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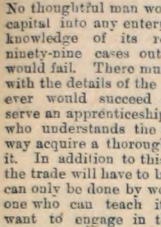
DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK

NOTES AND GOSSIP ABOUT FEMININE AFFAIRS.

Women as Florists—A Young Princess—Train the Girls—Toilet Uses of Water—The Science of Cosmetics.

Women as Florists.



THERE are many pathetic appeals from women whose health has given out at sewing, teaching, or some other similar employment, and who would like to go into the business of flower-growing, as a means of making a living. Most of them are entirely ignorant of its requirements, but they seem to have the idea that it is a business which requires no special preparation. The fact is, as any florist can tell them, growing flowers for the market is as much of a business as making shoes. No thoughtful man would put all his capital into any enterprise without any knowledge of its requirements. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he would fail. There must be familiarity with the details of the business. Whoever would succeed as a florist must serve an apprenticeship with some one who understands the trade, or in some way acquire a thorough knowledge of it. In addition to this, the methods of the trade will have to be learned. This can only be done by working with some one who can teach it. Women who want to engage in this business, and have patience to learn its details, may start out with the intention of some day conducting it on their own account. But any person who has not this patience and willingness to master details, beginning at the bottom, will do better to let it alone."

The above was printed in a recent number of the *American Agriculturist*, and to it I would like to add a few words. It is true, every word, and good advice, and yet I should like to think that some woman, who was contemplating entering the business, should become discouraged by reading this articles.

There are many women just as capable as men to conduct business, and as a general thing they have finer taste and can handle flowers much better than a man. There are some things not pleasant in the business,—and who knows of any work or any business that is all pleasant? I would like to give a few ideas for any one thinking of entering it.

Some means are necessary; I would say not less than fifteen hundred dollars. Before investing follow the advice given above, and learn the business. Go into some establishment where both cut-flowers and plant-growing are carried on, and work and study, and every day will bring new and interesting lessons.

On starting a business, select a place of not les than 5,000 inhabitants, and, if possible, a place of wealth and good society, and lively business. There is money in it if properly conducted, and I think women usually show as much patience as men in learning details. There is work in it, and plenty of it, all the year round, and close attention must be paid to the minor as well as major points, to be successful.—*Housekeeper's Weekly.*

A Young Princess.

The death of King Kalakaua has made his sister a queen and her daughter the heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne. The young princess Kaiulani (she is only in her sixteenth year) is of mixed blood, her father being an Englishman, John O. Dominis, who holds the rank of Lieutenant General of the Hawaiian army. Her mother is the youngest sister of the late king. Kaiulani passed

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

through the United States about a year ago on her way to Europe, where she was to remain two years completing her studies. She has many accomplishments, is a splendid musician, a daring equestrienne and a fine linguist. She is under the tutelage of European masters, who are fitting her for the high position she may one day be called upon to fill.

Train the Girls.

When a girl is 10 years old she should be given household duties to perform, according to her size and strength, for which a sum of money should be paid her weekly. She needs a little pocket money, and the knowledge how to spend it judiciously, which can so well be given by a mother to her little girl. She should be required to furnish a part of her wardrobe with this money. For instance, if she gets 10 cents a week she should purchase all her stockings or all her gloves, as her mother may decide; and doing this under the mother's supervision, she will soon learn to trade with judgment and economy. Of course, the mother will see to it that the sum is sufficient to do this, and yet leave a trifle for the child to spend as she pleases. This will supply a healthy stimulus; it will give her a proper ambition and pride in her labor and the ability to use money properly. As she grows older these household duties should be increased, with the proportionate increase of money paid for the performance of them. We know of a lady who divided the wages of a servant among her three daughters. There is a systematic arrangement of their labor, which is done with a thoroughness and alacrity rarely found, either with a hired girl or daughter who feels that she has to do it with nothing to encourage or stimulate her in the work.—*Home Companion.*

Toilet Uses of Water.

About cold water or not every lady must decide for herself. For young ladies the cold water is best, unless they are delicate, when it will give them red noses and hands from the reaction. One with red hands or red nose should not use cold water. Always in such a case use it as hot as can be borne, and lave nose and soak the hands five or six minutes, keeping the water hot all the while. Ladies should have a kettle of hot water for their toilet at all times—one of those pretty bronze kettles to boil over the gas or a lamp. For women who do not call themselves young, warm or hot water is indispensable to cleanse the skin, to stimulate it and keep off wrinkles. If they like they may dash tepid water over it after the hot bath, but then the warm, dry towel, always the warm towel, madame. Women wash their faces in such a hurry, with water and soap anyhow, and wipe on a damp, soiled towel, that roughens the skin. Only a beauty in her first prime can endure it, when one endures anything.

The Science of Cosmetics.

Cosmetics are as various as medicines, and one should know how to use them with precision. There are the cold creams, the pomades, the pastes, the cremes, the astringents, the alcoolats and the powders—all good in their place; but one wants to know what the place is. Oily, fat skins must have the astringents, the acids, the spirituous lotions; never the cold creams nor fatty matters like lanoline or wool fat, or the pomades and oily pastes.

Dry skins, on the contrary, find the pomades, the oils and creams essential, and the same preparation will never answer for both. If the lady wishes to take off the oily look she should wash her face with eau de cologne, sponging with a teaspoonful five or six times a day, brushing nose, brow and chin especially, where the oil glands are largest. Very likely it will after a time bring on une peau farineuse—what do you call it?—a mealy skin. Then she wants to wash it with benzoin water a few times to bind the surface, and only apply cologne when it is necessary. "Always, madame, wash the face with a sponge." says M. Felix, impressively. "It stretches and pulls the skin less than a cloth, and it wrinkles less. All these little things count in the suit against time."

The Wise Mother.

Your wise mother is not given to worrying over trifles, says *Harper's Bazar*. She does not expect perfection in a day. And she has put from her, as far as the east is from the west, the ghastly possibility of setting vanity up in the room of love. So she does not begin with exhaustive attention to the minutia of etiquette, knowing that way lies the danger of making her boys prigs and her girls self-conscious society misses before they are in their teens. She lays down as the laws of her household the broad principles of respect for olders, reverence for women, kindliness for all; and she permeates the home atmosphere with her finest conceptions of the deference and the sympathy due from soul to soul. Her children very early delight to place a chair for grandmother and to save father steps. They learn to be proud of that restraint, which enables them to keep self in the background, and to defer to brother and sister. It never enters their heads that servants are less worthy of respect than other people. They are unabashed in the presence of wealth and power as they are tender toward suffering and poverty. When she teaches them from time to time her code of manners—and she is careful to perfect it according to her best judgment—she teaches it for home use, and it becomes fixed by becoming natural.

About Women.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD has a scheme for a "Robert Elsmere" settlement for the promotion of religious life under the altered conditions which to many seem to be imposed upon it by the advance in knowledge during the present century."

MISS ABBIE M. WHITE, supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Providence, R. I., holds one of the highest positions in education occupied by any woman in New England, having about one hundred and fifty scholars under her charge.

MISS GRACE CHANNING, whose recent contributions to various magazines have made her name familiar to the reading public, is a daughter of Doctor Channing of Boston, and a granddaughter of William Ellery Channing.

THERE is a library for women in Turin. The rooms are beautifully furnished, and tables are covered with periodicals and newspapers from all quarters of the globe; while the shelves are filled with the best modern books.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT is one of the most enthusiastic patrons of the new refuge for discharged prisoners lately opened in New York.

MADAME KAMENSKY, wife of the Russian sculptor. Theodore Kamensky, manages successfully an orange plantation in Florida.

THE women of Queensland, Australia, are petitioning the colonial secretary for the appointment of police matrons.

THE Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N. Y., has more than 900 members.

PUNDITA RAMABAI has lately published a book in Marathi on her experience in the United States.

DOCTOR KATE BUSHNELL has been appointed an evangelist in the World's W. C. T. U.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

HOW IT COMPARES WITH PREVIOUS SESSIONS.

An Interesting Review of the Law-Makers' Labors—Volume of the Work—Bills that Have Received the Approval of Both Houses, Etc.

The working or business feature of the Congress just closed, says a Washington dispatch, may be studied with interest Three measures, any of which in intrinsic importance and popular interest would be sufficient for a national issue, stand forth pre-eminent among all others. First, the McKinley tariff bill, which became a law; second, the silver bill, on which, during the first session, a compromise was effected, based on a monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and which, in turn, was followed by a more radical measure that failed of passage; third, the Federal elections bill, which, after a protracted, bitter, and hotly fought and intensely exciting preliminary struggle, failed in the Senate to reach a decisive vote on its merits.

Even in its mortuary record the Congress was remarkable, the call of death having summoned no fewer than twelve of its Representatives and three of its Senators. The list contains the names of Senators Beck of Kentucky, Wilson of Maryland, and Hearst of California; and Representatives W. D. Kelley, Samuel J. Randall and Lewis F. Watson of Pennsylvania; S. S Cox, David Wilber and Newton J. Nutting of New York; Richard Townshend of Illinois, J. M. Burnes and James P. Walker of Missouri, James Laird of Nebraska, Edward J. Gay of Louisiana, and James Phelan of Tennessee.

The total appropriations for this Congress will probably reach $1,0 0,000,000.

During the Fiftieth Congress 1,611 bills were vetoed, and during the Fifty-first Congress fourteen.

In the Fifty-first Congress 14,033 bills were introduced in the House and 5,129 in the Senate. In the Fiftieth Congress 12,634 bills were introduced in the House and 4,000 in the Senate. In the Fifty-1rst Congress 297 joint resolutions, or twenty-eight more than the number introduced in the Fiftieth. were introduced in the House. In the Senate 169 joint resolutions, twenty-four more than in the Fiftieth, were introduced. The bills that became laws during the Congress just ended numbered 2,186. In the Fiftieth Congress 1,894 bills were enacted. The number of bills, etc., introduced in the Fifty-first Congress exceeded by 20 per cent. the number introduced in the Fiftieth.

Among the bills which have become laws are these:

The copyright bill, the private land-court bill, the Indian depredations claim bill, the timber and pre-emption law repeal bill, the customs administrative bill, a general land forfeiture bill, the bill to relieve the Supreme Court by the establishment of intermediate courts of appeal, the United States judicial salary bill, the World's Fair bill, the Wyoming and Idaho admission bills, the anti-lottery and anti-trust bills, the reapportionment bill, the immigration bill, the bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes and to pay the friendly Sioux $100,000, to reduce the fees of pension agents, to pay the French spoliation claims, the meat inspection bill, the postal subsidy bill, the bill to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink, the live cattle and hog inspection bill, the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, to permit sorghum sugar manufacturers to use alcohol without payment of tax, to limit to 60 per cent. of the rates charged private parties the rates the land-grant railroads shall charge for transportation of government troops and supplies, to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the Bay of New York, for the construction of a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas, for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands, to permit the export of fermented liquors to a foreign country without the payment of a tax, to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands and the receipts from certain land-grant railroads to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges, joint resolution congratulating Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government, bills to establish the Chickamauga military park, providing for town-site entries in Oklahoma, authorizing the use of the Louisville and Portland canal basin, to amend the interstate commerce act so as to give the commissioners fuller powers in respect to making inquiries, providing that applications to purchase forfeited railroad lands shall begin to run from the date of the restoration of the lands to settlement and sale, for a military post at San Diego, Cal., for an Alaskan census, to extend the time of payment for public lands in cases of failure of the crops, to issue 1,000 stands of arms to North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska, to set aside the big-tree tract in California as a public park, for the inspection of cattle steamers in order to secure more humane treatment of cattle, providing that the life-saving appliances act shall not apply to the lakes and bays of the United States, to enable the Postmaster General to expend $10,000 to test free-delivery system in small towns, to create the customs district of North and South Dakota and Puget Sound, and for the erection, repair, or enlargement of many public buildings heretofore noted.

Useful Knowledge.

A BIT of soda dropped in the cavity of an aching tooth will afford relief.

HANG a small bag of charcoal in the rain water barrel to purify the water.

CARPETS will look much brighter after sweeping if wiped off with a damp cloth.

SALT and vinegar brighten brasses as well as any more modern and expensive portions.

EGG shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half-filled with water will clean them quickly.

TO POLISH nickel-plated goods after becoming black and not worn, use rouge or whiting on a rag with a little oil.

WHERE a daily bath of water is not well borne or not obtainable, a good sharp rubbing with a dry towel is next best.

IF the gums, as frequently happens after illness, become very sore a gargle of myrrh in a little water is to be commended, and as this has a good, wholesome odor one need not mind using it.

MOTHS or any summer flying insects may be enticed to destruction by a bright tin-pan half filled with kerosene set in a dark corner of the room. Attracted by the bright pan, the moth will meet his death in the kerosene.

NO CHOICE IN ROUTES.

The Dilemma of a Drummer Quickly Solved for a Preacher.

A story is told around among the traveling men, which we do not remember of seeing in print. It was on a railroad train that the boys were talking over the subject of railroad consolidations, and pools. One tourist asserted positively that all railroads running east were consolidated, and whichever road one patronized, the money would find its way into the same pockets. That practically there was no competition, and it didn't make any difference what road a man took. A minister who had overheard the conversation thought it was a good time to get in a little work for his master, and he told the boys about the two roads that led to eternity, one the broad road that leads to death, and the thousands that go over that line. He spoke feelingly of the danger of taking passage on that great monopoly, and advised all to go by the opposition line that would land its passengers at the great union depot in the celestial kingdom, safe and sound. He spoke of the difference in the management of the two lines, how one, the one that terminated in hell, ran through a country blackened by broken vows, dissipation, crime, bleeding hearts and general desolation, while the one leading to heaven passed through green fields, beside still waters, over bridges of faith, through tunnels out of pure gold, arriving on schedule time in the suburbs of the beautiful city of our Lord, where angels instead of hackmen met the passengers, and conducted them to the reserved seats by the great white throne, where the angel band played and sung beautiful songs, and where you didn't have to go out between the acts to see a man, and where for all eternity it would be one continual picnic, with no bugs crawling up your trousers. And pointing his bony finger at a fat drummer for a Chicago grocery house, who was just getting his sample case ready to get off at the next station, he said, "Which route will you take, sinner?" The fat drummer got up in the aisle, buttoned up his reversible ulster, took a chew of tobacco, and looking into the eye of the traveling exhorter, he replied, "It wouldn't make a particle of difference which route I took. The cussed roads would consolidate before I got to the terminous," and he went out and jumped into a hack at the station, while the minister took a Bible out of the rack in the car and went to reading about good King Solomon and his wives, while he sighed at the wickedness of the Mormons in Utah.

Hard, Common Sense.

You hear and read a great deal about the tyranny of parents who refuse to sanction marriages, but that which is called tyranny is in many cases hard, honest common sense and good judgment, based on experience and observation.

No father, who has reared his girl at great care and expense, giving her the best education his means will afford, developing her into an attractive thing of beauty and culture, with chances for the highest happiness and good in life, wants her thrown away on some brainless, unprincipled fop, who hangs around saloons and smokes the vilest kind of cigars, or cigarettes, day or night, softening what little brains he originally possessed.

A girl who will go back on the wise, loving, disinterested counsels and advice of her parents and wrecks her bright prospects of life in a union with such a worthless scamp, who is principally attracted to her by the shekels of his prospective daddy-in-law, deserves to be miserable all her days and break her heart as she will, surely, by such a thoughtless, inconsiderate course of conduct, those of her loving, doting parents.

It is the natural duty of parents sternly to protect their unexperienced child against marriages with such adventurers, who have not enough mind and vim to earn a living for themselves alone, much less a wife and family, which are the inevitable outcome of marriages.

Look around you! See the social and personal wrecks of life caused by improper marriages.

They fill the world with misery and woe.

It is the loving, sensible, considerate girl who will, without question, take the advice of her older and experienced mother and father on so important a matter as marriage. It is safer, unhesitatingly, for her to take their advice, and she will yet live to thank them on her bended knees for their advice and action.

Girls, stand by your parents! Trust them and do just what they say!

Enjoying Her First Caramels.

A very countrified couple got on a north-bound train Friday and took a back seat. Obediah—she called him that—gave her—his best girl, as was learned from conversation—a box of caramels upon which he had squandered part of his pence wrestled from the earth by the perspiration of his brow.

"What be they, Obedi'?" she gushed.

He blushed to the roots of his flowing locks. "Carrymels," said he, smiling all over.

"What for, Obey?"

"Eat 'em," said Obediah.

One by one she gulped them down. "Where do carry mels grow, Obey?" inquired the rural maiden.

"Don't grow; bought 'em?" explained he.

They were all gone. Then Obediah gained courage enough to look the maid in the face.

"Where's the papers?" he asked.

"What papers, Obey?"

"The skins off the carrymels?" explained and questioned he.

"They wasn't none," said she with a smile.

"Yes, they wuz. Guess you et 'em," said Obediah, with a lurid grin.

But she only smiled and thought Obey was springing an original humorosity.—*Albany Argus.*

SHARPSON (reading flattering inscription on tombstone)—That sounds as if somebody were trying to give him taffy, Phlatz—Epitaphy, you mean.

FIT for a King—an apoplectic fit.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

ITEMS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

What Our Neighbors Are Doing—Matters of General and Local Interest—Marriages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Personal Pointers.

QUINCY was excited over the escape of the condemned murderer, Dan Porter, from the county jail. Porter was to have been hanged March 20 for the murder of E. D. Smith, but notwithstanding the fact that the death sentence had been pronounced the Sheriff had exercised no extra precautions for his safekeeping. Porter had by some means procured an impression of the locks of the jail doors, and with a knife, a broom handle, and the metal of a mouth harmonica made duplicate keys. About 1 o'clock at night he opened his cell door, passed into the corridor, opened that door, and then into the jailer's room. There he secured a couple of revolvers, and then he went into the bath-room. There he met the Sheriff, who was taking a bath, and drove him out at the point of the pistol. Porter then bent down three of the light bars guarding the outside window, crawled through, and made his escape. Posses scoured the country all around Quincy, and the house of almost every colored person in town was searched, but not the slightest clew to the fugitive was discovered. He is said to be a native of the Sandwich Islands. Gov. Fifer has offered a reward of $200 for his arrest.

THE Pullman Car Company has determined to have nothing more to do with the men who struck recently. They were informed that under no consideration would they be permitted to return and that their places would be filled at once. A committee of the strikers waited upon Manager Tourtelot and asked that any vacancies that remained might be filled by the old employes at the wages offered by the company. The committee was told that there were no vacancies, sufficient men having already been engaged to fill the shops. The strikers will leave their homes at once, their leases expiring on March 15.

WHEN Captain Ned Napier, of the tug Fashion, walked more than four miles on the ice between the cribs out in the lake, the other day, vesselmen said it was a feat unparalleled in the log of the lakes.

THE residence of ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, near Elkhart, burned. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $25,000. Mrs. Oglesby was slightly burned.

AT Chicago, Dora Goldman, 7 years old, was run over by a coal wagon and crushed to death.

CLAY HAYES, of Illiopolis, two years old and weighing only four pounds, died. He had not gained in weight from his birth.

GOV. FIFER pardoned Edward Walker who was sent to the Chester Penitentiary in 1883 from Madison County on a seventeen-year sentence for the murder of one Robinson at a dance.

HENRY TWEGGS was instantly killed at Springfield by the caving in of a sewer in which he was working.

THE internal revenue collections for the month of February for the Peoria district show a considerable falling off, amounting to only $1,573,847. There were 1,739,700 tax-paid gallons and 275 packages were shipped for export.

THE body of C. M. Croswell was found lying in his bed at the Richmond Hotel in Chicago. Little was known of him beyond that he was from Michigan. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and wore fairly good clothing. No poison was found to indicate that he committed suicide.

AN epidemic of erysipelas is prevailing in the neighborhood about two miles southeast of Auburn. Two deaths have already occurred, and a number of persons are afflicted. The last victim was B. R. Crumpler, cashier of the Divernon Bank.

W. E. WINFREY, editor and publisher of the *Enterprise* at Wickliffe, Ky., was arrested by Cairo officers, charged with obtaining $250 from the Alexander County National Bank on a note to which he had forged the names of J. H. Brown and W. R. Turk, two well-known citizens of Wickliffe; also J. McKay, of Arlington, Ky.

MRS. MATILDA DRAPER, an aged lady of Vandalia, slipped and fell upon the sidewalk, and sustained injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

AT Reed City, Tim Stevenson stabbed Simmon Early to death Infuriated miners assembled with the intention of lynching the murderer, when the Sheriff appeared with a posse and succeeded in taking him to jail at Peoria.

COLLINSVILLE and neighboring towns have for a long time been suffering under the depredations of a band of burglars. The City Marshal of Collinsville, with the aid of one of the "gang," arrested six burglars while they were in the act of robbing a store in that city. Three of those were the Redmond boys, who have heretofore borne an excellent reputation as honest, respectable young farmers. The other three are Aleck Leslie, John Walden, and Ed Nelson. The robber leader is said to be one William Kincaid, of Caseyville. An officer has been on his trail, but has not yet located his whereabouts. Two other citizens of Collinsville are being shadowed by detectives.

DR. E. P. MURDOCH, of Chicago, is alleged to have prescribed an overdose of laudanum for Robert Walker's baby, and it died. Mr. Walker sues for $5,000.

DAN PORTER, who was confined in the Quincy jail under sentence of death, for the murder of Edwin D. Smith, knocked the Sheriff down, took his arms, and escaped.

ISABELLA BRUNSON, an 8-year-old colored girl of Chicago, was fatally burned by a red-hot stove.

IN Chicago, while being examined for shooting at L. J. Otterburg, O. D. Emmons, a gambler, lost his temper in court. He was profusely profane and the Judge profusely liberal with fines, and the blackguard paid $55 in installments of $5 for contempt of court.

AN unknown man was killed in Chicago by a Northwestern train. He wore good clothes, and had over forty cigar stumps in his pocket.

JOHN CONE and Sam Dandy were killed by a boiler explosion at Cairo, and two others were fatally injured.

CHICAGO police caught "Billy" Hill, a one-legged burglar, in the act of breaking into a store.

JOHN OLSON, of Chicago, in celebrating the birth of his first-born, got drunk, abused his wife, and paid $100 fine. The Judge expressed his regret that he couldn't make the fine bigger.

ILLINOIS LAW-MAKERS.

INTENSE interest was manifested in the proceedings of the joint assembly on the 3d. Every Republican member of both houses was thought to be present and the Democrats were disconcerted, when 12 o'clock arrived, to discover that Representative Rowand, of Vermillion, was absent. The Republicans guyed the Democrats by shouting: "Call the roll; get a new clerk; let's have the absentee; Rowand will come on the next train," and other remarks. Just at this time, however, the Republicans suddenly discovered that one of their men, Moyers, of Franklin, was also absent, and the jeers abruptly ceased. The train supposed to bear Rowand finally arrived at 12:15, but the Vermillion County man was not aboard. In the meantime a message had been received from Rowand stating that he had missed the train at Decatur, but would arrive at Springfield at 12:40. Pending the transmission of this message, however, the train lost an hour, and another message came saying the freight train would not be in until 1:40. Moyers had telegraphed that his train had met with an accident and he would be late. At 12:35 the clerk finally finished the roll-call and 202 members were announced present, Moyers and Rowand being the absentees. This made one absentee from each side. On the 134th ballot the result was: Palmer 100, Streeter 86, Oglesby 16, Wolff 2, Lindley 2. Gresham 2, H. Talge, author of the Chicago Lutheran societies, and Ziegler changed from Oglesby to Streeter. The 135th ballot gave no important change, and in the absence of Representative Moyers the F. M. B. A. members consented to an adjournment.

IN the House, on the 4th, bills were introduced as follows: Exempting pharmacists from jury duty; to prevent the manufacturing and sale of adulterated vinegar; to require railroad companies to stop at least one passenger train daily each way at all stations of over 700 population; to require milk dealers to give bonds and make reports of business; making a deficiency appropriation of $400 for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction; to regulate the sale of railroad tickets and protect purchasers. It is intended to suppress ticket brokers and scalpers. In the Senate, bills were introduced as follows: Making an appropriation for a live-stock exhibition at the World's Fair; amending the present law in relation to recovery for sheep killed by dogs, by allowing the owner of sheep, killed or injured, to go direct to the County Treasurer and file his affidavit, the Treasurer to enter judgment for the sheep killed at three times their assessed value; providing for the erection of additional buildings at Normal to be used for a training and practice school, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose; Sheridan's amendment to the game law to extend the time of shooting of quail from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15 was adopted. In joint session several ballots for Senator were taken, but without result.

THE joint session, on the 5th, was intensely exciting. On the 141st ballot the vote for Senator stood: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 98; Oglesby, 5. For three successive ballots the result was unchanged, and adjournment was had after the 144th. In the Senate, Senator Bogardus introduced a bill which provides for a State food inspector, whose duty will be to look after venders of impure milk and grocers who sell sugar mixed with marble dust, bad butter and meal. An appropriation bill for the State Penitentiary at Joliet was introduced by Senator Arnold. The amount called for is $37,000. Two years ago a committee, composed of Messrs. Cochrane, Merritt, McDonald and Sheets, was appointed to investigate the charitable institutions of other States. Senator Secrest introduced a bill appropriating for their expenses on this trip $20 each to W. G. Cochrane, Tom Merritt and Ed McDonald, $233 to B. F. Sheets, and the same amount to the estate of J. H. Miller. The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided that Justices may be appointed for towns of Lake, Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson and a part of Calumet. Senator Humphrey's bill to this effect was recommended for passage.

ON the 6th, the 150th ballot for Senator was reached with no material change. In the Senate Senator O'Connor's bill to compel the payment of all wages in money at least once a week was taken up as a special order. It was amended so that it shall not apply to railroad corporations, and was then ordered to a third reading. Bills were introduced as follows: Providing for county uniformity in school text books; grading the salaries of county clerks, sheriffs and treasurers, and circuit clerks (outside of Cook County), according to the population of the counties; allowing auctioneers of administrators' sales 1½ per cent. of the proceeds of such sales as their compensation; reducing the salaries of Circuit Judges outside of Cook County from $5,500 to $3,500 per annum; restricting the power of non-resident aliens in requiring and holding real and personal property in this State. In the House Mr. Caldwell's interest bill came up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Springer that it be ordered to second reading, Mr. Eddy objected and thought it should be referred to a committee. He characterized it as complex in its character. It was probable that in its present shape it would not give the relief desired by the people. He objected to the hasty advancement of the bill without due consideration, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Revenue. Pending discussion on the bill, the hour of the joint assembly arrived.

Brave Woman.

The time has come when the thoughtful man is constrained to worship those women who, with unflinching courage in the face of mob insult and bigoted opposition, strive with voice or pen to ameliorate the conditions of life. The thoughtless of this generation may cast mud at them, its select society may close its doors, but the next age will call them by the name of prophetess. It is to cultured women that men are now turning for helpmates and companions, while the intellectual cowards lie hopeless, calling upon their false god Propriety to save them. Dora Copperfields have had their day. Women incompetent in all else save looking soft and pretty must inevitably give place to the modern Agrippina. Breadth and boldness in handling moral and social affairs characterize the man of to-day, and woman is following slowly in his wake. She has already invaded man's territory, or rather that which has hitherto been considered his; she bears honors from the university; she writes novels and brilliant essays, but without the paramount principle of breadth her success is incomplete. She must reject what is womanish, not for that which is mannish, or the exchange will be a questionable one, but for all that which is pure, "womanly," true, and brave.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

It ain't much truble tew bear the pain ov sum boddy else's lame back, but tew hav the lame back oneself ain't so stylish.

Pride iz az universal az hair on the hed. Sum are proud ov their virtews, sum ov their vices, and sum, having neither themselves, brag on other people's.

When a man hain't got enny thing tew say, then iz a good time tew keep still. There iz but few people who hav missed a good opportunity tew ventilate their opinyuns.