The Freedman's Progress



Remarkable Exhibit at the Atlanta, Ga., Exhibition-A Negro Woman's Views of the Progress of Her Race-Various Illustrations in Educational and Industrial Work.

position, some of which has had a tendency to create a sentiment against the negroes been refused admittance. These are at the "German Village" and the "Chute," the former being a beer garden, and the latter a sort of toboggan slide. I most heartly denounce this unjust discrimination made against us, but when I learn that many privileges are being granted the negro through the efforts of the exposition company, I am much encouraged for the future of our race and feel that a better day is very near.

On all public occasions, like the receiving of the Liberty Bell, President day, and the opening of the negro building, President Collier has expressed his great satisfaction with the ne-gro building and has pledged himself to assist us in any way within his power. It is the verdict of nine-tenths of the visitors to the exposition that the negro building is one of the chief and most creditable displays. Above the doors of the building the busts of Frederick Douglass, representing the capabilities of the negro race; of a thors are well represented. typical negro slave woman, and also in sculpture, agricultural implements, musical instruments, the globe and scroll and the famous Georgia nule.

Entering the building you are con-fronted by the district exhibit. The fancy work is inclosed in glass cases, and on either side are musical and photographic displays. The work of the Art Amateur Society has received much praise. The most attractive feature of the district exhibit is a statue six feet high, on a pedestal three feet high. It is the work of W. C. Hill and represents the condition of the negro of today—"Chains Broken, but Not It is a representation of a tyon. It is a representation or a typical negro, large and muscular, struggling to free himself of the effects of slavery. This piece of work receives favorable comment for the originality of design and splendid execution. A combination center table, lady's writing desk and work table receives much praise. The patents of negro inventors show what they are doing along that line. Since 1883 more patents have been granted to negroes than before. There are to be found agricultural, electrical and mechanical patents. The oldest patent granted to a negro was in 1845, on a gridiron.
CREDITABLE DISPLAYS.

Hampton Normal and Industrial School has the finest grade of work in the building. The academic work is represented by a large screen, showing methods and results in teaching The harness exhibited is all hand-Wanamaker. They have constant demand for all articles made by them. building, directly under the tower, is A 100-pound trotting buggy and a an exhibit from Butler, Slater & Co., small pony phaeton shows skill in pioneer negro druggists of Georgia. inch swing, from the Pierce machine shop, shows work such as is manufactured regularly for the market.

The negro press is represented by about 35 papers. Among them is the Daily Opinion of Atlanta, which has headquarters at the building, where the publishers send out daily reports of the exposition.

Kentucky is represented by a photographic and statistical display. kindergarten work from Louisville is among the best on the grounds. The Louisville National Medical School is represented by photographs. A neat exhibit has been fitted up by the board of missions for freedmen, showing by photographs the schools and churches established by them. Their statistics show 175 ministers, of whom 166 are colored, and 306 churches. They have schools in fourteen states and territories. A bust of Chas. Sumner, by Miss Edmonia Lewis, is in this space. The Temperance and Collegiate Institute of Claremont, Va., under Rev. J.J. Smallwood, is doing a great work, as is shown by his exhibit. His booth is tastefully arranged with pictures and needle-work. A neater and more attractive exhibit cannot be found than that of the True Reformers of Richmond and Lynchburg. It is a pictorial exhibition of the buildings owned by the organization. It is a benevolent and banking organization, owned and controlled by negroes since its foundadation in 1881. It has a membership of 30,000, with \$850,000 benefits paid. In 1893 it was the only bank in Richmond which continued to pay currency to its depositors during the financial stringency. The organization recently paid W. W. Browne, the founder, \$50,000 for

the plans by which it is run. The agricultural exhibits from North Carolina are the finest in the building. Hand-made harness, a fancy tobacco exhibit and a log cabin plush quilt, valued at \$500, are all creditable exhibits. The crayon work here shown is very good. Florida has a characteristic exhibit-beautiful flowers, fine needle work, industrial work, collections of sea weeds, sponges, corals and miniature ships. The most striking article is a hand-carved cabinet made of five different kinds of Florida wood. The literary, industrial and mechanical School are very good. The botanical specimens are exceptionally good. The women's exhibit from Memphis and Jacksonville is very good. Central Tennessee College has an exhibition of work done by the students in taxidermy, entomology, dentistry and phar-macy that would be hard to excel. Fisk University has a photographic display of faculty, students and grounds. A large oil painting of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers, life size, adorns this Knoxville College has an industrial and literary exhibit. Arkansas has an attractive display. Its grains are of the very best quality. An engine weighing 700 pounds and cartying 100 pounds of steam is exhibited.

Tribute. Under Edward III., when it was already declining, it produced sixteen ships of war, twenty barks and 24 fishing boats, the from 1296 to 1832 sent two members to Parliament. An oil painting from an original Arkansas cotton field, painted by Dr. J. H. Smith, of Little Rock, is among the best paintings. George Jones, of Little Rock, has an exhibition of some of his it was consummated in 1715 by the de-Smith has very artistic work.

VIRGINIA'S EXHIBIT.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8.—Much has been steamer Raleigh, hand-carved colonial said concerning the negro at the ex-position, some of which has had a ten-maps of North and South America and Virginia, and a bicycle made of wood the fair and thereby keep the negro away. Having been there six weeks and having repeatedly visited all the public buildings and nearly all the public buildings and nearly all the torical carvings on canes and horns buildings in the midway, I am prepared is very artistic. He gave the president to say that in but two instances have a horn when he visited the negro ant events of the discovery of America; another is the presidential cane, with pictures of all the presidents carved on it. The photographic and crayon work in this space is very creditable. The American Baptist Home Mission shows the pictures of the faculties and shows the pictures of the faculties and buildings. It also gives the following statistical report for 1895: 1,600,000 colored Baptists, 29 schools, 232 teachers of whom one-third are colored; schools

at Lynchburg, theological school at Richmond, two schools—one for boys and one for girls-at Atlanta, one law one medical, one/trained nurse, three missionary training and two highgrade normals.

In the miscellaneous space are exhibits from Ohio, New York, Kansas, Michigan, Louisiana, Missouri and Pennsylvania. A painting of Charles Sumner and a violin and a sheet of music in oils, by Miss Lottie Jackson, most prominent are "Black Phalanx," by J. T. Wilson; "African and Amerby Alexander Crummell, D.D.; "Our Baptist Ministers and Schools," by A. W. Pegues, D.D.; "From a Virby A. W. Pegues, D.D.; "From a Virginia Plantation to the United States Capitol," by John M. Langston; "The Afro-American Press," by I. Garland Penn; "Wm Lloyd Garrison and Chas. Sumner," by Francis Grimke; "The New Man," by H. C. Bruce; "The Underground Raliroad," by William Still; "Women of Distincion," by John Scruggs: "History of the Negro John Scruggs; "History of the Negro by George Williams; "Poems," by Francis Harper, and numerous books of fiction, religious and hymnals.

Morgan College of Baltimore is re-

work; Gammon Theological School has a neat photographic exhibit. Gammon is the best endowed theological school for negroes in the country. It has 71 students, and its professors are all highly educated men.
Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, orator of negro day, is a professor at this school. An autograph of Harriet Beecher Stowe, written for Gammon School July 7, 1895, and one of John Greenleaf Whitwritten May 19, 1889, are exhibited

in this space.
FROM HOWARD UNIVERSITY. Howard University stands for higher education. The photographic exhibit of the fuildings and grounds is work in the building. The normal and The institute fills orders for printing departments are very interesting exhibits. In the center of the wheelwright work. The drill press, 28- Their booth is artistically decorated, pioneer negro druggists of Georgia. and well filled with perfumes, tooth powder, soaps and tollet waters, made by the company. There are about 50 in this building, who have tange of the exhibits, and are thoroughly informed in the work they represent. All of them have labored hard for the success of the negro building and the ex-

The negro building is a success, with the assistance of less than one-third of the negroes in the respective states. What might it have been with the united efforts of all? No showing the negro has ever made has called forth such universal attention and praise as this exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.
This exhibition is to be the means of inspiring new life in the negro. It tends to broaden us and give the other races an insight into our capabilities .-Mrs. Arthur S. Gray in Washington

Washing Away England

Remarkable Ravages of the Sea in East Anglia.

Whole Towns Carried Away and Yar-

mouth Now Threatened. The report of the British Association

on the devastation of the sea may well serve to call attention to the constant los of land that is going on, especially in East Anglia. The general rule under which the process of devastation has proceeded is that of annihilation of cliffs in favor of sandbanks. The strong flood tides setting in from the north every year eat deeper and deeper into the sandy cliffs. When once the pro-cess has begun the progress of the sea is geometrical rather than arithmetical-that is to say, it advances faster and faster in proportion as it levels more obstacles. By far the most important town that has disappeared in this way is that of Dunwich, a few miles south of Southwold. This town drawings of the Normal and Industrial the eighth and ninth centuries, and the capital of East Anglia. The chronicler describes it as a big town encircled with a stone wall and brazen gates. William I. established a forest there, now for centuries swallowed up by the sea. It contained 52 churches chapels, and was the seat of a Benedictine monastery, of the Knights Templars, and of a Dominican and Franciscan Priory. Under Henry II. it was probably five times as big as Ipswich or Yarmouth, as may be gathered from the fact that it paid five times as much tribute. Under Edward III., when it sent two members to Parliament. possessed a corporation till 1880. But in Edward III.'s reign 400 houses and 50 houses, one drug store, one livery struction of the jail. It is now a lit-stable and an undertaking establishmiles north of Dunwich and a mile north of Southwold lies the parish of

which would lead one to suppose that a fine town must have lain there. At Sherringham, near Cromer, frigates that drew tewnty feet of water could and hor in 1829, were in 1870 there had been a cliff 50 feet high. At another spot near here the coastguard station flagstaff had to be moved inland three times in twenty years. In 1809 a man built an inn 50 yards from the sea, calculating that the sea would advance one yard a year, and that his inn would last 50 years. But though he was 30 when he built it, he was very far from being an old man when it disappeared. Adleburgh has lost its market place in this century. Near Felixstowe, near the mouth of the Deben, the antiquary Leland describes a Roman wall standing on the cliff 100 and the cliff 1

But there is another side to this picture of devastation. Where cliffs disappear it is found that sand banks are formed within a few miles out of the lian town. It is almost entirely sea. It is in this way that the town of Yarmouth was formed. It was ori-ginally a narrow sandbank situated in an estuary of the sea between two Roman castles at Caistor and Burgh. First fishermen used to camp here in the bank on which Yarmouth times. As the bank became bigger a fate of Dunwich.—Westminster Garegular town was planted here about zette.

and that they ring the death-knell of the good ship and the sailors by whom they are heard. Now the population of Easton Bavents is eighteen, and the sea is still advancing; only last year it carried off a bit of the cliff. At Covehithe, only two miles to the north, is another magnificent church in ruins, another magnificent church in ruins, are still shown at Norwich. When the another magnificent church in ruins, which would lead one to suppose that a fine town must have lain there. At England. Thus it may be seen that, yards long. At the present day fishermen complain that their nets catch in the same wall now several miles out tions are partly due, no doubt, to the extensive reclamation that has taken place on the other side of the German Ocean. The position of Yarmouth is the most perilous one of any East Anrounded by water. It is known that the channel by which it is reached at present has become 30 feet deeper in the course of 30 years by the action of the sea. A similar displacement on the fishing season and remove at other would land it in the ocean to share the

A Social Ideal

That Is What Christianity Was Primarily - A Revelation of Human Life - Not Formality, but Living and Active.

College, who has been assailed in some quarters for alleged anarchistic teachings, and who is regarded in other quarters as a true Christian reformer and consistent thinker, opens a series of religious essays in the Arena (Boston, November) with an article on "The Sociality of Jesus' Religion," in which presented by a model of the college he endeavors to emphasize the socioand by samples of literary and indus- logical aspects of Christianity and to show that, so long as in industry and politics our practice departs from the injunctions of our professed religion, we have no right to claim the title of Christian nation. Speaking of the essential mission of Jesus, Prof. Herron

"In religion as a thing in itself Jesus was not interested; rather, he looked with profound distrust upon what was and is now, both officially and popularly, understood by religion. A religious cult was something he could not tolerate; an official religion was to him a usurpation. * * * The idea of becoming specifically the founder of a ing methods and results in teaching geography, history and sociology. A hand-carved mahogany tile-faced mandifferent departments, speaks well for homet afterward yielded. Jesus never new religion was one of the temptations tel, a handsome hall seat of oak with hand carving, a revolving bookcase in the selection of the natural history contemplated the organized cult of worhand carving, a revolving bookcase and a mahogany sideboard would do and chemical exhibits. The sewing degrown up bearing his name. I do not trative of the social line school. Much care has been taken contemplated the organized cult of worth could find some we ship, the great ethnic religion that has supreme associate sacrification. society and religion. But is foreign, and in large measure antagonistic, to upon the strifeless progress of the dusted; but it is not their duty to do anything in the thought or outlook of Jesus. * *
"The sociality of life was Jesus' fun-

damental religious conception. sociality of religion is the revelation of Jesus' religious experience, and is the realization of his kingdom. His teaching did not come into the world as something new, but as an interpretation of that which is eternal in all religions; it came as a programme for the simple organization of all religious facts and forces in a redeemed and natural human life. Christianity began, so far as it issued from Jesus, not as a new religion, but as a revelation of human life in a social ideal. The whole law of man's relation to God, the knowledge of which law had hitherto been fragmentary, Jesus came declar-ing. To reveal the sociality of religion he taught by deed and word,

"The realization of religion in a human kingdom of heaven was the service to which He gave His life a faultless sacrifice. In neither the Old Testament nor the New Testament does the term kingdom of God or kingdom of heaven mean anything else than a righteous society upon earth. Nothing else was either meant or understood by Jesus' teaching to the people, or to his immediate disciples. was commonly used to signify a perfect social justice—a justice to be fully realized when the Messiah should come. It was expected that He, whenever He came, or whoever He might prove to be, would bring in a social order so just, so free from oppression and righteous in freedom, that it would prove to be arthur that it would prove the beautiful that it would prove the beautiful that it would prove the beautiful that it would be the second that it woul prove to be nothing else than the direct reign of God in human affairs."

From Jesus to Athanasius, Prof. Herron says, is a long and downward jour-ney. The age that finally relegated so-Christianity to obscurity and converted the teaching of Jesus into a formal religion, was most licentious, immoral and wicked. The Nicene Council, from which the church received its official theology, was "without sense of right and human honor." present day, according to Prof. Herron, we cling to official religion and totally neglect the true injunctions of Christ. Indeed, whenever the true Gospel is preached to us, we denounce the apostle as an infidel and revolu-

tionist. We quote from the article: "We can no longer expect that we, in the midst of this material civiliza-tion and its religion, can be in accord commercial and social customs, political and religious opinions, any more than the disciples who followed Jesus through his conflict with Jewish religion, and then went abroad as witnesses and martyrs in Roman civili-zation. Christless institutions and in-learned that John, after the departure terests will hold deadly hate toward the faithful disciple of today as truly as they hated the disciples who were sent from Olivet to convert the nations. If the organized wrong of the world is not against us, then Christ is not in us. No disciple, in any sphere of life, can be at peace with present social wrongs, with the religious apostasies that would rob Jesus' name of its glory, and at the same time have the peace of God. The peace which springs from faith in Christ is in the midst of conflict and tribulation; it is not the world's kind of peace; it is the peace that carries the sword of righteousness in its hand. Only by

Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa these there comes the most historic and a good deal of wholesome neglect. Evolege, who has been assailed in some creative of opportunities for the victory member of the household feels at

ligion. He says:
"The forces of selfishness and sacri-

fice are gathering for their subreme struggle on the field of Christ's truth, while the cross has become foolishness to the church which bears His name. The church has become of the world even as He was not of the world. Things which are an abomination in the sight of God are now no more highly esteemed in the world than in the church, and the church has been reconciling itself to the will of the world rather than vicariously reconciling the world to the will of God." But Prof. Herron does not despair

of the issue of the impending conflict. quote his hopeful concluding words: "Human life is now so settled in dis-

content with individualistic principles and competitive practices, so glowing with Messianic forces, so near to breathing the heavenly breath and watchful for the holy city, that it seems that if the many sons of God tion could find some way to make one they would any other hostess. ship, the great ethnic religion that has grown up bearing his name. I do not say that this is wholly evil, or that it was not an inevitable historical project was not an inevitable historical project whose social vision, so appealing and companies that it would repeat the social vision, so appealing and companies that it would repeat the social vision, so appealing and companies the social vision where the social vision was to share the social vision where the social vision was to share the social vision where the social vision was to share the social vision where the social vision was to share the social vision where the social vision was to share the s

A PEARL IN HIS PIE.

How Bad Luck Came of it to a Waiter. Until yesterday morning John was a waiter in a lunch and oyster house ducted on the rapid transit plan at 177 William street. The waiter undoubtedly has a surname, but as it is unknown either to the proprietor, J. Weiss, or to his girl cashier, it wil have to omitted from this truthful narrative of

One of the most popular dishes on the menu at this little eating house is oyster pie. John was particularly dexterous in serving oyster pies to hungry customers. He could carry as many as nine of them in a pyramid from the

Early last Saturday afternoon John flatter them by letting them do things, served an oyster pie to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, an evangelist. The pie which John dealt to Mr. Hughes happened to tions instead of your commands will having therefore reached the end of the so far as not to order the pack. deal, the waiter stood idly by, flicking crumbs from his apron as the evangelist plunged into the mysteries of the dish. Suddenly there was an outcry from both John and the evangelist. They had simultaneously discovered the

"Excuse me," said John," but that does not go with the pie. You will kind-"I bought this pie," said the Rev. Mr. Hughes, "and all your right and interest in it has ceased. I shall keep the

"You will excuse me," said John, but this is not a question which affects the right of possession of either you or me. These oyster pies, though sold here, are manufactured elsewhere. We buy them at wholesale from a manufacturer on the west side of the town. We buy them for just what they purport to be, and with the distinct un-derstanding that if they are not just what they should be we may return them. We have sent back a good many as being below test; we shall return this one as being twice above."

The conversation was conducted in such low tones as to be audible only to one waiter. The Rev. Mr. Hughes recognized the force of the argument and left the pearl with John.

of the evangelist, had been seen lifting the crusting and examining the oysters in every pie for which a customer gave an order. John got his walking papers yesterday morning, but he still has the pearl.—New York World.

Professional Tea Tasters. In the United States are only ten professional tea tasters, the best of whom make from \$10,000 to \$30,000 annually. A taster can only exercise his specialty a few hours at a time, when he is weakened and forced to rest. Before beginning work he has to take care of diet and habits so as to be at taking this sword, selling its garments his best. Sometimes as many as six of pride and luxury for its purchase, weeks are spent in preparation. Durand returning to the work of the king- ing this period he abstains from to-Virginia's collective exhibit occupies a very large space with exceptionally good work from the old dominion. Some of the most attractive exhibits are a 124-pound hand-made buggy miniature model of the United States of St. Nicholas ring out at sea under the ocean, and returning to the work of the king-dom of God, can the church be the organ through which Christ's religion will accomplish the work which is given us to do. There is a vast heroism the bells of St. Nicholas ring out a few miles out at sea under the ocean, and returning to the work of the king-dom of God, can the church be the organ through which Christ's religion will accomplish the work which is given us to do. There is a vast heroism is full of Messianic potencies struggling for expression in civilization. To

Happy Home



How the Domestic Circle May Be Made More Attractive - A Woman's Efforts and What Follows Them - Proper Treatment of Ser-

The suggestions of Alice Wellington make an effort for perfection, I reRollins, in the Christian at Work, as
to the making of a happy home, are
original, even if all of them are not
practical. We select a few as specito live with."

I am happy; and one person who is happy is worth two who are worrying

about making the rest happy. An ounce of humor is worth a pound of good humor. The ability to turn everything into a jest is a great deal better than the willingness to "bear things" patient or even cheerfully. I trophes out of sight, where they gnaw away peace like the fox under the away peace like the fox under the boy's cloak. If anything has happenal fits of economy and undertook to shave themselves. They usually came

I don't make a point of "always greeting my husband with a smile." I they come like the aurora borealis, unity of making me smile; so that husband and boys have all acquired the habit of being on the watch for "good things" to bring out for everybody at the dinner table.

tory of failure under the leadership of Jesus."

Prof. Herron believes that we are nearing not only the greatest social crisis, but the crisis of Christ's redo not wear each other out with saying, "Shan't I bring you a cushion?" or "Wouldn't you like that heated?" or "Shall I shut the window?"

I begin in the morning with having no regular breakfast hour, when everybody is expected to be on hand at a given signal. Nothing conduces more to establishing the day comfortably than the knowledge that you need not get up in the morning till you want to, or till circumstances outside the family regime oblige you to. In our own home we have almost as many breakfast hours as we have persons. Everybody can have his breakfast when he wants it, and any two who wish breakfast together can; but my family love me because I do not altered to the customer at least \$1 50. Then, too, the dollar razor must always be put in order, and his charge for putting a razor in good condition was 25 cents, so that, all things considered, the guaranteed \$1 ways insist on their gathering round me. Dinner! ah! that is a different matter. Dinner is a high feast, when all must want to be together, and each contribute something to the flow of soul. You can't make people want to get up in the morning but you can get up in the morning, but you can deal out of such customers in the

it always on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. I don't know when they charge for this is a trifle or nothing, sweep. I don't want to know. I won't and the razor is not spoiled by awkknow. And they are entitled to their own recreations, "a day out." But I have a piece of chamois skin to keep do not care which day, nor do I mind his razor dry. if occasionally they go out two afternoons. The work must be done; I never attempt to hone his razor. That must not be interrupted in my own is a thing for the professionals. As to

kitchen to the dining room without law of supply and demand. Expect and marring the symmetry of the upper you will receive. Keep telling them how crust of any of them. and the pride and dignity that they will require a written record each day of what they have ordered, to be sure that the bills are not exorbitant. I pay my servants only what you pay yours. They have trained themselves under

Mrs. Rollins strikes out a new line also in her management of children. She says: I am not what is called "a will give it a smooth, glassy surface. devoted mother." I do not keep dodevoted mother." I do not keep do-ing for my children until they have no dom with interest and hope of profittreat his wife as I permit him to treat old. The barber never threw without holding it as selfishness be- razor of good quality, no matter cause for the moment I am the one to be considered.

Nor do I struggle over-much to give them "aspirations." A grown-up son said to his mother the other day: "The mistake you made was in trying to make us like things before we did."
"But how eise could I teach you to like them?" "I don't know; but you ran an awful risk of making us hate

I never do things for them that they ought to do themselves. As soon as they are in the least capable, they must button their own boots and write their own notes. Often it would be much easier to do it for them than to superintend their efforts; but the time when they have gained the inestimable ability to find it no effort. I encourage candor in my family, but I do not demand it. The needless

reticence about small matters which some young people think they must preserve their dignity is easily laughed down. My older boys have grown up with the happy habit of sayif they ever do say merely, "I am going out," I never ask them "Where?"
In them, loss of appetite was succeeded knowing it would be perfectly easy

CONCERNING RAZORS

Certain Facts About Them Frankly Confided by the Barber.

It was a rainy day and the barber was in a talkative mood. He opened the conversation by apologizing for his razor, which seemed to pull. The cusnever "bear things," or waste my en-as he usually shaved himself, he was ergy and strain my nerves in smoothing out difficulties and keeping catasion for the barber, and he went on to unfold the art and mystery of managing

get so much fun out of an incompetent to him for a razor. As for himself, he servant or a refractory plumber that the family are glad the thing happened. We never have merrier dinners never paid more than \$1 for a razor, and he as often as not got the kind of razor he wanted for half a dollar. He found it impossible to be sure of the price than when something has given out a good razor from its price or from and my temper has given in. was to test the razor before buying, usually with his thumb nail. If the find that men tire of smiles, unless indefinable thing, indeed, he usually expectedly. On the contrary, I manage to impress him with the desirabilexpected it to turn out a good article. pended upon. It sometimes happened that a razor turned out by a manufacturer of no great fame proved to be of excellent quality.

When his patrons came to him for razors and announced their intention to economize in the matter of shaving, he always welcomed them and cheerfully picked out a razor. He made no concealment of the fact that he charged them \$2 for a razor that cost him \$1. He believed it fair enough, and so did they. His knowledge and experience were worth something, and a dollar razor that he guaranteed was certainly worth \$2 to the ordinary uninformed person. The great advantage that his customers found in paying him \$2 for a one-dollar razor was that, whereas the razor they bought from a manufacturer or dealer would not be taken back, he himself would always take back a razor not satisfactory to the customer. Besides, the razor that cost him \$1 would cost the customer razor at \$2 was a good enough bargain for the customer.

The barber lost little or nothing by his customers' little fits of economy, for, between selling new razors and make them want to come home to dinner. My family understand that. I expect them to treat me at dinner as they would any other hostess.

deal out of such customers in the course of a year. Nine men out of ten are quite incapable of keeping their own razors in order. Indeed, nine men out of ten should never attempt to without trying to improve it, let the barber strop it a little when the customer needs to have his hair cut. The

pursuits; one of them must always be hones, the barber kept several kinds. on hand to answer the bell and be What he liked best was petrified wood. ready for any service; otherwise they He showed such a hone. It cost him arrange their work and their pleasure \$10. It was smooth and hard and to suit themselves.

I do not attempt to "direct" my servants. I assume and acknowledge that they know more than I do in their departments. It is astonishing what good service you will receive if you expect your servents to sowe and not served the servents to serve the servents the servents to serve the servents the serven expect your servants to serve, and not merely to obey. It is the customary law of supply and demand. Expect and you will receive Keen telling the serve and hone for an amateur. After all, the best thing was a strip of plate glass slighly ground on the upper surface. That the barber habitually used, and found it excellent. Wisdom must be exercised in the choice of the glass, however, and he was not ready to recommend the plate-glass hone to every amateur.

As to strops, the barber preferred Russia leather to anything else. It is rather difficult to get the right thing in Russia leather, and the amateur would not find it just what he wanted un-They had simultaneously discovered the presence of a pearl in one of the oysters appertaining to the pie. John would probably have overlooked it but for the clatter and fuss which the customer made with his knife and fork of the customer made with his knife and customer made with his knife and

resources without me. I do not "sacrifice" myself; if I have a headache I of all the old razors. The answer was do not tell them it is no matter, and in effect that there are no old razors. let them go on with a noisy play. I remember that Johnny will hereafter cost 30 cents and was twenty years me; and for the sake of that future wife I require him to be considerate, one if the price was low enough. Any old, he could usually sell for half a dollar after putting it in order. Sometimes old razors went for corn knives. The proved razor is a valuable thing because of the ignorance that prevails on the subject of razors. Many a buyer cannot be trusted to pick out a new razor, and it might be laid own as a general rule that the old razor is a more valuable thing in reality than the

Poisonous Effects of Borax. "The extensive use of compounds

containing borax, which under various rames are sold for preserving foods, lends a special interest to some observations of Dr. Ch. Fere, of Paris, who has used borax in the treatment of intractable cases of epilepsy, and with success in certain cases, says the British Medical Journal. "It is true that for this purpose it was necessary to give large doses for long periods, but in the course of the trial he met with "I'm going to do so and so"; but a considerable number of persons who for them to evade answering, and add ach, dryness of the mouth, and even hypocrisy to reticence. And one thing more: I make a point produces also a remarkable dryness of And one thing more: I make a point of giving them, not what I would like to have them want, but what I know they do want. Of course, I don't mean that I give them hurtful things, but I do give them silly things, when they are at the silly age.

So you will see that my pursuit of happiness is built on Calmire's maxim, that it exists as much in ignoring as in enjoying. And if I ever am tempted to produces also a remarkable dryness of the skin, which is found to favor, if not to cause, various skin diseases, especially eczema. The hair also becomes dry and may fall out, causing course to the use of the borax however, is its power of producing kindney disease, or of converting a slight disorder of the kidneys into a fatal malady."