RAISED ABOVE SUSPICION.

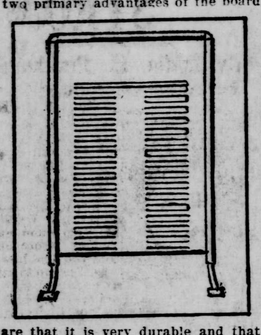
Sir Hesketh Bell, the Governor of Uganda, recently wrote an interesting report of his tour through the eastern districts of that part of Africa. He gave an amusing account of the careful precautions taken by the elders of the Bakedi in dealing with the youths and bachelors of the tribe: "Although the majority of the Bakedi go about in a state of absolute nudity, a desire for clothing is steadily growing among them," he says. "Unfortunately, more clothes means less 'morals.' The Baganda, who have always been greatly addicted to wearing apparel, are of notoriously lax habits, while among the Kavirondo, the Bakedi and all the unclothed Nilotic tribes a notable degree of morality is found to exist. A sharp eye is kept on the

REMOVING THE LADDERS FROM THE BAKEDI BACHELORS' HUTS AT NIGHTFALL.

bachelors. The Northern Bakedi take amusing precautions with regard to the latter. All the young unmarried men are made to sleep in specially constructed huts raised high up on posts. The doors of these huts are so small that the occupants have to wriggle in on their stomachs. Access is gained only by a ladder, which is carefully removed as soon as the young men have been safely disposed of for the night. I was told that among some of the tribes fine ashes are strewn under these human pigeon cotes so that tell-tale footprints would indicate any attempt at a nocturnal excursion." It will be noted in our drawing that one of the Bakedi elders is engaged in strewing the ashes underneath the hut.—The Illustrated London News.

All-Metal Washboard.

An all-metal washboard of an improved design has recently been invented by a New York man. The two primary advantages of the board



are that it is very durable and that it has no cracks or corners where dirt may lodge.

The device is made of one piece of metal bent around a rod which forms sides, top and legs. The scrub surfaces are formed by raising the metal in a series of corrugations, as shown in the illustration. Being all one piece of metal it will be readily understood that the durability of such a board would be great. There is nothing to be loosened or torn up, and the chances are that the utensil will last longer than the lifetime of those who use it. Another advantage of this metal washboard is the absence of rough corners or sharp edges, such as sometimes occur on the old-style boards, and on which it is easy to tear a garment if the greatest care is not exercised in rubbing over them.—Boston Post.

Herbert Spencer's Deity.

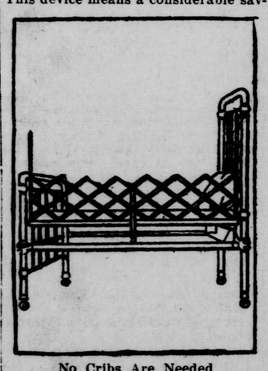
This passage is from Mr. Spencer's "First Principles:" "The consciousness of an Inscrutable Power, manifested to us through all phenomena, has been growing ever clearer, and must ultimately be freed from its imperfections. The certainty that on the one hand such a power exists, while on the other hand its nature transcends intuition and is beyond imagination, is the certainty toward which intelligence has from the first been progressing. To this conclusion science inevitably arrives as it reaches its confines; while to this conclusion religion is irresistibly driven by criticism."

The Japan Magazine.

The initial number of the Japan Magazine, published at Tokio with English text, for the purpose of reflecting the life, art and literature of Japan, not as a fantastic comic opera land, but as a real country and people, contains much of interest to the American reader, compares favorably with our own magazines, and the daintiness of the numerous illustrations by native artists is in itself a revelation.

A Gate For Beds.

No cribs are required in households which are equipped with one of the bed-gates recently invented by two Connecticut men. Nor need adults worry about tumbling out on the floor during nightmares. The gate is of metal and is composed of crossbars pivoted at their points of intersection so that the whole can be stretched out to the length of a bed or folded up in a small compass at the head or foot. In the centre is a vertical bar to hold the gate against outward movement. Parents who have small children sleeping with them will find the contrivance a great convenience. This device means a considerable sav-



No Cribs Are Needed.

ing in money to families who do not have enough little members to make a crib a paying and more or less permanent investment. A crib is of no use after a child is old enough to sleep without accident, and the gate here described solves the problem of how to get along without them—without cribs, that is.—Washington Star.

Ball-Joint Pudding Stirrer.

Puddings, cereals, mush and such foods require constant and thorough stirring to prevent burning. The contents of a boiler or other utensil must be thoroughly turned during the

cooking operation. To accomplish the purpose fully, the strata of food immediately at the bottom must be completely moved, and this cannot always be satisfactorily done with a spoon.

A special kitchen implement with which to do this has been recently made. It consists of a perforated disk secured on the end of a rod of suitable length. These two parts are secured by what is known as a "ball joint." When this is thrust into the bottom of a kettle of cooking cereal and stirred a few times, it makes a movement of the contents in a very complete manner because the disk accommodates itself to the surface of the utensil and does the work very effectually.

Our Main Need.

"What do you think of this endowed theatre?"

"I don't know anything about it. What we want is an endowed slaughter-house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Money Craze

By Winifred Black

A MAN pretended to be crazy the other day out in Missouri, and they sent him to the insane asylum.

When he arrived there one of the doctors recognized him as the man who had pretended to be crazy once before so as to be locked up in an asylum in Illinois. The man confessed.

"No," he said, "I am not crazy, but board is so high now I thought this was a good way of getting a good living cheap."

Not crazy! Why, he was crazier than any poor maniac in any asylum in the world.

Crazy about money—for it seems he had money. So crazy that he would rather live in the horrors of an insane asylum than spend his money for a quiet life somewhere else. He isn't the only person that's crazy about money.

I know a woman who will go without food so long that she gets a terrible headache—just to save money.

She has money. Not plenty of it, but enough to buy food and shelter and clothes for three women, let alone one. But she feels poorer than any beggar in the streets, so her money doesn't do her a particle of good.

"Money," cried a man I know the other day. "I never was so poor in my life as I have been since I've had a thousand dollars in the bank. I have to calculate and add and subtract every time I want to buy a friend a bunch of violets. I can't ask a woman out to dinner without getting off in a corner somewhere and counting up to see if I have money enough to pay the bills and have some left for my weekly deposit.

"I wish somebody would come and borrow the measly thousand and get rid of it for me, and then I could spend my money as it comes in and feel rich again."

I was out with a rich woman the other day and it began to rain. And I called a taxi to get home. The rich woman was so busy scheming how to get out of paying her share of the taxi bill that she couldn't speak a word all the way home.

And now every time she sees me she feels mean. And she looks it. I wonder if it's worth while to care so much about money as all that.

Crazy! Why, half the people in the world are crazy about money. But nobody locks them up in the asylums.—Chicago Examiner.

Odd Way of Dealing With Young Thieves

By Judge Lindsay

IN the days before we got our Detention school any boy sentenced to the Industrial school at Golden had to be returned to the jail to wait until a deputy sheriff could "take him up." I found that the deputies were keeping the boys in jail until there were several under sentence, and then making one trip and charging the county mileage on each boy. Petty graft again! And conditions in the jail were such as I have already described.

I tried to make the deputies take the boys separately immediately after sentence, but I did not succeed. The grafters were protected by the politicians and I was powerless. "Very well," I said, "I'll see whether I cannot send these boys to Golden alone without any guard and cut out your fees entirely." And I succeeded.

I took each boy into my chambers and told him that I wanted him to go to Golden. "Now," I would say, "If you think I'm making a mistake in trying to save you—if you think you're not worth saving—don't go. Run away if you feel that way about it. I can't help you if you don't want to help yourselves. You've been a weak boy. You've been doing bad things. I want you to be a strong boy and do what's right. We don't send boys to Golden to punish them. We do it to help them. They give you a square deal out there—teach you a trade so you can earn an honest living and look anybody in the face. I'm not going to bring a deputy in here and handcuff you and have you taken away like that. Here are your commitment papers. Go yourself and go alone—or don't go at all if you don't think I'm trying to help you and sending you there for your own good."

And invariably the boy went. In eight years out of 507 cases I had only five failures. (During these eight years I am told the police lost forty-two "breakaways" who were never recovered.)—Hampton's Magazine.

Make the Man Fit the Job

By President MacLaurin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

OUR democracy today is exposed to many grave dangers. One of these is due to the current notion, founded on a false theory of democracy, that one man is as good as another, and therefore that it doesn't matter very much who gets a job, with the proviso, perhaps, that he be reasonably honest. This is a monstrous doctrine and is not much improved in its more cynical form that any man can fill the post that he is clever enough to get. The world is far too complex, and we must demand not only intelligence, but trained intelligence. Remember, too, that most of the complexity of modern life is due to the social and industrial revolution brought about by the applications of science, and that the business man who is not imbued with the scientific spirit is an anachronism. We must keep in view the dangers that arise from the spirit of extravagance that is so much abroad. It may easily drive us on to the rocks. Most carefully must we keep a lookout for means of avoiding waste. I have little doubt that half the wealth of the next generation will come from new applications of science that will show us how to avoid waste in our industrial operations.—Leslie's Weekly.

Exact Justice Not Possible

By the Late David J. Brewer, of Supreme Court

MAN can measure nature and with the marvellous instruments find out to a mathematical certainty its fixed and immutable laws. But the laws of men depend upon the human mind, which no instruments can search out and which cannot be made to remain in a fixed, undeviating channel.

Take the case of two men, charged with exactly the same crime and equally guilty. They are tried by different Judges, honest, upright and equally versed in law. But one Judge believes in inflicting the full penalty; the other Judge believes mercy should temper justice. One man is sent to the scaffold and the other is freed, yet men say in each case justice was done.

Or take the case of two other men. One has of himself done the things which warped and changed and perverted his nature and led him to crime. The other man's nature may have been perverted before he was born. Both are found guilty and we say justice has been done. It is because of these things I believe in immortality. I firmly believe God on high will give His creatures here a life everlasting where the inequalities of man-made justice will be fully compensated.

Paved the Way.

The Father—It was a noble deed, young man, to plunge into the raging waters after my daughter. I suppose you realized the awful risk that you were runing?

The Hero (modestly)—Yes, sir. I did, sir.

The Father—Good. Then you will readily appreciate the necessity of having a policy in the Skinem Life Insurance Company, for which I am the chief solicitor.—Puck.

Not Well Grouped.

Muggins—I don't see why wine, women and song should always be grouped together.

Buggins—It seems to be they should

Muggins—Nonsense! Wine improves with age.—Philadelphia Record.

Dolly—Why aren't you at the cooking school?

Polly—Teacher's laid up with dyspepsia.—leveland Leader.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City. — Flounce skirts are always pretty, and the one illustrated is among the latest to have appeared. It is exceedingly graceful and exceedingly smart and it is adapted both to plain and to fancy materials. Embroidered flouncing makes the one illustrated, but bordered materials include marquisettes and voiles, silks and wools quite as well

as the flouncing, while the skirt need not be confined to such, for its straight edges can be trimmed in any way to suit the fancy. Added to its other advantages the skirt is exceedingly simple and very easily made, involving little time and little labor. The gored foundation means perfect smoothness over the hips as well as simplicity of adjustment.

The skirt consists of the upper portion and the two flounces. The upper portion is made in seven gores and the flounces are straight and gathered. The lower one is joined to the foundation, the upper is arranged over it.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards of flouncing twenty-five inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of plain material twenty-seven for the upper portions; or eight and a half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, six and a half yards thirty-two or five yards forty-four inches wide if plain material is used throughout.

The Styles in Stockings.

Plain or openwork silk and lisle stockings are to be equally smart this season, but the plain ones must be so sheer that they will show the flesh tint. While black stockings will be worn with black shoes, white with white buckskin and tan with the tan Russia calf, rumor has it that the stocking in striking contrast to the shoe will make its advent for watering place wear. While it is undoubtedly a most conspicuous fashion, it is one which last season was adopted by the best dressed men, and being a masculine style it must perforce be the correct thing.

The Glitter of Gowns.

For evening wear entire dresses are made of large meshed net, composed of tiny tubes of jet or steel over a transparent lining of a brighter color. Thus dressed, the wearer resembles a huge glowworm. All this glitter, so garish and theatrical in the daytime, is made marvellously becoming by artificial light.

All-Black Hats.

All-black hats of French velvet will be worn.

Handsome Waists.

Handsome waists are those of pongee, with the Bulgarian embroidery in blues, reds and greens.

Puffings Return.

So far as the new trimmings are concerned, we have been threatened with a return of the puffings and frillings and flutings of the seventies.

House Wear Gowns.

Gowns of cashmere for house wear have now received a velvet touch which enhances their charm and gives them a new opportunity for coloring the dresses.

Changeable Ribbons.

Two, sometimes three, shades are combined in one ribbon. They will be used for smart millinery creations. The greens and amber shades are particularly lovely. "Nacre" is the technical term for three different colors woven together. Sometimes a moire effect is added—and this is lovely.

Pallid and Wan.

To be pallid and wan of visage is the latest fashion abroad, though in Paris and Vienna the disquieting effect is mitigated by wearing of vivid scarlet lips. However anaemic a smart woman appears, her mouth, by a strange chance, is always crimson. The combination is said to be quite effective on dark-haired Frenchwomen and Italians.

Foulards are coming in such lovely shades and patterns that it's no wonder they are to be more than ever popular this season. One of wisteria, figured over with irregular dashes of white, is shown here. It is designed

for general wear. A little hand embroidery on the vest adds to its attractiveness. The "kimona" or "peasant" type of shoulder-and-sleeve-in-one, is again fashionable.

HOME IDEAS AND ECONOMIES

To Take Ink Stains From Ivory.

A piece of priceless old ivory became badly stained with ink. I tried vainly to remove this until with fear and trembling I used my cream silver polish. This proved precisely the right thing and improved the lustre of the ivory.—Good Housekeeping.

Improving the Water.

To take away the flat, insipid taste from water after it has been boiled, take it into the fresh air and pour it from one jug into another two or three times. The water will absorb some of the oxygen from the air and it will be found that the flat taste will have entirely disappeared.—Indianapolis News.

See If It Creases.

Before deciding on a new evening gown it is a good plan to squeeze a tiny piece of the material in your hand, to see if it creases easily. Some soft materials crease more easily than others, and if one is pressed for time it is a great nuisance to have to iron one's frock out every time it is to be worn.—Home Chat.

Handy Home-Made Toilet Chair.

Take an ordinary wooden armchair; cut out the seat same as any ordinary toilet seat and smooth off the edges; take thin boards and nail on the four sides of the legs about three-quarters way down, also on the bottom; this when done makes a small closet. Do not close the back, but make the backboard into a door and put on with small hinges. If an old chair is used, first give it a good sandpapering, then one coat of dull white paint, and, lastly, a coat of white enamel paint. Make a cushion for the back and seat and the chair can be used in the bedroom. A very useful piece of furniture when a person is helpless and not able to walk to the bathroom.—Mrs. Mary G. Bunney, in the Boston Post.

White Paint.

The careful housekeeper likes to keep her white paint free from spot or blemish, and the removal of marks without injury to the paint is a matted to which sche must give some study. Pencil marks are usually very persistent, and yet there are several ways in which they can be successfully dealth with In mild cases rubbing in the direction of the lines—not across—with bread crumbs or a slice of lemon is said to be effectual. When more severe treatment is needed use a piece of soft linen moistened with turpentine or benzine, taking care to wipe off the moisture quickly with a dry cloth. The gloss can be restored to the surface by lightly rubbing with a soft rag dipped in pure linseed oil, or by polishing with a little whiting.—New York Tribune.

When Washing Gloves.

The washed chamois glove in yellow and white is an admirable adjunct to the wardrobe. It solves the problem of how to keep gloves clean without expense. The time involved in washing them is so small that it can not be counted, and the delight of feeling fresh gloves against the hands each day is understood by every woman.

The cheaper gloves do not last, and therefore they are not a good investment. The chamois is thin in places and with a few washings it wears through in holes that are impossible to mend.

A mistake is often made of blowing into the gloves when they are wet and hanging them to dry in this shape. If a woman has a short, fat hand, she will not object to the result, but if she has a long, slender one she will be thoroughly discouraged. She will find that the fingers are only half as long, as they should be, that the button is up on the palm and that the thumb is square instead of oblong.—Indianapolis News.

Recipes.

Graham Bread—Four cups graham flour, not sifted, 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of salaratus, mixed in the molasses, 1 cup milk and a pinch of salt. Bake 1 hour with paper over top.

Real Scotch Short Cake—One cup brown sugar, 2 cups butter, creamed together, 4 cups sifted flour worked in it; must be very stiff. Roll out on brown paper about an inch thick; mark off into squares, put paper and all into a shallow pan and bake slowly till done.

Clam Bouillon—Scrub and rinse about two dozen whole clams. Partially cover with cold water and bring to a boil. When the clams open and let out their juices remove them and strain the broth. This dish may be seasoned at table and should be served with crackers.

Corn Cookies—Make a hasty pudding or corn mush. Add considerable flour and stir very stiff. Take out on the moulding board and roll as thin as possible. Fry in hot fat. The fat should be nearly to the scorching point. Serve with syrup. These were very popular in grandmother's day.

Spiced Cabbage—One-half cup vinegar, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful of whole cloves and whole pepper; add some salt; put in the chopped cabbage, cover and cook slowly for about an hour or till tender. It is nice served with a flank of beef as follows: Take some stale bread, soak in cold water, season highly, spread on the flank and roll up; put some drippings in the pot, brown the flank in it; then add water, cover and cook until tender.

Vegetable Roast—Take cooked beans or peas, pass through a colander to remove the skins, mix with one cup of chopped nut meats, season to taste, put one-half the mixture into a buttered baking dish, spread over it a dressing made as follows: Pour boiling water over four slices of toasted bread; let stand for a few minutes; then break up with a fork and pour over one-half cup of sweet cream; season with salt, pepper and sage; cover the dressing with the remainder of the nut mixture; pour over all one-half cup of cream and bake for one and one-half hours. Serve in slices with cranberry sauce.

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