

INTRODUCTIONS

Some of the Rules That Govern the Presentation of People to One Another in Society.

USES OF THE KEROSENE CAN

IMPORTANT TO THE HOUSEWIFE—BABY COACHES SUPERSEDED BY BUGGIES.

When to introduce people and when not to is a matter puzzling to many. As a matter of fact, it is done far more necessary, for, generally speaking, there is no need to present two persons if they are brought together only for a moment and are not likely to meet again.

For example, if a person enters a car and sits next to a friend who is talking with a third, a stranger to the newcomer, it is not incumbent upon the one who knows both to present the strangers. For one thing, it is more or less conspicuous, as it attracts attention of others about, and it is impossible under ordinary conditions for three persons to talk together in a car. It, therefore, results in the two who are introduced merely bowing to each other then and when they part. The form was wholly superfluous. Of course, if the friend of both is desirous of having them know each other, it is perfectly good form for her to seize any opportunity that brings them together to introduce them.

There are many introductions on piazzas at this season of the year which might well be dispensed with, for the people introduced are not likely ever to meet again. If two people are sitting together and a third comes along there is no reason why she should be presented unless she takes the third to stay for a while taking part in the conversation.

But, as frequently happens, a person merely stops to say, "How do you do?" and has no intention of sitting. To take up part of the few minutes with an introduction is a mistake, and neither should feel slighted when it is not done.

In the matter of making introductions it should always be remembered that the two strangers should be given the opportunity to refuse to meet if for any reason they may so wish. "Naturally, if they are brought face to face neither who is well bred will object, but a woman may not wish to know another, and may resent being obliged to. One reason why promiscuous or general introductions should be avoided is that it leaves the two strangers quite helpless to protest even if they so wish, and unless they have a real interest they are not apt to realize each other the next time, if they ever meet.

A place where it is almost always necessary for introductions to be made is in a restaurant if a man or woman stops at a table to talk with those there. Should the newcomer not know the others he or she must be introduced, but if the table is large it is enough to present those just beside the visitor. The theory of this is that one stopping at a table does so only for a moment and there is no reason why the time should be taken up in introductions to persons who are to take no part in the ensuing conversation, but to ignore others very close is almost impossible.

Introductions on the sidewalk should rarely if ever be made, and a little tact on the part of the person strange to the third will obviate any awkwardness. If the companion of one is stopped by a friend unknown to the third, it is far better for the last one to walk on slowly until overtaken, by her friends. Should there be a special reason for presentations being in order it is very simple for the one desiring to make them to speak to her friend as the latter moves away, when, of course, she returns to meet the stranger.

There is far too much promiscuous introducing in summer hotels and boarding houses, and under such circumstances as these none should ever be made without first getting the consent of both persons. The exception to this is, of course, when both persons are such intimate friends of a third that the latter knows whatever she does will be acceptable. But if persons who are staying in the same house or hotel have once been presented they are obliged to form an acquaintance at least for the time being, however much they dislike it, and the many times this condition arises through the thoughtlessness on the part of the person who brings undesirable ones together, or the persistency of another who "pushes" them together.

At no time should a man ever be presented to a woman without first having her permission. The exception to this is when one is in one's home, and it is taken for granted that one wishes to know one's hostess's friends. The time has passed, however, when to meet a man in a private house means any special indorsement of his desirability as an acquaintance.

Visiting lists are so long now, especially in New York, and single men are so in demand that it often appears to be a gentleman he is accepted as such without inquiries. But the real man, the sort he is, may be entirely unknown to the hostess, who in no way guarantees him, as once she did by the mere fact of presenting him.

The kerosene can is not a thing of beauty, neither is it suggestive of strength, yet it is one of the most valuable of the housewife's allies. A spoonful of kerosene added to the basin of water in which the windows are to be washed, makes them beautifully clear and easy to polish, while at the same time it repels flies and mosquitoes, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

If, as is frequently the case, even in the best regulated families, the beds become infested with occupants that do not belong there, they may be exterminated by a free use of kerosene. If one has a careless neighbor, as is apt to be the case in an apartment house, baseboards, window sills and the springs of the beds should be wiped off with oil at least once a week as a preventative.

Applied liberally about the kitchen sink, boiler and pipes, cockroaches and water bugs may be defied, even in an old house.

For wagon grease and tar spots rub well with kerosene while the grease is fresh, then wash out in cold soft water, using no soap.

Kerosene will remove ink stains and fresh paint, while nothing takes, but blood stains better than cold soapsuds to which kerosene has been added.

Irons that have been put away sticky should be well scraped with a thin knife, then rubbed with a rough cloth, moistened with kerosene.

A spoonful of kerosene in boiled starch keeps it from sticking, but do not use enough to make it smell of the oil.

Nothing equals kerosene for cleaning porcelain bath tubs. The ugly black streak around the sides that requires such vigorous rubbing when only soap and water are used, disappear as by magic when wiped with a soft cloth, moistened with kerosene.

Common kerosene is excellent in cleaning hardwood or stained floors. Sweep carefully and dust before applying the oil. Use only a small quantity at a time, wiping a small space, then rubbing the oil up with a soft absorbent flannel cloth.

Have you noticed that the baby coach has practically disappeared and that baby now takes his diurnal airing in a buggy?

Probably not unless you are a parent with a son or daughter of the coaching age.

This buggy is a smart leather affair shaped like a scoop and altogether a severe of aspect than the coach.

While the wickerwork perambulator which did duty for so many years is completely demoded and looks like a gown of three seasons ago among the director creations of this winter, wicker basketwork is still used in combination for some of the incoming buggies. Of course, the shape here, too, is of the new order.

But the approved model is of wood-upholstered inside with leather and having a leather buggy top cover which lifts up from the back, taking the place of the overhead parasol. These wooden carriages come in blue, brown and green. There are white ones also, which are unpleasantly suggestive of a child's hearse.

Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved; Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved; Mollie Brooks, she went to be shaved and the barber cut her chin.

"Mollie Brooks" is a corruption of Marlborough.

"I had a most terrible experience to-day," declared the pretty girl to her boarding house companions. "I was walking along the street, when suddenly I heard a most peculiar noise. I looked up, and there on a stoop stood a most hideous monkey, leaning at me. It startled me, and I stepped back quickly, putting my hand to my eyes. Then the man who was coming just behind me remarked:

"You're all right, little girl. I see it, too, and I've been on the water cart for weeks." Now, what do you suppose he meant?

The men boarders who were at the table answered not, but the wife of one of them explained to the girl later on.

—New York Tribune.

IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY.

The Peculiar Language and Odd Customs of the People.

Of the strange scenes and customs of the Basque country a traveler writes: "I was struck by the way the women walked and carried themselves. A fat old woman with a huge tray on her head walked along at a swinging pace, shouting her wares meanwhile at the top of her voice. I saw a woman carrying on her head first of all a large tray from the size can be imagined. I tell you that it was afterward her stall. On the top of this was a basket of washing and a big umbrella to be used to cover the stall. Then in her left hand she carried a supplementary stall, and by the other she led a little child which could just reach the mother's head by holding its own up as high as it could stretch.

"I was waiting once at a little wayside inn in the village of Ascan when I saw an old lady, followed by two great white pigs. They all three trudged over to the village pump, and then, procuring some water in a pail, the old lady proceeded to wash her charges. She cleaned them most assiduously—eyes, ears, tail, back, hind quarters and feet.

"There is a dignity of carriage about all the women in this country. I fancied it might be due to the fact that formerly, before the 'Code Napoleon' came into operation, the law obliged the firstborn, whether boy or girl, to inherit the patrimony and continue the head of the family. The husband and the wife's name when the inheritor was a woman, thus giving the woman a perfect equality from her birth. The matrons are not less beautiful than the younger women.

"Quite unlike any other language is that of the Basques. Although when hearing the people talk a Spanish sound seems to be occasionally emitted, it is not really at all like Spanish. I was amused to find that 'no' is 'less' in Basque, and 'where' I asked 'what' yes' was 'I thought at first the answer was 'na,' which I have been very curious, but it turned out to be 'ba,' with the 'b' softly pronounced."

A PERFUME THAT SMELLS.

The Awful Odor That Comes From Pure Attar of Roses.

The perfumer took from his desk a small flask of copper.

"In flask like this attar of roses comes to us," he said. "Attar of roses is worth from \$30 to \$25 an ounce, according to the market. This flask is empty now, but in a little old still lingers."

The visitor smiled delightedly. He had never smelt pure attar of roses before. Now he unscrewed the stopper and, closing his eyes, with an ecstatic look he applied his nostrils to the flask.

But only for an instant. Then he threw back his head, twisting his features into a grimace of disgust, and he exclaimed:

"Garbage! Bore yards! Give me the perfume!"

"All essential oils smell like that," he said. "Yet no good perfume can be made without them."

He took from a shelf a cut glass jar filled with a thick, yellowish oil that looked like petroleum partly refined.

"In this jar," he said, "there are forty ounces of pure attar of roses worth over \$500. You know how the attar smells alone. Now watch me make a rich perfume by adding things to it."

He put a few drops of the attar into a vial. He filled the vial with spirits of musk, another of orris, then one of neroli, one of rose, of violet, of orange, of vanilla, and, finally, the oil of cloves and bergamot.

"There," he said, "smell that. Isn't it exquisite?"

"Exquisite!" said the visitor.

"Well, without its foundation of the malodorous and costly attar of roses it wouldn't smell any better than a plate of soup."—New York Herald.

As a Clincher.

"I'm not so particular about speed, but I must have a gentle horse," repeated Mr. Green. "My wife wants to drive, you see. Will you warrant this horse to be safe?"

"Certainly," said the dealer reassuringly. "He's a regular lady's horse."

"You are sure he's not afraid of anything?" asked Mr. Green anxiously and for the tenth time.

The dealer assumed an air of reflection.

"Well, there is one thing that he has always appeared to be afraid of ever since I got him," he admitted contentedly. "It seems as if he's scared to death for fear some one might say 'Whoa!' and he not hear it."

Ancient Bridge Superstition.

A primitive notion existed among the Romans and other races that a bridge was an offense and injury to the river god, as it saved people from being drowned, while fording or swimming across and robbed the deity of a certain number of victims which were his due. For many centuries in Rome propitiatory offerings of human victims were made every year to the Tiber. Men and women were drowned by being bound and flung from the wooden Sublian bridge, which, till nearly the end of the republican period, was the one and only bridge across the Tiber in Rome.

Authorship as a Profession.

Nobody should write who is not firmly possessed of the idea that he has a vocation for literature and is not willing to endure the penalties of art for the sake of serving an art. If a person who writes in that spirit makes a living he earns it. If he makes a fortune he deserves it.—New York Times.

A dwarf sees farther than the giant when he has the giant's shoulder to mount.—Coleridge.

Children Teaching.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NOTICE

REGISTRATION

The Boards of Registry and Election in and for each Election District of the County of Hudson will meet for the purpose of making a Registration of Voters on the days and between the hours following:

—IN THE—

CITIES OF
JERSEY CITY,
HOBOKEN

—AND—
BAYONNE

—ON—

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1905

from one o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1905

from one o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening, and on

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1905

from one o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening.

—IN THE—

TOWN OF HARRISON,
BOROUGH OF EAST NEWARK,
TOWN OF KEARNEY,
TOWN OF WEST HOBOKEN,

TOWNSHIP OF WEEHAWKEN,
TOWN OF UNION,
TOWN OF WEST NEW YORK.

TOWN OF GUTTENBERG,
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN,
BOROUGH OF SECAUCUS,

—ON—

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1905

at ten o'clock in the forenoon for house-to-house canvass, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1905

from one o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening, and on

TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1905

from one o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening.

And also that a Primary Election of Delegates to Conventions of political parties and for making nominations, will be held in each Election District in the County of Hudson on the twelfth day of September, 1905 between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., at the places of registry in each district.

The following is a description of the boundary lines of each Election District in the County of Hudson, and the place of meeting of the Board of Registry and Election in each Election District therein:

FIRST DISTRICT, 41½ Greene street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Sussex street; north by Sussex street, from New York Bay to Greene street; west by Washington street, from Morris street to New York Bay; south by New York Bay and Hudson River.

SECOND DISTRICT, 76 Greene street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Washington street; north by Washington street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Washington street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

THIRD DISTRICT, 37 Varick street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Varick street; north by Varick street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Varick street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

FOURTH DISTRICT, 128 Wayne street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Wayne street; north by Wayne street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Wayne street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

FIFTH DISTRICT, 37 Varick street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Varick street; north by Varick street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Varick street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

SIXTH DISTRICT, 24 Varick street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Varick street; north by Varick street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Varick street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, 25 Greene street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Greene street; north by Greene street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Greene street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, 74 York street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to York street; north by York street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from York street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

NINTH DISTRICT, 74 York street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to York street; north by York street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from York street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

TENTH DISTRICT, 238 Henderson street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Henderson street; north by Henderson street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Henderson street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, 31 Montgomery street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Montgomery street; north by Montgomery street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Montgomery street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

Twelfth DISTRICT, 31 Montgomery street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Montgomery street; north by Montgomery street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Montgomery street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

Thirteenth DISTRICT, 31 Montgomery street—East by the Hudson River, from New York Bay to Montgomery street; north by Montgomery street, from New York Bay to Morris street; west by Morris street, from Montgomery street to Hudson River; south by Hudson River.

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