



Take Care of Your Teeth.

In the large cities we have a dentist for about every 2000 persons, and many of these are driven with work. No doubt every one would have his hands full if every person who needed could afford their services; while probably one-half the present number of dentists would suffice for the rising generation if all parents would require sufficient chewing exercise throughout their children's growing period, themselves setting the example of giving the teeth fair play before it is too late.

Use your teeth at every meal, give them crusts and hard things to chew, if possible brush them after meals, but surely before going to bed; use some antiseptic wash to prevent abscesses and retard decay, and consult a first-class dentist twice a year.—American Queen.

Synonyms to Please Guests.

A "synonymous" entertainment is one of the best means ever tried for getting one's guests acquainted and for removing all stiffness and formality. Before the arrival of her guests the hostess must make out a complete list of their names and then must set her wits to work to devise a synonym for each. No attempt is made at selecting literal synonyms for the word or its parts as spelled.

A few names from a list recently made out will at least prove suggestive, and will give a better idea of the method of carrying out the plan than would many words of description:

- Synonyms—Names. With noise of trumpet and drum. Blair Klipping's latest, spherical in shape. Kimball An essential part of a tree. Stem Heaped upon an enemy's head. Coles Noted English novelist. Scott Scotch for one, sign of possession, value. Ainsworth Sign of cold weather. Frost Be quiet. Hush An emblem, sign of comparative. Badger Dignified names for right and left bowers. Johns Maker of barrels. Cooper A dear gentleman. Buck

As each guest arrives some sort of souvenir bearing his or her name is pinned below the left shoulder. These souvenirs may be as plain or as elaborate as the hostess chooses to make them. A piece of paper with the name written upon it serves the purpose as well as a hand-painted or a silver-mounted affair.

At any time the hostess chooses slips of paper, each of which contains the synonym of a name, are passed to the guests. They are told to try to find the names which they represent.

Another plan is to have a complete list of the synonyms made out for each guest, and then each one must keep his own counsel and fill in as many of the names as possible.

There are various ways in which the list may be put to account in furnishing a part of an evening's entertainment, and hostesses will be able to adjust it to suit their particular purpose if they study its possibilities.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Art of Putting Clothes Away.

The woman who knows how to put away her belongings is not only neat, but economical and generally smart in appearance. When she comes in from a walk, she never hangs up her coat by the loop inside the collar; if she puts it away in the closet she uses a coat-hanger; if she leaves it around the room, knowing she may need it soon, she disposes it over the back of a chair that will keep it in shape. The skirts of her gowns never have a stringy look because they are always hooked and then hung by two loops. For a tailor-made skirt she uses a small coat-hanger with the ends bent down a little; this keeps the skirt in excellent shape and causes it to hang in even folds. The strings of undershirts are tied and the garment is hung by the loops, thus never forming a bump where it has rested on the hook. For the same reason her shirt waists are always hung by the buttons, unless they have hanging loops. Handsome waists have both sleeves and body stuffed with tissue paper, and are then laid in drawers or boxes.

Shoes are easily kept in shape by slipping a pair of trees into them as soon as they are removed from the feet. If trees are not available, newspaper will do, if it is stuffed in tight, and well to roll each veil on a stiff paper; a single foil will often do for a veil and sometimes for the depression of a face. The hair may be removed by

should then be turned back again, blown into shape, and each finger smoothed out. Ties, especially four-in-hand or golf ties, should be hung to avoid creasing.

Hats, of course, should be kept out of the dust and placed so that the trimming will not be disarranged. This disposition depends so much on the hat and the available space that each woman must use her own ingenuity. However, it is safe to say that no hat should be laid flat down on a shelf. Furs, also, should be protected from dust, and a muff should always be stood on end.—New York Times.



Five hundred women doctors are now in practice in Great Britain.

Fannie Crosby, composer of "There's Music in the Air" and of several well-known hymns, has been blind ever since she was nine years old.

Mrs. S. C. Reese, of Baltimore, Md., owns the court gown worn by her grandmother at the marriage of Napoleon and Josephine.

Mrs. Kendal, the actress, has a fond for collecting miniature models of larger bric-a-brac and other articles. She has a large cabinet full of these tiny replicas.

Mrs. Jane Schetzer, of Franklin, Ohio, has just passed the English philology examination at Berlin University. She is the third American woman to accomplish this.

The late Queen of the Belgians had given so lavishly to the many charities in which she was interested during her lifetime that it is said she had comparatively little left to bequeath at her death.

Mrs. A. A. J. Dean, of Boston, is the only survivor of the juvenile chorus which first sang "America." It was sung by that chorus on July 4, 1832. Mrs. Dean is now in her eighty-fourth year.

Lady Frances Balfour, the favorite sister of the new English Premier, is likely to become a political power behind the throne. She is the brightest woman of that clever family, and is devoted to her brother and his career. Lady Frances is much interested in the woman's suffrage movement, and was active in uniting all the English suffrage societies into one body.

Mrs. Asa Hirooka, of Osaka, Japan, the founder and guiding spirit of the famous banking firms of Kajuna, is an eminently successful financier and business organizer. This woman not only tided her vast establishment over the difficult restoration days, but was one of the pioneer coal miners in Japan. She also takes a keen interest in educational matters, is at present promoting a university for girls, and, by way of giving practical encouragement employs many educated girls at her banks.



Dark velvet coats are worn with moire skirts of a light color.

An exquisite fan, with ivory sticks, is of white chiffon trimmed with real lace.

Piaids as trimming are much seen and are to be had in velvet and panne as well as silk and wool.

A handsome hat pin has four pear shaped opals, with a diamond in the centre, set in a filigree head of gold.

White satin is the prevailing lining in all the fancy coats, and especially so if the ermine is the trimming.

Cords and tassels will be seen on all our tailor-built frocks, while Indian and Russian embroideries are extremely popular.

The furriers' ingenuity is shown in the fact that they are discreetly adding waistbands of embroidery or silk to these short, tight fitting coats.

Fashion is very partial to the note of black in neckwear, and a touch of it is introduced into many of the prettiest pieces.

Birds are being worn and promise to gain in favor as the season advances. Paradise plumes are also greatly in evidence.

The Russian blouse is again to the fore, the bolero has by no means left us, and basques of all lengths will be worn.

A pretty white shirt waist is made of the new striped waisting, with the collars and cuffs piped with green and red plaid. A band and long tabs of white taffeta silk finish the collar.

We are using fine cloths, corduroy velvets and vicunas, which lend themselves admirably to ruelings of glace and velvet, these playing a very important part in the season's trimmings.

Stocks of plaid silk in all the Tartan colorings are conspicuous. They are fastened with tiny harness buckles of gilt and around the top is a plain band of silk in dark red, blue, white or black, according to the tinting of the plaid.

If we could see ourselves as others see us, some of us might wish we were bald.

Women Five Times Better Than Men

By Professor Mantegazza.



AN bears false witness 100 times to a woman's seventeen. Man for forgery and counterfeit coinage was convicted 100 times to a woman's eleven.

In France women are summoned before the tribunals four times less often than men.

In France in 1880 women delinquents were fourteen to 100 men.

In Italy in the same year they were only nine per cent.

In Algeria we have ninety-six male delinquents and only four female.

In England and Wales between 1834 and 1842 there were twenty-two women to 100 men charged with the more serious offenses.

In 1871 Dr. Nicholson found in the prisons of England 8218 men and 1217 women.

In Bavaria from 1862 to 1866, in a population consisting of peasants, the women who were condemned were in proportion twenty-nine to 100 men.

In the prisons of Turin from 1871 to 1884 the women in respect to men were represented by a figure of 13.67 per cent.

Taking the whole of Europe women are five times less guilty than men.

The Spellbinder In Modern Politics

By Col. Curtis Guild, Jr.



HE "spellbinder" made his appearance coincidentally with the "dude" in the early eighties. At least the names arose at about that time. The two types of men have existed since the first spellbinder persuaded his brother troglodytes to form the first tribal government and the first dude distinguished himself from his fellows by scraping the sea-mud from his hairy limbs before gulping down the mollusks whose high-heaped shells were to be the kitchen middens of the archaeologist.

The young Republicans who went forth converted to Democracy in the Blaine campaign, and with the zeal of new converts held their audiences "spellbound" as they wove chaplets of rhetorical flowers about the head of the Democratic candidate, were the first spellbinders, I think, to wear the title. It was swiftly adopted, however, indiscriminately for all political speakers.

The spellbinders of 1894, rightly or wrongly, at least left their party for conscience's sake and gave their services to their cause. Even to-day a majority of political speakers are absolutely unpaid. Of course, one hears stories of fees of \$10,000 paid to a noted Democrat for campaign services against Mr. Bryan in 1896, and of fees of \$300 a night paid to a noted Independent who opposed Mr. Harrison. In addition, however, to Congressmen and Senators, and State and local office-holders who give their services, there are hundreds of speakers of various political faiths, who neither hold nor expect to hold public office, who would regard the offer of payment for a political speech as an insult. Nevertheless, the spellbinder must get what comfort he can from the triumph of his cause, for the world will not credit him with disinterestedness, and his best friends (out of politics) think him hired.

The orator of an earlier generation has had his day. The modern spellbinder, like the man of business, the soldier, the Salvation Army evangelist, concerns himself more with results than conventional methods, with matter rather than form.—Scribner's.

Emphasize Children's Virtues, Not Their Faults

By Margaret Stowe.



HE more parents learn to understand their children the greater is their power of self-control and the ability to mould their characters.

If a mother has wisdom enough, patience enough, and love enough she can perform miracles.

She can keep down in her child tendencies that have the strength of lions and encourage germs of virtue almost too feeble to come to the light.

It is a common fault among parents to dwell too much upon the faults of their children and too little upon their virtues.

They seem to be wholly forgetful of their own sensitiveness to public censure. A child that is constantly found fault with loses courage and wonders if there is any use in trying to be good, then soon returns to utter indifference.

He might as well have a good time in his own way since he is considered thoughtless and selfish, anyhow.

On the other hand, let a mother try to remember the good things he has done or said during the day, even though it may be only one, and when he comes to her at night for a little talk or his prayers, tell him how pleased you were to notice them, how happy they have made you, and you can feel sure that he will always remember to go on doing what is right, first because it is right and then because it pleases you and makes you very proud of him.

Watch his face glow with pleasure at your praise and his eyes reflect the determination to try harder than ever to win your approbation.

I have seen a child's whole nature change and develop for the better under this treatment.

It stands to reason that if you dwell upon the faults of children you will only impress them all the deeper upon their consciousness, making it harder for them to conquer them.

A fault can be put out of the mind easier and more successfully not by dwelling upon it, but by attempting to put it out indirectly by filling the mind with encouraging thought.

Children need encouragement as far as reforming goes. Look only for the good, and when you find it emphasize it so that they may have an incentive for trying all the harder. A child is easily wounded with a sense of its failures, and mothers should make the effort to inspire and cheer them.

Always send your children to bed in a happy frame of mind. Even in their sleep that impression is retained, and they awake in the morning ready and eager to do their best.

Not long ago I read of a beautiful idea. Parents would do well to put it into practice.

The thought was this: Singing, which is one of the most beneficial and exhilarating pastimes for children, is not sufficiently indulged in.

It is singularly difficult to induce children in Sunday-school to sing out freely, and when there are strangers present the little ones are almost sure to be seized with a shyness that makes them dumb.

Much of this shyness would be overcome if in the family there was a practice of singing together in the evening.

Plans are everywhere, and almost all mothers can play enough to manage a few simple melodies. A "good-night song" before separating would be found to soothe away some of the cares and vexations of the day, and the children would be more ready to go peacefully to bed, their minds having been calmed and their nerves quieted by the music.—New York Journal.

Omnibus.

Prairie dogs seeking deep cover, corn with thick husks and acorns that the squirrels can't open confirm the weather prophet's pronouncements for a cold winter. If prophecies were fuel there would be enough for all to burn.—New York World.

Men's Fashions.

Those who write about men's fashions prophesy a return to the dandyism of the forties this winter. Waistcoats are to be cultivated, hips padded, and the new overcoat will revert to the style made fashionable by Count D'Orsay.—The Lady.

It may sound funny, but the most industrious baker only does his work for a loaf.

Many a girl has lovely, soft, white hands because she lets her mother do the work.

INTRICACIES OF A DRY DOCK.

Means of Removing Great Ships From the Water.

A dry dock is a basin established in solid ground, or at least partly surrounded by terra firma, into which a vessel may be floated, and from which the water may be entirely removed after closing the entrance gate. The water may be removed by pumping or where the rise and fall of the tide equals or exceeds the depth of the dock, it can be emptied and filled by gravity.

In certain situations dry docks can conveniently be placed so that their normal water surface corresponds with the half tide, thus largely increasing the number of docking hours.

A floating dock is, in effect, a submerged platform or pontoon, upon which is erected a cradle or other device to receive the ship's hull; connected with the floor are chambers, which can be filled with water, to sink it; or with air, to raise it. The ship is floated above the cradle; the water is pumped out of the chambers, causing the structure to rise to the ship and then lift the latter out of the water. For convenience and better adjustment to the ship's weight and structural differences, floating docks are often made in sections and are then known as "sectional docks." Of the latter type are the floating docks in present use on the East River front of New York, used for graving coastwise vessels, chiefly.

The "off-shore" dock is a development of the sectional floating dock. In this type there is a submerged pontoon with a vertical extension above water on one side only, the purpose of the latter being to give stability to the structure and provide room for the pumps and the other plant; the dock is placed parallel to the shore, with which it is connected by means of hinged booms moving in a vertical plane and permitting the dock to rise and fall.—Engineering Magazine.

WISE WORDS.

Generosity is the flower of justice.— Hawthorne.

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.—Cervantes.

There is no index of character so sure as the voice.—Disraeli.

Nothing is more reasonable and cheap than good manners.—South.

Honor comes by diligence; riches spring from economy.—J. F. Davis.

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.—Franklin.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

Discontent is the want of self reliance; it is infirmity of will.—Emerson.

The highest manhood resides in disposition, not in mere intellect.—H. W. Beecher.

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self love of others.—Bruyere.

He who forgets his own friends meanly to follow after that of a higher degree is a snob.—Thackeray.

That man is worthless who knows how to receive a favor, but not how to return one.—Plautus.

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

Courtesy is to business and society what oil is to machinery. It makes things run smoothly, for it eliminates the jar and the friction and the nerve-racking noise.—Success.

A Tale of Duck Shooting.

We had been hunting for ducks on the upper Schroon River, and had failed to bag a single one. We were warm, tired and disgusted, and in the mood when a hunter will kill "anything" when, paddling around a bend of the stream, we saw a little clearing, a log camp and a long, lank old woodsman who was seated on the bank complacently smoking a corncob pipe. Directly in front of him a flock of tame ducks were swimming in the river.

"Heavens and earth! I've a good mind to take a shot at those tame ones," said my friend. Then raising his voice he called out to the man on the bank:

"I'll give you a dollar if you'll let me have a shot at those ducks."

"Hand over your dollar fust."

It was done, and my friend let fly both barrels, almost annihilating the flock.

"You didn't make much on that deal," said my friend.

"Oh, I dunno. I don't care. They ain't my ducks. They 'long to the Frenchman up the river."—New York Times.

Gray Hair is in Fashion.

Red hair for ladies is still considered handsome, but it is no longer fashionable. We are told that the latest Paris fashion is gray hair, and it is stated that nothing is more becoming for a thirty-year-old lady than silver locks.—Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet.

A Good Enough Argument.

Plenty of noise makes a good enough argument for most people.—New York Times.