

THE BACHELOR GIRL COMING TO HER OWN?

HOW THESE YOUNG PEOPLE GET
ALONG IN CLEVELAND.

An interesting study is afforded in the way in which the bachelor girls of Cleveland live and enjoy themselves; as in every large city, there are hundreds of girls who reside entirely apart from relatives and friends. They work in the stores and offices of the city, and colonize in various sections, the large majority, of course, simply living in rented rooms, although many club together and rent flats.

There are a number of down-town apartment houses where these colonies of girls may be found. In a five-room flat on Superior avenue, six girls have as snug and cosy a little home as one would wish for, and that at a very small expense.

The rent of this particular flat is \$30 a month, which is somewhat higher than those usually selected, which are farther out. This means a monthly expenditure of just \$5 apiece, or less than \$1.25 a week. The gas and light bills average \$1.50 a month, or 25 cents more for each girl. There is a sitting-room, a rear parlor, which has been converted into a bedroom, a dining-room, and a kitchen, in addition to a bath and several roomy closets. Two girls occupy the bedroom, two more have the rear parlor, and a folding bed in the parlor serves the other two as a resting place. The girls in the parlor make use of the dresser in the rear parlor.

The furniture cost about \$200, and is being paid for at the rate of \$1.50 a week. A number of the girls are using pieces of furniture of their own. If a girl leaves the colony, she is credited with whatever amount she has paid into the general fund, and it is returned to her. The girl who follows must pay in enough to reimburse the one who left. In this way, the "company" is always kept in a solvent condition.

The breakfast and dinners are secured at the flat, lunches being procured down town. The expense of food is pooled and paid for at the end of the week. The twelve meals average each girl about \$1 apiece, a year after year the problem of caring for them is becoming graver, for there week to do the cooking, two to look after the cleaning, and two to do the buying. In this way the work is shifted about.

One of the girls has a mandolin,

and another plays the violin. They sing and play together. Pity the girls who live in one room. There are hundreds of them in Cleveland. They often live in pairs and their bedrooms are their parlors, their reception hall, then den, and their sleeping apartment. In the daytime they present the appearance of a sitting-room. The bed is hidden away and covered with some dainty covering. The wash bowl is under the bureau, and the wash stand is a library table. The brush, the comb and the toothbrushes are hidden on the bookshelf.

But what a transformation in the evening. The pretty divan is converted into a spacious bed. The wash bowl is resurrected, and the brushes are dug out from behind the mass of books.

A transformation is gradually taking place in Cleveland, as it is in every other large city. The need of accommodations for young women is being more keenly felt, and responded to as never before. Within a few weeks the new Y. W. C. A. eight-story building at Prospect avenue and East Nineteenth street will be completed.

There will be accommodations for several hundred young women, and already scores of applications have been filed.

It is a fact that in Cleveland, as in many other cities young women have a hard time securing suitable living quarters. They are eyed with suspicion, and references are demanded of them before they get through ringing the doorbell. Man's inhumanity to man is only exceeded in cruelty by the average landlady's treatment of the young woman who occasionally knocks at her door and asks for accommodations.

"Men boarders only" is a common sign seen in windows in the rooming-house districts. Of course, there is some slight reason for this, for it is generally conceded that men are less trouble about a house than girls. The latter always want to wash out a ribbon or wash a waist. This means gas, and as gas costs money, it touches the landlady on a tender spot, and she promptly rebels, deciding that she will no longer have a girl "puttering around all the time."

Year by year the number of bachelor girls is becoming greater in Cleveland. They flock in from the country and the small towns, bent upon earning a living and being independent. A year after year the problem of caring for them is becoming graver, for there is a moral factor to be considered. The hope of the bachelor girl, it would seem, lies in such movements as have been inaugurated by the Y. W. C. A.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE BAY OF FUNDY'S PHENOMENAL TIDES

CAUSE EXPLAINED BY REV. DR. J. M. BUCKLEY.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York, who visited St. John a few months ago, has contributed some articles on the Maritime Provinces to the Wesleyan. In his last letter Dr. Buckley refers to the improvements in the hospital under Dr. J. V. Anglin's management, and then says:

The River Saint John, at certain points four or five miles wide, attempts here to make its way into the sea through a channel only 425 feet wide, and hemmed in by limestone cliffs 100 feet high. The encounter of the tides and the river produces the effect of running up stream. At low tide the river falls about fifteen feet into the harbor, but the tide of the Bay of Fundy, which rises 25 feet, counterbalances this fall at high water and really reverses it and drives it back.

The gorge is so narrow that it can neither dam the tide quickly nor discharge the river promptly. There are, therefore, two falls at every tide, one on the river and one on the bay. For 24 hours there is a period of equilibrium for ten or fifteen minutes, when vessels can pass in or out. At other times the passage is dangerous or impossible, according to the state of the tide. The directions for this unique navigation are as follows: "The falls are level, or it is still water at about three and a half hours on the flood and about two and a half hours on the ebb, so that they are passable four times every 24 hours, about ten or fifteen minutes each time. No other rule can be given, as much depends on the tides in the River St. John and the time of high water or full sea, which is often hastened by high southerly winds." No such eye and mind confusing view have I ever seen as this.

However, it is only one of the incidental results of the eccentricities of the Bay of Fundy. A suspension bridge hangs directly over the falls, with a span of 640 feet and a height of 70 feet above high water; and just above this is a fine cantilever railway bridge of the Canadian Pacific, about 450 feet in length. Much of my interest in visiting the regions was for the opportunity of mastering phenomena which in my boyhood interested me much, especially the accounts of tides chasing and finally engulfing the cattle that had been grazing and were unable to escape the pursues of the furious ocean.

I have now had the opportunity of studying the situation at St. John, Moncton and Sackville. The English have always called it the Bay of Fundy, which is a corruption of the early Portuguese name, Baya Funda, signifying "a deep bay." The first maps of this coast were made by the Portuguese. The explanation of all these extraordinary phenomena is this: The tidal wave comes in from the ocean with a broad front extending from Maine to Nova Scotia; as the shores of the bay draw together and being independent in the upper reaches, the wave rises in height and its current becomes swifter. At Cape Sable it runs three miles an hour, but rapidly increases in speed until in Chignecto Bay it is six or seven miles an hour. It is the enormous opinion of many that such phenomena as occur in the mutations of the tides in the Bay of Fundy have no parallel in the world. Reclus, the great French geographer, in his work on The Ocean explains the reader that the gulfs of Bengal, the Chinese Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Panama, the Channel and the Irish Sea, and the Bay of Fundy are parts where waves of equal swelling follow each other very closely, and it is there, too, that a greater extent of coast is alternately covered and revealed by the tide. In the Port of Panama the tides rise only 23 feet, while 37 miles distant, on the other coast of the isthmus, the ebb and flow are scarcely perceptible. In the Persian Gulf and the Chinese Sea at the extremity, the amplitude of the equinoctial tide is nearly 25 feet. To the south of the American continent, in the gulfs of San Jorge and Santa Cruz, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, Fitzroy has measured tides of from 45 to nearly 60 feet in height. I quote in full his description of the Bay of Fundy and harbor of St. John:

"Finally, in the Bay of Fundy, well calculated, by the contour of its coasts and the surface of its bed, to retard progressively the march of the tide, the difference between high and low water, which is about nine feet at the entrance, gradually increases to nearly 60 feet toward the extremity of the channel. This is probably the most of the coast where the regular oscillations of the waters are accomplished in the grandest manner. Twice a day immense neutral shores, which are neither land nor sea, change into deep gulfs, and stranded ships rise and float with the sails spread, while tourists in the interior of the land find themselves seated on peninsulas invested by the sea. At St. John, New Brunswick, a cascade is seen to glisten at the bottom of the port at low water; but when the tide reaches the foot of the cliff, the height of the flood gradually diminishes, and it is at last entirely drowned in the salt waters, which, spreading far over the upper terrace, permit vessels to penetrate into the natural basin formed above the cascade."

The tides in the Bay of Fundy are perilous to navigation, especially in the upper reaches of the bay. At low tide there is a long expanse of mud flats, at times over two miles in length, and the inreaching estuaries are completely drained. At Sackville, accompanied by President Allison, I went to the head of the bay and there saw ships from Rhode Island far inland unloading their freight. There they have to remain until the high tides should come. The person in charge of the pier was working an engine by which the freight was being brought up. We were fifteen feet or more above the deck of the vessel, and he informed us that when the high tides came they would sweep over the pier and through the engine house.

Dr. Allison declares that the chasing

of cattle has been grossly exaggerated, the stories of hundreds of cattle drowned being without foundation. It is the very rarest thing that anything of the kind occurs and then the destruction is little. The cattle grazing in regions that are dangerous are taken care of by those who own them, and they have an instinct, the result of generations of experience, that enables them to protect themselves.

TWO SONGS, \$3,000;
PHONOGRAPH, \$8,000

WONDERFUL EARNINGS OF CARUSO, THE ITALIAN SILVER TENOR.

The great success of Caruso in Berlin, who is so popular it took a squad of police to prevent the people from mobbing him, led the great tenor to give a very interesting sketch of his early life to the press of that city.

"Up to eighteen years of age," Caruso said, "I was in doubt whether I had a tenor or a baritone voice. I started to sing in Italian churches when I was ten years old, and then at eighteen I tired of thinking over the problem of my voice. I began to take lessons, but I quit my first teacher very soon, because he could not tell me anything about the quality of my voice. Another teacher found that my voice was so thin the other fellows in the school called it a glass voice, perhaps because it broke easily."

"While I was doing military service at Nettuno I used to sing while shining the buttons of my uniform. Major Molitoni heard me, and made me spend leisure hours for many months studying with a teacher and preparing for me."

The great tenor says he is pleased now with his lot in life, and speaks freely of his success in America, where, when engaged by a millionaire named Smith, he sang two songs, he got a check for \$3,000, and got \$8,000 from a phonographic firm for four songs, which, because of a percentage on the sale, have already brought him \$4,000 additional in one year.

It is said here that Bonci, who is well known in this city, and who is also engaged to sing in New York this winter, has studied much more than Caruso, and had a harder time of it. He used to walk eight miles every day, from Pano to Pano, to attend the conservatory lessons, and he did this for over four years, no matter what the weather or the season.

The German Emperor, who was present with the Empress at a recent opera performance in which Caruso appeared, seemed so much interested in the tenor's performance that he afterwards complimented him on his voice and acting, gave him a beautiful sash of diamonds and rubies, bearing the imperial initials in jewels. Because of this the popularity of the great Italian tenor has increased a hundredfold in Germany. The management of the opera has engaged him for the next season.

AVOID LUNG TROUBLE

Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of glycerine and eight ounces of good whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It is said to break up a cold in 24 hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung and chest ailments would seldom reach an acute stage. Caruso should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials put up for export to druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly written thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea and never effect the desired results.

SUPERFLUOUS CALVES.

A good story is told of a couple of farmers living a few miles apart. One day one called on the other, happening around at dinner time. The person called on, by the way, was rather a penurious old fellow. He sat at the table enjoying his dinner, while the visitor drew toward the table, expecting the old farmer to invite him to dine. The old farmer kept on eating.

"What's the news up your way, neighbor?" No news, he said.

Presently a thought struck the visitor. "Well, yes, friend, I did hear of one item of news worth mentioning."

"Ha! What was it?" "Neighbor John has a cow that has five calves."

"Is that so? Good gracious! What in thunder does the fifth calf do when the others are feeding?"

"Why, he stands and looks on, just as I do, like a dumb fool."

"Mary, put on another plate," drawled the farmer, as he caught the point—Judge's Magazine of Feb.

Among the adulterants of opium used in India are sangzira, amul, bang, strychnine and black sand.

Central American porters carry their burdens in a chairlike contrivance strapped on their backs.

The Mystery of the Nerves

Professional men, as well as laymen, have been puzzled over the mysteries of the nervous system, but this much is certain: that nerve force is created from pure, rich blood, and, with the exception of accidental injuries, diseases of the nerve arise from a thin, watery condition of the blood.

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NAPOLEON'S TROUBLES WITH HIS MOTHER

WAS OF SAVING DISPOSITION AND WOULD NOT DRESS PROPERLY FOR COURT.

The mother of Napoleon was of a very pleasing exterior, and always dressed like a young person; she generally wore a muslin gown, and a crown of artificial flowers surmounted her head. Her son often complained to her on the subject of her dress, as unbecoming one of her years, and too simple to appear at court.

He commissioned Madame Bacciochi to take his mother to the famous magazine of Lenormant, and there to make a provision of dresses and other things suitable to his mother's rank and years. Madame Mere, after much persuasion, at length consented to go, but she was shocked at the enormous charges, and persisted in leaving without expending a farthing. Madame Elise, however, remonstrated, and ordered stuffs to the amount of a thousand crowns, compelling her mother to take them; the good lady was ill for a fortnight afterwards with grief at having spent so much money.

Her three cooks had an apron apiece per diem, and one towel in common. She preserved her former water-carrier, whom she used to employ in Rue St. Honore, and paid him five centimes per bucket. This man furthermore drew water to wash and clean the plate. She only took in four small loaves of half a pound weight a day, and these she shared with an old attendant, brought over from Corsica, who had waited on her more than thirty years.

On the Emperor obliging his mother to keep up an establishment, the old Corsican attendant was appointed to wait outside the door, while the servants who served had to pass; her duty was to consent to a cupboard, the key of which was always in her possession, all dishes either left untouched or but slightly touched; they were brought on table the next or following days. When asked how she was exercised so much economy, the mother of Napoleon would reply: "It is always prudent to be saving; there is no telling what may happen."

"POETING" IS DULL.

At the Author's Club in New York, Richard Le Gallienne, the English poet, said one day of poetry:

"The poet was once the mouth-piece of the nation. Honors and wealth were showered on him. To be a poet was to be a king."

"But now the poet is nothing. He cannot earn a living. I doubt if an industrious poet, working eight hours a day, could make one-half as much as an industrious bricklayer. Were it not for advertisement poetry?"

Mr. Le Gallienne smiled.

"The other day," he said, "meeting a poet, I asked in a low voice: 'Well, how is poetry now?'"

"Dull, very dull," the poet answered gloomily. "Breakfast food verse is only bringing a quarter a line. Pastoral 'meadows' have fallen to 20 cents. Fall clothing poetry has been wabbly for a week, and canned meat verse dropped seven pence yesterday in as many minutes."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Russia may soon be invaded by the Salvation Army. The czar's opposition to the movement has been partly overcome, through the efforts of General Booth's agents at St. Petersburg and Moscow and the sympathy of prominent Russians.



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Dogs are said to be quite susceptible to smallpox and the owners of valuable canines often have them vaccinated. It is said that wolves slay about 800,000 domestic animals, valued at \$6,000,000, every year in the Russian Empire.

Within the last forty years the population of the British empire has increased by about 40 per cent.

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If your husband or son has fallen a victim to the drink habit, stop pleading, scolding and crying. Use Orrine. This successful remedy can be given secretly, if desired, or the patient can take it of his own free-will. It absolutely destroys the desire for strong drink, and builds up the run-down system, strengthens the weakened nerves, and soon restores the patient to his normal condition. Write for free pamphlet on cure of alcoholism to Orrine Company, Washington, D. C. Sent in plain sealed envelope.

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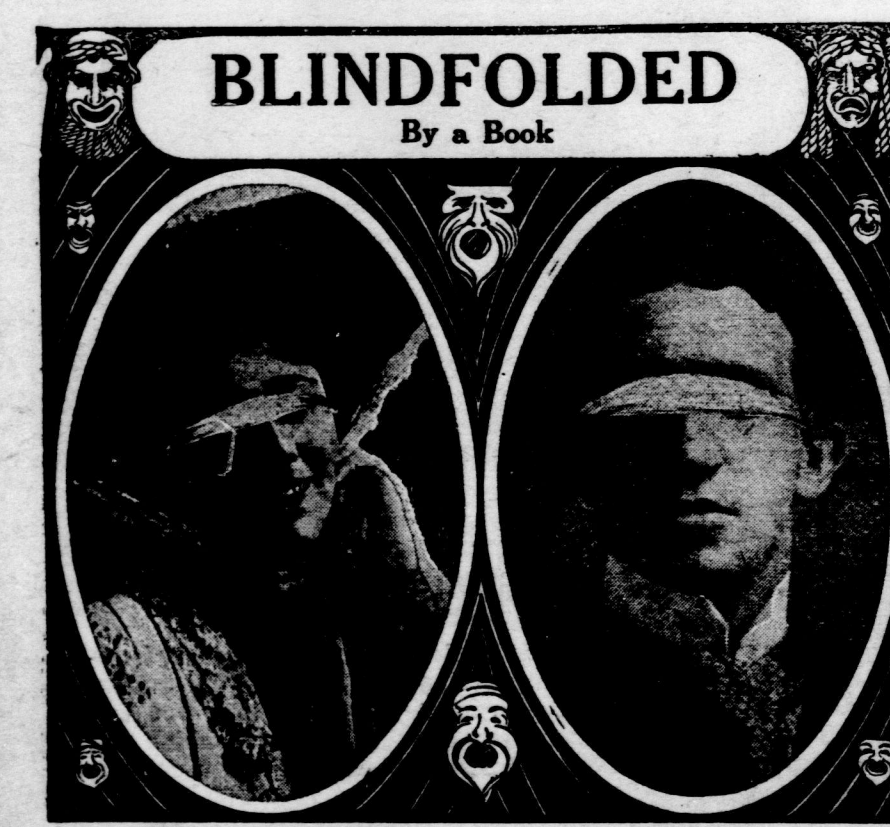
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"I squared myself, though, with my friends, by sending each of them a copy of 'Blindfolded,' and now they are glad that I forgot about the luncheon. They all say, and I agree with them, that 'Blindfolded' is the best detective story that has come out in a month of Sundays."—EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

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LEW FIELDS.

"THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ANY OTHER LIKE IT," SAYS LEW FIELDS.

"'Blindfolded' simply cannot be compared. The plot 'blindfolded' me until the last page of the book. It is the greatest combination novel and detective story that I have ever read. In fact, it is easy to say it is the best of its kind, because there simply isn't any other like it. I started right in to read it the second time, and I cannot remember when any other book has been so fascinating and exciting as to make me want to do that."—LEW FIELDS.

For a narrative of adventure fit to make one sit stark, staring awake till cockcrow for a tale of tantalizing and labyrinthine mystery, read 'Blindfolded,' by Earle Ashby Walcott. For mastery of mystery it would be hard to surpass this unusual story.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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