wander carelessly where

membering what it is best not to say,

The Spinsters' Roll of Honor.

ern gentleman who asked her to give

him names, as he was getting up a

times; and Jean Ingelow and Christina

Rossetti are perhaps chief among con-

temporary poets. Rosa Bonheur among

painters, and Anne Whitney and Har-

celebrated; Lucy Larcom (the factory

girl) was a lovely poet, as you know,

Egbert Craddock, Octave Thanet, Mary

Mapes Dodge, editor of the St. Nicho-

las Magazine; Sara Orne Jewett and

Mary Wilkins are among our chief

among our evangelists, and so on.

"In Bible times, it is my belief that

Miriam belonged to the ancient and

honorable fraternity. It is quite likely

that Dorcas did and Phoebe-else how

could Dorcas have found time for the

'alms-deeds that she did'? and how

could Phoebe have gone to visit the

church in Cenchrea? Mary and Mar-

has a glowing picture gallery of wo-men saints, and if I were going to

write a speech on old maids I should

precure Mrs. Jameson's 'Legends of the

Monastic Orders,' or some book on

the lives of the saints. Doubtless a

Catholic priest could give this infor-

mation in the briefest way.

"Miss Clara Barton, who heroically

agrees to lead the Red Cross into Tur-

key, is a famous maiden lady, and so

is Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dean of the

pioneer in woman's medical education.

We have at least 100 women lawyers

who are married, and 30,000 women

in the higher courses of education who

belong to the sisterhood. There are

more than 3,000 women physicians in

the United States, a majority of whom

are undoubtedly unmarried. Miss Thomas, of Baltimore, the president of

name at the moment I do not recall.

Lyon, the pioneer educator of the cen-

the Woman's Journal; Miss Jeannette

Gilder, of the Critic; Miss Kate San-born, litterateur; Miss Katherine

of her own or any age.

dinavia.

is president of the W. C. T. U. of Scan-

round-the-world missionary of our so-

ciety, who has traveled 150,000 miles

alone in the last seven years, is a

spinster, aged about 30. Miss Belie

Kearney, of Flora, Miss., is perhaps

Miss Jessie Ackermann,

"FRANCES E. WILLARD.

world of reforms, and perhaps the

the finest woman, speaker in the dropped into the sacred lap of mother-

Medical College in New York,

riet Hosmer among sculptors are very

not to think, not to read, not to see,

to do.-The Outlook.

lecture on "Old Maids."

What Has Been Learned About the Preparation of Food-Meats Boiled and Roasted-Some Suggestions as to How They Should Be Cooked -Extract of Beef.

Agriculture began a system of experiments to aid mankind in living cheaper, and in obtaining the most nourishment from the least bulk of food. Cooperation is had from selected schools and colleges having courses of domestic science, including cooking. These act as experiment stations, and students are experimented upon scientifically, eating various foods at various times and under varying conditions. It is noted how much of the food forms nutriment, how much is useless waste and what nutriments are most valu-

Mr. C. D. Woods, nutrition expert of the Agricultural Department, has had charge of the experiments with meats.

Mr. Woods has cooked foods, especially meats, scientifically, and there would appear to be no reason why any other cook who can read cannot do the same thing by using his direc-All that the scientific cook need have is a copy of these directions, an accurate thermometer and an ordinary intelligence. There is no special brand of stove of frying pan in the paraph-

Vegetables, Mr. Woods says, are less readily and less completely digested than animal foods. This is because the nutritious parts of vegetable foods are inclosed in cells with woody walls, which resist the action of the digestive These woody fibers, he says, irritate the kining of the intestines, and the food is hurried through them before properly digested. Thus the woody fibonly the digestion of the vegetable itself, but of animal food eaten at the same time. Both meats and vegetables, however, are necessities. Vegetables contain large amounts of sugar and starch, called carbo-hydrates. Meats contain protein and fats. Protein is the most valuable ingredient of food. It is a mame given to all compounds containing nitrogen. All the protein and about 95 per cent of the fat of meat are digested by a healthy person.
ROAST AND BOILED.

Experiment indicate that roasted meat is more completely digested than

boiled meat. The smaller the cut to be roasted the hotter should be the fire. An intensely hot fire makes a thick crust on the outside of the roast. by coagulation, and prevents the drying up of the juice inside. If a small cut be subjected to a mild fire the inside will be dried up while the crust is slowly forming. In other words, the meat is incased in a shell of non-conductor so rapidly that the heat has not time to

penetrate to the interior. Large cuts, one the other hand, should be subjected to less heat when roasted than small ones. The juice of the meat is a poor conductor of heat, and changed to charcoal on the outside before the heat can penetrate the inside. The result of a hot fire on a large roast would therefore be a lump of raw meat covered with a thick, burned crust.

The same rule holds good for broiling according to our authority. A steak exposed to an intense heat for ten minutes will be thoroughly cooked, and yet have the desirable,

rare, julcy appearance when cut. If you are to make a meal of meat alone, it should be either roasted, broiled, or fried, for by these methods

its juices are saved.
WHEN MEAT IS BOILED. If you are boiling meat remember that it is impossible to make a rich broth and obtain a juicy, highly-flavored piece of meat at the same time. If the meat is to be eaten, and not

the liquid. the cooking in water should be as follows: Plunge the cut at once into a generous supply of boiling water and keep the water at the boiling point for ten minutes. Meat boiled in this way is covered with a coating which seals the pores and prevents the nourishing ingredients from escaping. If the boiling is continued longer than ten min-

utes, the interior will become hard. The temperature of the water, therefore, should be allowed to cool to about 180 degrees F., then the meat can be cooked without becoming hard. This method will require a longer time, but the meat will be tender and juicy instead of tough and dry, as will be the case when the water is kept boiling, or nearly boiling, during the entire time of cooking.

If you are boiling delicate fish, such

as salmon, cod or halibut, do not plunge into boiling water, because its motion tends to break the fish into small pieces. Fish should first be put into water that is on the point of boiling. The water should be kept at this then allowed to cool to about 180 degrees F., as in the case of meats.

If you are boiling meat into soup or broth, remember the smaller the pieces the longer the cooking, and the hotter the water the richer will be the broth and the poorer the remaining meat. Do not have the water boiling when you begin. Let it be cool when you put the meat in, and allow it to become grodually hotter. The longer the water is heated the tougher and more taste-

less the meat becomes.
GOOD, STRONG SOUP. The "soup ment," or that which is left in the pot effer the broth is made, has great nutritive value, though tasteless. It is as easily and completely digested as the same weight of ordinary roast. It contains nearly all the protein of the meat, and if properly combined with vegetables and well

food may be obtained. If both the broth and meat are to he used-that is, if a stew is to be made—the process should be entirely different. For stewing, the meat should be cut into small pieces and put into cold water, in order that as much of the juice and natural material as possible should be dissolved. temperature of the water should then be raised to about 180 degrees F., and kept there for some hours. Treated in this way the broth will be rich and the meat tender and juley. If the water be made much hotter than 180 degrees F., the result will be dry, hard If this higher temperature be maintained long enough the connective tissues will be changed to getatine and partly dissolved away, while

Extract of beef, if pure, according to Mr. Woods, contains nothing but the flavoring matter of the meat from being to fill in the blank with which it is prepared. According to the way in which it is made it cannot contain any protein, it is therefore not a. Weir Mitchell's new novel. I had turngood at all, but a stimulant, and ed but a few pages when I came to the the roll of honor,—Union Signal

Some time ago the Department of should be classed with tea and coffee. It should never be given to a sick person unless specially prescribed by a competent physician. Its strong, meaty taste is deceptive, and a person depending upon it alone for food would

die of starvation. The meat of young animals is more tender, but not so highly flavored as that of older ones. In most cases the flesh of males is found to be richer in flavor than that of females. Therefore, if you are buying a turkey, let it be a gobbler, or if a chicken, let it be There are two exceptions rooster. to this rule however, according to Mr. Woods. The flesh of the goose is more highly flavored than that of the gander, and there is little difference between the male and female of perk.

It is found that a person eating meat alone cannot digest more than two pounds a day without causing illness. When less than two pounds of roast beef is taken in a day, all but 3 per cent is digested.

A Child's Pathetic Story.

A pathetic story was told to the

Brentford magistrates yesterday by shall I do to keep happy? Excellent little Maud Bramble, the 9-year-old questions all; but do not forget the in-trinsic excellence, also valuable, in redaughter of Wm. Bramble, a painter, who was charged with wantonly neglecting his three children, aged 9, 7 and 5 years respectively. Maud, a pretty little girl, whose head scarcely appeared above the rail of the witness box, told the bench that on the 30th November "Daddie came home and was very cross. I had not got tea ready for him, and he turned us out of doors. ful mother. He pushed us all out of friends we print a letter recently sent goodness may later come to us and ers of vegetables often prevent not He told us to go and find our beautithe house, locked the door and went by our national president to a Southover to the public-house. I took my little brother Teddie by one hand and Walter by the other, and we walked to Notting Hill, where mother was stay-We left Brentford before teatime, and after we had got a little way it rained hard, and we all got wet ugh. Teddie got so tired that I had to carry him. I asked some policemen the way, and we found mother about 9 o'clock." In reply to the bench the little girl said that "daddie" often went to the beer shop, and sometimes. came home in a "falling down state." Sometimes they were very hungry, and did not get enough food to eat. When they cried they were caned. They generally had a bath on Saturdays, but they only had clean clothes "sometimes." Prisoner's wife said she left her husband in September on account of his brutal behavior. She took the children with her, because her husband promised to pay her 15 shilings a week toward their maintenance, but finding that he did not carry out his promise she sent the children back. When they arrived at her house on the 30th November all the children were wet to the skin. Teddie's boots the meat is a poor conductor will become burned and a large roast will become burned and changed to charcoal on the outa pouring wet night, and the children vere blue with cold. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said that when he saw risoner the latter said he would rather go to jail than that his children should be taken away from him! There was food in the house at Brentford, but not enough for the children. Mr. Marshall, the missionary, said prisoner was a good worker and a kind husband when sober. Prisoner, who said he had not turned the children out, was committed for trial at his own request. London Daily News.

THE SCIENCE OF HOT.

"I am determined to do nothing else till I find those scissors"

There was no necessity for her immediate use of the scissors. She was simply, as women are wont to say, "punishing herself" for not being able to find them. Moreover it was an irritating thing; the scissors must be somewhere within a radius of three feet; yet apparently they were not, and the animate thirsted for vengeance over the inanimate, but, as usual, could not conquer it. Having finally been forced to break her word to her-self, and driven to do something else f she proposed to accomplish anything, she rejuctanly sank into a chair at her writing table and took up a little book waiting to be read or reviewed after the scissors should be

The scissors were under the book. As nearly as I can find out they always are. If you want to find something and cannot, stop trying and you will find it. I fear I am revolutionary, and like to upset accepted theories behavior. Certainly I love para-Truly I love the woman who, in giving advice to one of the insame people who imagine they can thrive by advice provided they ask for it-gratuitous advice she ignored, like everybody else-added, as her recipe for the right conduct of a household, 'And a little wholesome neglect, please.'

"Not" is a preposterous and generally disagreeable little adverb that it is worth while to try to discover any good quality that it may possess. Con-centration of purpose has been so lauded for generations that one hardly dares to look opposition in the face, and remember that Napoleon's purpose was supremely concentrated and that, after all, he came to grief-to a grief mammoth in proportion to the concentration of his energy. Nothing is easier than to write an escay with innumerable illustrations on either side ceasoned an agreeable and nutritive of a question. Diffusion of interest is, in its way, every bit as valuable as concentration. If you quote to me Goodyear's absolute devotion to a single idea for years and years of disappointment and failure, I shall tell you that if he had occasionally thought about something beside india-The ceeded sooner. I shall cite "The Middleman" as an example, for although "The Middleman" is a bit of dramatic literature, its force lies in its applica-tion to real life. The man who spent years and fortunes in buying coal to keep up his furnaces, and who was in despair when his money gave out and the furnaces became cold, at the time dependent life, when he thought that just a little more "FR. heat would have perfected his pottery, found that the accident had saved him; the meat will become so tender that what the china had needed was less if touched with a fork it will fall to beat instead of more. Absorbed in a 'St. Nicholas" puzzle about trees, I had solved it all except one name:
"We all looked very —," the puzzle rame of some tree. Tired at last, I

Past Record.

heroine and her father, rowing up the stream "under the spicy spruce trees."
"Spruce!" the puzzle was solved by
laying aside the "St. Nicholas" and It is deplorable that we, when judgand ing those nearest and dearest to us, should show so little confidence in thinking of something else. How them. We say and think that we trust often in nesting and flying time, have bush from which I knew it could not those whom we love, but do not really make a long fight all at once; fix- trust them? Let the friend of years seem to slight us, let her be irritable ing my eye with closest intensity on the spot where it had disappeared, but or thoughtless, are we not immediately looking for it in vain, minute after murt, and do we not say to our wound-minute. Discouraged, I gave it up and turned my eyes to look for other birds; or she could not treat me so?" Even turned my eyes to look for other birds; between husband and wife is there not when, casting my eyes back casually from force of habit, the downy little too often a doubt of each other's wellmeaning? It would be well for us all cluster of feathers would touch my eye to remember one truth in our relations at once. How often, in a locality where I had been told there was maiden-hair with those whom we love and ought to trust. It is, past record should count for something. We do not hesifern, have I sought anxiously, but in vain, in the thick underbrush and crowded woods, until I succeeded by paying less attention and letting my tate to drive the staid old roadster behind whom we have ridden for years. He never has attempted to run or shy, would. How often, hunting for fring-ed gentians, have I cast my eyes far has never shown any fear of a railroad train, has never displayed the slightest inclination to kick over the away over the level marsh, to find at last, to my mortification, that I had Therefore we trust him now, and take a precious cargo of babies been walking over them! And everyone is familiar with the advantage behind him without a quiver of fear. of leaving an unsolved problem over In his case "past record" certainly In this case "past record" certainly counts for something. It does not in our night, for the inspiration that comes from a night of, not thought, but judgment of the friend whom we meet on our drive. We stop to speak to her, sleep. Do we not often remember with thankfulness things we have not said, and she looks grave, distrait, shows little interest in what we have to say. then sigh with regret over things we have "Silence is the keenest re-proach," says Henry James, and it is also sometimes the sweetest assent, Unless we are very charitable, we drive on with a sensation of indignant resentment burning in our bosoms. We regret having stopped to speak to our the most powerful argument, the most effective appeal. "We have left un-done the things we ought to have friend. She seems actually bored. It was scarcely polite of her to act as she did. Never mind; she need not done;" ah, yes! but we have also, forfear that we will repeat the offense! tunately, left undone a great many We can take a snub when it is intendthings we thought seriously of doing, but ought not to have done. What is to be done? is an all-absorbing quesed for us. tion; what shall I do to be saved? What shall I do for my children? What

Why does not some good angel suggest here a thought of this friend's "past record"? Is she not the same woman who came to see us daily when we were ill, who has often denied herhelf pleasures, sacrificed her own inclinations to help us? And all that goes for naught before the thought that she has once appeared to slight What matters it that she may have some mighty anxiety upon her mind today, that some crushing disster may be threatening her? That idea does not occur to us. We only

know that we are hurt. Perhaps, if we are singularly just, For the comfort of our spinster the remembrance of all her former Should we not train ourselves to think these charitable thoughts in the beginning, before the demon of Distrust has a chance to enter our hearts? Let us first of all remember the "past record," and there will be "Kind Friend,-You asked me to send you the names of some celebrated no room for doubt of our friend's present or future behavior.—Harper's maiden ladies. Probably Florence Nightingale heads the list in modern

Notes and Incidents.

"In Shoreditch parish, London," says a well-known M. P., "the poor working man can afford to support 200 public houses at a cost of £463,000 a year, which sum would make every who has recently died; Miss Edith worker's home a paradise. We now give to the publicans and brewers Thomas, of Ohio, who writes for the Century, is one of our best; Charles £23.000.000 a year in London alone."

It is stated by Rev. J. Hunt Cooke half million pounds would be annually required to furnish a novelists. Susan B. Anthony is probof five shillings a week to all needy ably the best known among American persons above 65 years of age in Engwomen. Rev. Anna Shaw is one of our land. But that this system would be finest orators; Miss Anna Gordon is nearly 50 per cent cheaper than the our leading worker among children; present costly workhouse plan. Miss Elizabeth Greenwood is chief

The other evening Rev. George Hayton, Wesleyan Methodist minister at Falkirk, Scotland, referring to press mments on his remarks anent the drinking propensities of Falkirk molders, said an employer of labor in the town, who knew something of the circumstances of the workingmen, confirmed the statement he made-namely, that it was no uncommon thing tha, the sisters of Lazarus, and friends for a man to spend fl a week in of Jesus, were unmarried women, so drink. A workman in one of the foundries was not possessed even of far as we know. The Catholic Church one shirt, and yet he could make 11s 6d per day.

Rev. F. W. Bates, a missionary of the American Board in Africa, and a resident for seven years in the Transof affairs in that region, has said that the idea of a plot on the part of the held back. Government to Transvaal is not in accordance with the facts. Under Gladstone's ministry the Boers were justly granted independence. The present difficulty, he states, is an in-advised attempt on the part of English residents (who far outnumber the natives and furnish the greater part of the revenue) to secure recognition as citizens of the Boer republic. The influence of President Kruger is said to be against every advance in education and civili-Thomas, of Baltimore, the president of zation. Rev. Mr. Bates pays tribute Bryn Mawr College, and Miss Talbot, to England, claiming that she has of Boston, Dean of the Woman's Department of Chicago University, are young spinsters. The Dean of Harvard Anney is an unmorpied woman when Annex is an unmarried woman, whose zation to the natives, giving them the rights of civilization and education. Such facts as these ought to be called "As a matter of course I have not to mind before denouncing the colonincluded Dido, Zenobia, Joan of Arc, izing enterprise of the mother country the Nine Muses, the Three Graces, the Three Fates, or the uncanny Sibyls;

as "robber greed." How Lady Henry Somerset became but I do not mean to leave out Mary a speaker is told by the Westminster Gazette. It says: "About Lady Hen-Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of ry Somerset's popularity on the platform there is no doubt. It seems that she became a speaker almost without knowing it. While residing on her Beecher, author; nor Frances Power Herefordshire estate she often thought Cobbe, the famous anti-vivisectionist; of the unhappy way in which the la-borers spent their Sundays, and Mr. nor Ellice Hopkins, author of the White Cross pledge; nor the three historians—Thalheimer, Strickland and Dolman, in the Quiver, tells how she Charlotte Yonge; nor yet Octavia Hill, invited them to spend their Sunday afternoons with her. Lady Henry the philanthropist; Clementina Black, the reformer; Maria Mitchell, the 23-tronomer; Charlotte Cushman, the talking with them of temperance, the use of their votes and other topics. In actress; Anna Dickinson, the orator; the course of a short time the num-Clara L. Kellogg and Emma Thursby, ber who came was too large for the kitchen, and the gatherings were held the singers; Mary Ellen West, the ediin an iron building which Lady Hentor; Philippa Fawcett, the 'more than Senior Wrangler,' and last, but not ry Somerset had erected in her park. least, our own 'Samantha,' almost In this building her ladyship had equally well-known as Marietta Holnecessarily to abandon the conversational manner in which she had hithley, the most unique woman humorist erto spoken to the men, and to ad-"There are many more celebrated dress her audience with the voice and unmarried women in England, and tone of a public speaker. And it is many in France, Italy, Germany and not yet ten years ago since Lady Scandinavia. A maiden lady, the Coun-Henry Somer she possessed the gift of eloquence." tess Ida Wedel-Jarlsberg, of Christiania, a maid of honor to the Queen.

The Baby in the West.

The Oregonian has awarded a \$150 for the best definition of a baby. The Heppner lady who won the prize sent in this answer:

A tiny feather from the wing of love,

The following are some of the best "But I am sending these items mere-

ly to show my good will. You have definitions given:
doubtless plenty of material and sources of information. Hoping and treasure, and the despotic tyrant of the believing that you will do us full jus- most republican household. The morning caller, noonday crawler,

"Yours for the right of every human midnight brawler. The only precious possession that two weeks after. being to lead a pure, useful and innever excites envy.

The latest edition of humanity, of

which every couple think they possess the finest copy.

A thing we are expected to kiss and "Which does not mean that I think everybody should be either an 'old bachelor' or an 'old maid.'"

look as if we enjoyed it. A serious omission in the above list A little stranger, with a free pass is the name of Miss Frances E. Willard the best known "eld med?" is to the heart's best affection. That which makes home happier, love lard, the best known "old maid" in the stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses most numerously loved of them all.

Science and Beauty.

Homely Women Transformed to Pretty Women -Had an Exaggerated Roman Nose-An Operation Made It Straight and Left No Scar-A Fleshy Mole Removed-Beauty Made to Order. 000080000

How a plain woman was changed to a pretty one is told by the accompanying pictures. This result was accomplished by two surgical operations. Thus science has gone beyond mere usefulness, which was considered its province, and become a Valuable assistant to art. Indeed, what

artist could have done as much? The pictures tell an absolutely true and unmistakable story, because they are made from photographs. One was taken before and the other after the operations. On August 21 last the subject was photographed in all her natural homeliness. On Sept. 19 she was again photographed. Science had then bestowed on her features a charm which will at once be recognized by all who gaze upon her picture.

The subject of this operation is a young woman who for obvious reasons shrinks from publicity and will not allow her name to be published, but she is known to The World. She is twenty-three years old, is possessed of a modest income of her own, is unmarried, and has never been known to express opinions adverse to matrimony. These facts added to her recently acquired facial beauty will, no doubt, make her an object of the most persistent and delicate attentions on the part of the bachelor elements of the community.

This young woman came to maturity with a fine figure, good health, a charming, warmly tinted complexion, an abundance of hair and a head that was well shaped and denoted intelligence.

But her natural advantages were hopelesslessly marred by two defects. They were defects of face only and merely superficial, but naturally they were such as to bring much unhappiness to a person of her youth and sex.

She had an exaggerated Roman nose and a large fleshy mole on the right cheek. The bridge of her nose projected in such an aggressive manner as to give more than the severity of aspect of the typical Roman. In fact she looked forbidding, and this to a young woman of the most amiable and sociable intentions was painful in the extreme. The fleshy mole added considerably to her forbidding air.

As she grew older and her experience of society increased her unhappiness progressed steadily. Persons of her own sex were not chary of critcisms, and young wemen who did not possess her intelligence and were not her equals in many physical respects turned up their noses at her. Even if their noses were inclined in the upward direction by nature they did not hesitate to repeat the act in a figurative sense. They knew that men will cling to a retrousse nose, but be repelled by one

of the exaggerated Roman kind. Disgusted and desparing, she was beginning to resign herself to her unenviable lot when her attention was called to a specialist who devotes himself to facial surgery. To him she went for help and

Within four weeks from the time she went to him she had lost her unfortunate facial peculiarities and became pretty as she is now. She showed no more sig the operation than if she had been born with her present expression.

The operations, she says, were painless, chiefly owing to the use of cocaine. When she stepped into the operating chair the first thing was to make a large hypodermic injection of cocaine into her nose.

An incision was then made along the bridge of the nose and the skin laid back so as to expose as much cartilage and bone as it was intended to remove. Two small steel hooks were inserted in the opposing vaal, speaking from a wide knowledge edges of the wound where the cut was

A portion of the cartilage was then cut away with a knife and the electric burr was brought into service to remove a piece of the bone. The electric burr is a small drilling instrument and is used by dentists in excavating teetn. It has little



knife-like flames arranged somowhat like a propeller and is attached to a long tube connected with an electric motor. It revelves with great rapidity and requires but a few minutes to bore away a considerable amount of bone,

With the burr a sufficient amount of bone was cut away to give the nose a nearly straight line when the severed skin was brought together again. The piece of cartilage and bone removed was wedgeshaped.

After the superfluous substance had been removed the edges of the wound were brought together and held by a new kind of adhesive plaster. Until recently fine silk thread was used to sew the skin together, but the plaster leaves less of a scar and is in other ways superior. The patient was in the chair only half an hour. The wound was bandaged as well as plastered. The removal of the mole was a very simple operation, and one that is already familiar. It was destroyed by elec-

tricity. At the end of the week the bandage and the plaster were removed from the young woman's nose. Her appearance was then such as to fill her with joy. The offensive Roman bridge had disappeared and left a nose of almost Greek purity, giving her face a most tender and delicate expression. All the trace of the operation to be seen was a thin red line and this disappeared

The subject of these operations is very happy and does not hesitate to face those who formerly made uncomplimentary remarks about her. In several cases she has had difficulty in proving her identity. So greatly has her appearance changed that several old friends at first refused to believe that she was herself.

No hostile criticism has been made of the way in which this young woman has acquired facial beauty. Hair bleaching Her usual sense of propriety, no doubt, lighter, clothes shabbier, the past for-explains the absence of her name from gotten, the future brighter.—Portland and face painting are unwholesome and

repulsive, and defeat their own ends, but here it is otherwise. Deformities have been removed without injury to health. An unnatural appearance has been chang-

ed to a natural. Perhaps there are many girls in this land whose lives are made miserable by accidental peculiarities of face, the removal of which would leave them better looking



than some of their so-called pretty sisters. They may have well-shaped heads and good figures, which no surgical operations

The operation described here opens up a dazzling prospect for these and also for many men. After surgery has devoted itself for a few years to the improvement of faces we may all become beautiful.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Her Majesty of England is evidently a bit of a humorist, She saw a very much intoxicated servant at Balmoral and had the incident investigated. Later she told one of the maids of honor that the man had been drinking healths with some companions and was in "a state of great ec-

The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany takes great interest in all the occupations of country life, and has lately turned her attention to bee keeping, which she considers a most useful industry for the peasant population. In order to encourage bee keepers she has become the honorary President of the Wiesbaden District Bee Society.

Father Gavazzi, who was among the defenders of Rome in 1849 and who did much by his books and lectures to excite sympathy for Italy in the United States and England, was one of the men to whom a monument was erected in Rome during the recent celebration. It is over his grave in the Protestant cemetery, near the pyramid of Cestius, where Keats and Shelley are buried.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper says: "When the King of the Belgians was leaving a foundry on the Boulevard Voltaire a few days ago a crowd of more than 1,000 Parisians greeted him with cries of "Vive le Roi!"" homage should have been paid to royalty in the very center of a strongly republican

district has created much comment. M. Definsseant, the Belgian Socialist leader, recently came into a fortune left him by a native. Throughout the district in which he lives certain wags posted printed notices telling the people that the undersigned had been left a large amount of money by an aunt and did not care to retain it for his exclusive benefit. The notice said that the heir was making plans to call a public meeting and give everybody a part of his inheritance.

Gen. Dragomiroff is declared to be the man on whose shoulders the mantle of Skobeleff may be said to have fallen. He is an ardent Slavophile, and is famous for issuing the most extraordinary general orders to his troops. At one time he was regarded with disfavor, and even suspected of revolutionary tendencies. He was deposed from his high position as Chief of the Staff at St. Petersburg, and sent to Kieff, where he has remained ever since. But he has lived down his enemies, and is to-day once more looked on as one of the great butresses of militant Slavophilism. Much interest is felt in Paris at the news of the engagement of Count Max d3 Foras, son of Count Amedee de Foras, Grand Marshal at the court of Prince Feedinand of Bulgaria, and Miss Marie Read, daughter of Gen. and Mrs Meredith Read, who have for the last fifteen years been conspicuous figures in the most exclusive circles of French society. Gen. Meredith Read was, five and twenty years ago. Consul General for the United States in Paris, and during the troublous period of the siege and Commune stuck to his post with courage and fidelity, winning immense popularity by his kindness to the sick and wounded. He afterward represented the United States at the Court of Athens, where he devoted himself very successfully to archaeology as well as to diplomacy.

Another poor fellow who finds himself rich by Kaffir speculation in London is Florence O'Driscoll, a once penniless engineer who came over to this country as a delegate to our World's Exhibition. He has since figured conspicuously in the mining boom, and Harold Frederic says he could retire to-day with a fortune of \$2,000,000. Baron Mohrenhelm, Russian Ambassador at Paris, who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to the diplomatic service, is said to be indebted for the success of his career to the fact that after having been sent in quasi-disgrace to Copenhagen he negotiated there the marriage between the late Emperor of Russia and Princess Dagmar of Denmark, now the widowed Czarina. The reason for his being sent to Copenhagen is rather amusing. He was then Secretary to Prince Gortchakof, and on being asked by the latter for his opinion concerning the draft of the historic dispatch anent the Black Sea, he was incautious enough to express his disapproval of the memorable phrase, "le Russie ne bouded as, elle se recueuile," upon which the entire dispatch was based. The Baron described this pharse as insana. Prince Gortchakof said nothing, but shortly afterward got rid of his Secretary by sending him to the then unimportant post of Cop-

Ch, this is a tired world, and it is an overworked world, and it is an underfed world, and it is a wrung-out world. and men and women need to know that and in that religion which was not so much intended for extraordinary people as for ordinary people because there are more of them .- Dr. Talmage.