTAH INDUSTRIES

YOU BUILD UP UTAH.

HEWLETT BROS..

Manufacturers.





Freight Charges,

AGENTS' COMMISSIONS, STORAGE, ADVERTISING,

Are added to the cost and taken from the quality of the leading brands of imported goods.

The consumer must see that by saving all these expenses we are able to sell

Better Goods And More Goods

FOR LESS MONEY.

Give the Three Crown a Trial.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Reaching the Conclusion That There Is No Such Person.

[Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.]

What she said was this: "I am sick and tired to death of hearing about woman!" This somewhat violent expression is not quoted here to be defended, and it does not need contemporary explanation; it merely indicated the cumulative weariness of long-tried patience. And it must not be taken to express too much. Though women are often tired of themselves and of each other, and do not hesitate to say so, this is only a temporary weariness, and does not at all express the feelings of a misognnist toward women generally. Indeed, this woman who is quoted would probably turn with withering rebuke upon any man who should say that the modern world has had about enough of woman and would like a rest. And the man would meekly admit that rest the world will not have, and rest it does not deserve, this side the grave. No, it is progress and not rest that we need, and that must go on, even to the extent of women forming themselves into a syndicate, a woman's trust, for carrying on business independent of the other sex, and dictating terms of partnership. The speaker was not tired of women but of "hearing about woman."

Can not woman, she said, be taken for granted? Why should she assert herself, or permit herself to be treated as a separate class? Why this clamor every time she does anything, as if it were extraordinary that a human being should have genius or exhibit capacity? Why make such a cackling, like a hen every time she lays an egg? A man does not ask consideration or immunity from criticism for anything he does because he is a man. Why should a woman? The whole attitude is undignified, and a confession of inferiority that enrages me. If I were to take a "double-first," or write a novel, I should be humiliated if I were praised for it like a freak. I am tired of reading about woman in all the periodicals and newspapers as if she were a newly discovered species. Every journal must have its "Woman's Column," its "Woman's Doings,' its "Chat About Woman," its "Woman's World," its "Woman in Society," "Woman in the Ocean," Woman in the Pulpit," "Woman in Literature," woman riding down the newspaper columns on a bicycle. And it is announced that this is the woman's age, that woman is in the saddle, that woman has come to stay. She seems to want to draw the line, as she did rather effectively at Chicago in a Woman's building, and to force an antagonism in every department of life. Even in her own periodicals I do not see any column devoted to man. That might be refreshing reading. Woman! Why, she has borne the whole race for 6,000 years, and she has got to bear it along in all the ages; she is the great conservative and really controlling force. I wish they would let her alone. I am sick of all this petty talk about her.

The "Study" has not felt at liberty to exclude this intemperate language from its impartial pages.

TWO EXPERIMENTS IN DRAWING.

[American Machinist.]

Professor Mahan, under whom Grant and most of the other generals of the late war studied engineering at West Point, said: "There is no person, whatever his profession, but at times has need of drawing as an auxiliary to render his ideas perfectly intelligible to others." Stories which illustrate this saying are told by Alexander Dumas and by Nasmyth, the hammer man. If these men were not so eminent we might suspect that one tale suggested th other. They show that what might be competent expression to a Norwegian would not be for a German.

Mr. Nasmyth said he was traveling in Norway, and one day in a wild, out-of-the-way place, reached an inn, very hungry, but unable to make the hostess understand his wants by anything he could say. He was considerably perplexed till he happily thought of his pencil. He drew a dish, steaming, a plate beside it, with knife and fork, a bottle and a wine glass. His hostess looked at it and intimated that she knew what it meant. He went out for a stroll, and on his return, found the picture realized. The bottle, the wine glass, the plate, the knife and fork and the covered dish. When he sat down, his hostess lifted the cover, displaying a fine hot fowl that sent forth a cloud of steam. Lucky Nasmyth!

Not so lucky was Dumas, and yet, as expressers of ideas, where is the comparison? The circumstances are similar, only Dumas was on the borderland of Switzerland, stopped by the rain, horse sinking in mud upto his knees; driver wet to the bone. Dumas would not have entered the little German inn, so wretched, except for his great philanthropy. If he hated anything it was sauerkraut, and when they imposed this "infamous pleasantry" upon him, repeatedly, he gave it to the dog. The astonishment of the hostess was mountainous. "If you don't like sauerkraut what do you like?" "Anything but that." It was all she had. A luminous idea lights his soul. Mushrooms! The country was famous for them, but he could not remember the German name. "Some—some—How do you call it in German? Some—" "Some?" repeated the hostess mechanically. "Eh? Yes, some—' At this moment my eyes fell on myalbum. 'Wait,' said I. 'Wait!' Then I took my pencil, and on a beautiful white leaf drew, as carefully as I could, the precious vegetable which formed for the moment the object of my desires. I flattered myself that it approached as near to a resemblance as it is permitted for the work of a man to reproduce the work of nature. All this while the hostess followed me with he reves, displaying an intelligent curiosity that seemed to augur most favorably to my prospects. 'Ah! ja, ja, ja (yes, yes, yes),' said she, as I gave the finishing touch to the drawing. She had comprehended—the clever woman—so well comprehended that five minutes after she entered the room with an umbrella all open. 'There,' said she. I threw a glance upon my unfortunate drawing. The resemblance was perfect."

A FENCE OF OLD SCOTCH SWORDS.

[From the Saturday Review.]

That the swords of his gallant adherents who fell on Drumossie Moor should be found by a descendent of his hereditary enemy of Argyll in a fence at Twickenham is certainly a very singular circumstance. In his pamphlet, "Notes on Swords from the Battlefield of Culloden" (C. J. Clark), Lord Archibald Campbell gives an account of his discovery, with some notes on the blades and on Andrea Ferrara. Some years ago Lord Archibald whose knowledge of dirks and claymores is extensive, heard that there existed such a fence of steel. Years passed again and then he found the fence in a back yard at Richmond. It is described by the Rev. R. S. Corbett in his "Memorials of Twickenham." Twickenham House belonged to Dr. Johnson's "very unclubbable" Sir John Hawkins. The next information came from Mr. Edward Rosa, the famous rifle shot, who had seen the hedge of blades in situ. They were said by Dr. Diamond to have been made into the fence of a flower garde by a Lord Tweedale.

When Lord Archibald secured these heroic relics, he found that six inches had been broken from the point of each blade, while the tange of the hilt end had also been shortened. They were welded into two horizotal iron bars. The paint which covered them has preserved the metal so well that they are as good as on the day when they were first forged. There are five kinds of swords—(1) a broad, double-edged blade with a heavy center rib ("a heavy small sword); (2) a broad-backed sword with a single cutting edge. These are often stamped with a fleur de lys, and, we presume, came over with Fitzjames' horse or from other French sources, but some are of English make. (3) There are small swords, some without groove, the rib rising in the center. Andrea Ferrara's name is on the short groove of other small swords, a thing very unusual. (4) There are Highland broadswords proper, with one, two or three grooves or flutings. Andrea's name is in the grooves. (5) There are a few Hanoverian swords; two bear a crowned G. R.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN ASTONISHED

[From the Washington Post.]

There is a story told of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, which receives an added interest from the fact that Mrs. Johnson has purchased a residence in this city, and hopes to make it her permanent home. When she was a little girl she indicated the same kind and generous traits of character which in after years rendered her so deservedly popular, and on one occasion Mr. Buchanan, who was her uncle and guardian, looking from the window, saw his niece with flushed face and hat awry industriously pushing a huge wheelbarrow piled up with firewood, a load much too heavy for her strength to cope with. "What in the world are you doing there?" he asked. "I am taking old black Aunt Tabitha a load of wood, because it is so cold and she has no one to look after her but me," was the answer of the young philanthropist.

THE DAILY MENU.

So much of health depends upon having good food in proper variety, that the question of the daily menu is an important one to every housekeeper. Miss Frances Willard is said to have recovered her strength and vigor from the English custom, adopted by her during her recent visit, of taking five meals a day. It must be understood, however, that of these five meals at at least two were but slight refections, sandwiched between more serious affairs. Five o'clock tea, when limited to a single refreshing cup and perhaps a salted wafer or a bit of sponge cake, takes off the edge of hunger, but does not interfere with the enjoyment of dinner two hours later. Supper before bedtime, if consisting of a very light repast, often induces sleep and gives tired nerves the repose they need. We Americans, women especially, are apt to eat less than we should, and physicians frequently suggest that food taken at short intervals and in small quantities will do much toward toning and building up a physical system which has run down.

But whether we follow Miss Willard's example or not, we who are charged with catering for our families know that it is no trifle to order three meals a day seven days a week three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Many of us break down at this point, wearying of the monotony of our task, and so far as we are concerned we grow so indifferent to our own tables that any meals taste better to us than those which come from our kitchens.

"I always eat more when away from home than when there," said a farmer's wife, not long ago, addressing a city boarder. "By the time I have thought what to have and seen it cooked my interest in the thing is gone."

This was very natural. But even when a woman does not cook with her own hands or personally supervise every part of the process of dinner-getting, she must, if she keeps house, arrange the details, select the viands and make up the daily bill of fare.

Her great danger is that she may fall into a trodden rut, and, as too many do, fancy it of no special importance whether or not her meals are varied. Thus, a woman of little imagination and small capacity will permit Sunday's roast to appear and reappear on the table in the form of cold meat, growing scrappier and less attractive at every fresh presentation. After the second entrance upon the scene of any dish, fish, flesh or fowl a skillful cook should proceed to metamorphose it so that it shall bear little resemblance to its original form. Transformations of dishes are often so appetizing as to be preferred by the epicure to the first estate of the edible, but it goes without saying that brains and pains are needed to produce satisfactory results. Intelligence tells in housekeeping and catering as much as in any other department of work known to mankind or womankind.—Harpers'.

RUSSIA'S DEBT TO FRANCE.

Substantial Evidence of Their Mutual Confidence.

One obstacle remained to the formation of a Franco-Russian alliance, and that was a financial one. Hitherto Russia has been in the habit of going to Berlin for her money, and Russian stock was largely held by German banks. It was a circumstance which, though apparently trivial in itself, made the Russian government more dependent on the German financiers than it liked. So that when a French syndicate, with M. Hospier, a Paris banker, at its head, made advances to M. Wischnegradski, the Russian finance minister, their proposals fell on very willing ears.

Of the financial details of the prolonged negotiations and the German opposition it would be wearisome to speak. It will be enough to say that in 1888 a Russian loan of 500,000,000 francs, and again in 1891 a further loan of 350,000,000 francs were raised in France and subscribed for many times over.

It was one of the most brilliant financial operations of modern times, and if any proof were wanted of French confidence in Russia it would be found in the fact that no less a sum than four milliards of francs of Russian stock is calculated to be now held by the cautious French investor, who rarely travels beyond a home security. This is one of those substantial facts which mean a great deal more than the florid and bombastic declarations in which international amenities are frequently expressed.—Macmillan's Magazine.

DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

The Economical Way.—Don't throw rice after the bride and bridegroom. Wait till they are settled and send it to them.

Somebody has estimated that a man who lives to be 60 years old has spent seven months in buttoning his shirt collar.

By some persons it is claimed that "beleaguer" is the longest word in the English language, because there are three miles between its first and last letter.

Generally, when a man and woman have been made one, the honeymoon is the time spent in endeavoring to discover which is that one.—Demorest's Magazine.

FLIES IN THE HOUSE.

Recent experiments in London prove beyond any possibility of doubt that flies are most successful infection carriers of the cholera bacilli, and there is no real reason to think that they do not carry other disease germs, too. Keep them out of the house altogether, if possible. Screens at the doors and windows do not cost much and they add a hundred times their cost to the pleasure and comfort of a house to say nothing of its cleanliness and healthfulness.

Science has made wonderful strides in the last decade; not least among her many discoveries is the application of glasses for the correction of defective vision. Glasses prescribed for the case that has been properly diagnosed is a great benefit, but they should never be worn until after a careful examination by a competent specialist, and if improperly fitted are of incalculable harm to the eyes.

Headache, dizziness, and many serious disorders are traceable in many cases to eye-strain; patients suffering from neuralgia have been hopelessly drugged for years; some have finally found relief, to their great surprise, on consulting an authority on the eye and having the proper glasses prescribed, which removed the strain, and consequently the reflex nervous trouble.

Dr. Shelmerdine makes a specialty of correcting defective vision, and the straightening of cross eyes without danger of operation.

He uses peculiar methods, some of which are original with him and to which he attributes his success.

What HON. T. J. GEARY, the California congressman, author of the Chinese exclusion act, says of the doctor's ability:

"I am wearing glasses for both far and near vision fitted by Dr. Shelmerdine. They are perfect, and I recommend him to all whose eyes need attention.

"THOS. J. GEARY."
Congressman from California.

A Few From Salt Lake

My vision has been wonderfully improved by the glasses that Dr. Shelmerdine prescribed, through them the world looks clearer and more distinct than formerly, while for close work they are very restful to my eyes.

GEORGE REYNOLDS,
Secretary to the First Presidency Mormon Church.

"I can read for hours with glasses fitted by Dr. Shelmerdine's peculiar methods. They give my eyes complete rest.

JNO. W. GREENMAN,
United States Commissioner."

"Dr. Shelmerdine made a thorough examination of my eyes, and the glasses he prescribed have improved my vision wonderfully. Reading in the evening is a pleasure where before it was a difficulty. J. W. SHIPLER,
The Photographer."

"Having consulted high authority for my defective sight and experienced a benefit at their hands, I am pleased to say that Dr. Shelmerdine is the first to prescribe glasses that give my eyes perfect ease.

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