

REALM OF THE NURSERY.

Advice to Mothers on the Care of Infants—The Healthy Child.

It is claimed by medical men generally that the average child is born healthy, and the mother who aims to provide over a well regulated nursery will put forth every effort to keep her child in its normal condition, says the New York Tribune.

There are training schools for nurses and for cooks, but for a young woman to be trained to proper motherhood is something yet to be accomplished in the new century.

The careful mother begins by being systematic and punctual in all that is done for the baby. She has a time for everything, and sees that everything is done at the proper time. She has learned that the important things necessary for the healthful development of any child are exercise, air, cleanliness, correct food and sleep.

The most beneficial exercise for a baby to indulge in is a good, healthy cry. The mere fact that an infant breathes is not enough; the lungs must be expanded, and this healthy cry is the thing intended to do it, but a whining, fretful cry is not a healthy one.

It is claimed that a baby cannot have too much oxygen, and while a very young infant ought not to be taken out in the open air, yet the air in the nursery can be changed frequently, at least twice every day, when the child can be taken from the room while the bad air is "blown out" through open windows. If the temperature of the room is lowered too much, wrap the child up in a blanket when returned, until the right degree is reached.

A most important item in the baby's training is the bath, which means more than a little sponging-off once a day. The child should be allowed to splash in a tub of water each morning about an hour after feeding. Fancy soaps should be avoided, a pure Castile or white soap being the best, and the massage of the muscles and rubbing of the skin which a bath makes necessary bear a large share toward making the healthy child.

A baby whose food is received with absolute regularity seldom suffers from indigestion, if the nature of the food is carefully looked after. The feeding hours should be so arranged that the evening meal will come at seven o'clock. Before feeding, baby should be made ready for the night, with no wrinkles in the clothing or safety pins to irritate the tender flesh, and with both hands and feet made warm. A young infant generally requires feeding twice during the night.

Milk that is to be used for food for infants should never be put in an open vessel in the refrigerator where meat and vegetables or various other things are kept, for nothing will absorb odors more quickly than milk. Neither should it be kept in tin, but in covered glass bottles or jars. The simplest way to preserve milk for infants is by pasteurization. This is done by submitting the milk to a temperature of about 155 degrees for 15 minutes, and then allowing it to cool rapidly. The bottle of milk may be placed in a vessel of boiling water at the right temperature to pasteurize it, thus destroying ordinary germs without giving the milk a boiled taste. It is best to prepare the food for an infant in sufficient quantity each morning to last through the day.

When the baby is old enough to be taken out for an airing, the wrappings must be carefully considered. It is found that the majority of infants in their baby carriages on the streets in winter are too warmly wrapped up. The child that is so incased in fur that it perspires from every pore is in fair condition for an attack of pneumonia or any one of the throat troubles which attack infancy. It is of vital importance, however, that the feet and hands should be kept warm, in which case the child is not likely to suffer from cold. Better than a fur rug under the child is a hot water bottle, not laid close up against the feet, but far enough off to let the heat radiate from the bottle. The small hands, incased in woolen, can be tucked under the carriage blanket in extra cold weather.

When the baby is taking an airing, the strong wind should be avoided—that is, facing it. The sun or strong light should never be allowed to shine upon the baby's eyes when asleep in the carriage, as much harm results from this, often seriously if not permanently injuring the sight. This is an unfortunate mistake which is constantly being made by ignorant mothers among the poor.

Don't Be Sparing of Your Love.

The power to love is one of the greatest gifts to humanity. It generates the sunshine of the moral universe, without which life would be a desert waste. Use this divine power without stint. Be prodigal of your love. Let it radiate freely. It will brighten the dark places. It will gladden the sorrowing. It will lift you above petty, grinding cares that so soon corrode the mind and sap the energies. It is the golden key that will admit you to the palace of the true life.—Success.

A Tactical Milliner.

"I wish to see a bonnet," said Miss Parson, aged 40. "For yourself, miss?" inquired the French milliner. "Yes." "Marie, run downstairs and get me hats for ladies between 18 and 25." Bonnet sold.—London Tit-Bits.

COMPELLED BY CONSCIENCE.

Employee of the Chicago Post Office Confesses to Having Been Guilty of Untruth.

"Only God and myself know it, and it has been preying on my mind and I feel that I should resign."

A letter to the postmaster general, in Washington from an employe in the Chicago post office brought both a resignation and a confession. The man's name is withheld, but the story is that recently he obtained a place under Postmaster Gordon. He passed the examination and obtained a high marking.

Among the questions he answered was one relating to previous service in the government. He said he had never been employed by the government before. Now he writes that this was an untruth and that he is conscience-stricken. Though, as he writes, only Providence and himself know of the untruth, he could not obtain his place under false pretences. So he decided to resign.

It appears that this man was once in the revenue cutter service, but left his ship at Portland, Me., and did not return. Naturally he would keep the story of this desertion a secret, and when the question faced him in the recent postal examination he wrote down a false answer.

The entire incident is one of the most peculiar that has come under the attention of the postmaster general since he has been in office. The offense in itself is trivial, but inasmuch as the writer of the note appeared to be penitent and wished to confess, nothing remains to be done but to accept his resignation.

ONE CENT POSTAGE.

Postmaster Merritt at Washington Thinks Reduction of Letter Postage Still Remote.

"One-cent letter postage will come, but not for a few years," said Postmaster Merritt, of Washington. "For the last few years," he added, "the deficiency in postal receipts has gradually been growing less until the fiscal year just closed, when the deficiency was a little over \$5,000,000. The year before the deficiency was something over \$7,000,000. At this ratio of decrease the postal service ought to be self-sustaining in about three years, and when it becomes self-sustaining then, in my opinion, congress will give the people the one-cent letter postage."

"The postal service was self-sustaining when the reduction from three to two cents was made in letter postage. I look for a reduction in foreign postage from five cents to two cents before domestic postage is reduced to one cent. While I was third assistant postmaster general, I recommended to the postmaster general that this reduction be made.

"A reduction in the foreign postage instead of impairing the revenues would, I believe, act as a stimulus, and the result would be an immense increase in our foreign mail. The cheaper postage would be taken advantage of by our business men, who would at once start in to build up a foreign mail order business. The reduction in the foreign postage rate, I think, will be a reality within the next year or two."

PUTS BLAME ON MOSQUITOES.

The United States Government Says They Transmit Yellow Fever.

The United States government has formally recognized the responsibility of the mosquito for the transmission of yellow fever and malarial diseases. This fact is indicated by the issuance of a general order by Maj. Gen. Wood at Havana, directed to his post commanders, reciting that the chief surgeon of the department of Cuba has reported that it is now well established that malaria, yellow fever and filarial infection are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes. Therefore the troops are enjoined to observe carefully two precautions. First, they are to use mosquito bars in all barracks, hospitals and field service whenever practicable. Second, they are to destroy the "wrigglers" or young mosquitoes by the use of petroleum on the waters where they breed. Permanent pools or puddles are to be filled up. To the others are to be applied one ounce of kerosene each 15 square feet of water twice a month, which will destroy not only the young but the old mosquitoes.

PAYS OLD DEBTS.

Former New Yorker Rebuilds His Fortune in South America and Then Settles Up Old Scores.

Ex-Congressman David R. Paige, who has been in exile in South America for nearly ten years, recently returned to New York and wiped out a debt of \$720,000 which had kept him out of the country since 1890.

Paige was a member of the contracting firm of Paige, Carey & Co., which built several sections of the new Croton aqueduct. He left because of charges that the firm had put out notes for immense sums bearing the forged indorsement of John Huntington, a millionaire of Cleveland, O., and Paige's brother-in-law.

Paige went to South America and made winning ventures in Brazil, Uruguay and other countries. Three years ago Paige wrote home that he was building up a new fortune and that when he got enough he would wipe out all of his old debts and return to New York.

Abundant Apple Crop.

The apple crop in Baden, Germany, was so abundant that the assistance of soldiers had to be asked for its harvesting.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Mexican newspaper declares that when Mexicans visit the United States in winter they suffer more from the overheated houses than from the cold outside.

Last year it cost three-tenths of one per cent. to collect the revenues of this government from customs, which includes the losses as well as the salaries and other expenses.

From among 800 fragments of writings discovered in the ruins of Nippur, Prof. Hilprecht has obtained knowledge of the first king known to man—En-shag-shur-ana, lord of the Kengi, now known as Babylon, who reigned about 6,500 B. C.

America's share in the imports of wood into Germany is lamentably small, compared with that of other countries. While in 1898 Austria-Hungary furnished 43 per cent., Russia 36 per cent., Sweden 11 per cent., the United States had only 7 per cent.

While New York state is first in point of population, it is seventh in miles of railroad, according to one authority. Illinois, the third in population, is the greatest railroad state, with nearly 11,600 miles of track. Pennsylvania is second, both in population and railroad tracks.

Chickens are never in their prime, says a veteran market man, until after cold weather sets in, for they run about too much in the warm days to get fat. When the brisker autumn weather comes they sit more and gain avoidpoups. The same is true of turkeys and all domestic fowls.

Kaffra, in the southern part of Abyssinia, is given as the native home of coffee. It was not until it had been in use for centuries by the Arabians that a plant was carried to Java. In 1706 a tree from Java was sent to Amsterdam, and when it flowered and ripened seeds a young seedling was presented to Louis XIV.

HIS COURTSHIP WAS BRIEF.

Real Estate Man Tried Straight Business Methods and Met with a Rebuff.

One day lately a little South side widow called upon a real estate man who has charge of some of her property. They engaged in some earnest conversation relating to business matters. The widow's telephone rang the next morning, and the real estate man said that another call at his office would be necessary. In the course of the second visit a jest or two interrupted the talk on rentals and taxes. The widow has a gay little laugh, and it sounded like music to the weary ears of the man. He asked if he might not bring certain facts which he would glean during the next 24 hours to her personally. In other words, he wanted to call, and, being a good-natured body, the widow said he might, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"And this is how he did it," the widow explained afterward. "I certainly am in love with you," he said. "When you came into the office I said to myself: 'My, but she's a fine piece of furniture. She would be an ornament to my house.' Now I am going to go at this matter right, and what I've got to say I'll say quick. You suit me. Your clubs and societies make good, for I must be all I want to marry you to-morrow. Any time after ten a. m. will suit me. What do you say? Here's my hand. Is it a go?"

The astonished woman replied: "What I don't know you." "Oh, that's all right; don't let a little thing like that stand in the way," the man went on. "You just come down to my office to-morrow morning. I'll take you over to some of my friends. That's no trouble. Will you be there?" "Why, the very idea!" said she. "No." "Then he was very indignant and felt he wasn't appreciated.

SHE WAS BLAMELESS.

But Circumstantial Evidence Was Too Strongly Against Her to Escape Condemnation.

"My whole heart goes out to anybody who is convicted on circumstantial evidence," said the lawyer's wife, relates the Washington Post. "I know how it is myself, and in my case I can't even hope for a new trial. A fortnight ago I dined out, and I happened to sit beside the guest of the evening, who is a famous author rather newly come to town. I suppose I have read every line he has ever published, and I am one of his most ardent admirers. I ventured to let him see this, and we had a most delightful talk about his newest book. I read it at the seashore this summer, and the copy I read belonged to my cousin. I told the man how much I had enjoyed it, how many times I had read and reread it, and how I felt that no book in my library was more true and valuable to me than it. I didn't lay all this on with a trowel, of course, and I meant it—every word of it. The author suggested that he'd like to write something in the book for me, and asked if he—no, come to think of it, I asked him to call, and he seemed pleased with the idea, as if I, and not he, had been the famous one. Well, I bought a copy of the book and laid it on the library table all ready for him. I was dressing one day when his card came up. I hurried down as fast as I could. Monsieur wasn't a bit as he had been at the dinner. He was cool as a November twilight, and stayed not a minute longer than civility demanded. I didn't dare suggest an autograph in the book. He didn't mention it. When he went away I picked the book up. His card was in it, and he had, with meaning, laid the card between two folds of uncut leaves. I'd forgotten to cut a leaf in the book, and never, never shall I be able to explain matters."

GROWTH OF EXTRADITION.

Facilities for Apprehending Malefactors Have Been Increased by International Treaties.

Extradition, properly speaking, as it is understood to-day may be said to be of modern origin. Centuries ago, however, there were many instances in which fugitives from justice were surrendered by one country to another. In the ancient times there were places invested with a religious character and which were therefore sacred from invasion and in these places fugitives were safe from pursuit and the criminal could rest there in security. In time the sacred character of these localities passed away, but the privilege of asylum has been so thoroughly established that all countries came to look on protection as the right of the fugitive. Thus the religious asylum was succeeded by the territorial and the criminal found safety under the wings of national sovereignty. This right of asylum was rigidly maintained for years and fugitives were given up only in the presence of superior strength, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The evil and disorder resulting from this right of asylum were recognized by the Romans, and arrangements were made and laws passed providing for the delivery of accused individuals by one country to another among the nations allied with Rome. There were ancient extradition treaties, but they applied mostly to political offenders and completely overlooked the ordinary criminal as a rule, evidently being enacted more for the protection of the state than of society. It is said that the first English treaty in which there was provision made for the surrender of ordinary criminals was the one made between King William, the lion of Scotland, and Henry II. of England in 1174. This treaty prescribed that English felons fleeing to Scotland should be tried in Scotland or sent back to England and that Scottish criminals fleeing to England should be tried there or be sent back to Scotland.

In the actual modern treaty of extradition, however, France led the way for the world. In 1759 an extradition treaty was ratified between France and Wurtemberg, providing for the arrest and delivery by one country to the other of all brigands, malefactors, robbers, incendiaries, murderers, assassins, vagabonds and all deserters from the armies. This treaty was limited to a life of five years, but immediately upon its expiration it was renewed. A few years later France and Switzerland concluded a treaty which provided for the delivery of criminals and offenders generally. During the century now drawing to a close the increase of the practice of extradition has steadily grown, with perhaps now and then an occasional setback. But the custom has widened and extended and it is but a question of time when extradition between all countries will approach a state of perfection.

One of the best extradition treaties in existence is that between the United States and England. This treaty is decidedly the best one to which the United States is a party, although there are a number of excellent treaties between our country and other nations. Although the subject seems to have been discussed on a number of occasions between the United States and Great Britain no provision was made for the extradition of criminals until the passage of the treaty of 1842. The tenth article of this treaty arranged for the surrender of fugitive criminals charged with murder, attempted murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and the utterance of forged documents. Many difficulties were found in enforcing this extradition article of the treaty, and the operations were by no means entirely satisfactory.

Ten years later negotiations were again opened with England for the improvement of the extradition provisions. Nothing very formal was done until 1856, when representatives of the two countries arranged and signed a convention supplementing the extradition laws. The senate, however, refused to ratify the treaty and nothing was finally accomplished until three years later, when the whole matter was at last comprehensively settled by a convention in Washington. To the provisions of the 1842 treaty was added a long list of extraditable offenses which placed extradition between the United States and Great Britain in a most satisfactory condition.

The Explorer of Mountains.

One of the best mountain climbers in the world is over 60 years of age. His name is Mr. Edward Whymper, and he lately sailed for London on the Lucania, after spending several months in exploring the Rocky mountains. He intends to return in the spring and head a party of American scientific men, who wish to explore the Canadian Rockies. "It is a region utterly unknown to man," he says. "There are miles and miles of mountains where not even an Indian has made his way. My plan is to cover about 500 miles of territory, starting at Calgary. We shall be obliged to travel very slowly, as it is almost impossible to use animals through that country. Great forest and fallen trees have combined to keep the tourist out, but we expect to conquer them and find out many important facts—possibly some startling ones—about the northwest."—Little Chronicle.

In No Danger.

"It would be better if you'd hold still, sir," suggested the barber. "Ain't you afraid of me cutting your throat?"

"No," answered the victim, with another lurch, "not as long as you use that razor."—Philadelphia Record.

The Way Out of Debt.

The best way to get out of debt is to pay out.—Chicago Daily News.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is estimated by Grove that the idea of the pipe organ was borrowed from the human chest, mouth and larynx.

Fifty years ago bees containing 10-12 per cent. of sugar were considered good; to-day an average of 14-16 per cent. is not uncommon.

A small, stingless bee is found in some parts of Mexico. Their honey is slightly tart, and is more esteemed than the sweet honey of other bees.

Buffalo points with pride to its cancer laboratory as the first of its kind in the world. It was established and thoroughly equipped two years ago.

Max Muller taught the imitative theory of language, that all language is an imitation of natural sounds, a theory which in derision has sometimes been called the "bow-wow theory."

A Cleveland inventor has been granted a patent for a novel hill-climbing device for automobiles, which automatically lowers the gear of the vehicle according to the steepness of the incline to be surmounted.

Finland produces nearly 40,000,000 bushels of cereals every year and exports oats to other countries. By the last census there were 300,650 horses, 2,398,183 cattle, 1,067,384 sheep and 197,356 hogs in Finland, and the people produce a surplus of 22,750,000 pounds of butter and 400,000 pounds of cheese annually. The exports of dairy products from Finland amount to nearly \$7,000,000 annually.

Handwriting is really a physical characteristic of the human body which is innately peculiar to its owner. You may, indeed, alter its general form, like the man who writes anonymous notes, or cover it with make-up, like the man who forges a signature—the actor does both to his voice and face on the stage—but this, after all, is the most you can do. You cannot destroy or even temporarily get rid of the characteristics of your writing itself.

ROMANCE OF A GOLD MINE.

Stormy Scenes That Were Long Ago Enacted Around a Rich California Property.

Recent dispatches announce that a new and rich strike has been made at the Bunker Hill mine, near Redding, Cal. Romantic and stirring events have been connected with this property since it was first worked, just 40 years ago. From the beginning it was claimed by two parties of men. One was headed by James Loag, an early settler of Shasta and a wealthy and prominent man, and the other by Terry Brennan and his brothers. One morning Sam Gaston, representing the Loag interests, was at work on the claim, when he was startled by the report of a rifle and a bullet sped close by his head. Then came a rain of rifle balls, and Gaston was glad to run for his life. The Brennan party, who were attacking, seized the hill, erected a barricade and established a fortress, says a California paper.

James Loag went to Sheriff John Follansbee, who organized a posse and marched to retake the mine. The sheriff in loud tones demanded a surrender. Not a word came in answer, but from every loophole of the rude fortress the attacking party could see a gleaming rifle barrel pointed. The redoubt seemed absolutely impregnable. For weeks the Brennan party held the place, but finally their vigilance relaxed and Loag again secured possession by a strategic move. He then stocked an arsenal on the summit with Winchester and six-shooters and placed a guard in charge. But the Brennans were on the alert and one day when the guard stepped away from his gun for a moment they rushed in and carried off all the weapons.

The leaders of the party that stole the arms were arrested and taken before Judge C. C. Bush, now of the Bank of Shasta County, for examination on a Sunday. The old courthouse was crowded by representatives of both sides. Bob Havrilla, a stalwart Kentuckian, struck a man with his cane. Revolvers were drawn and a dozen men were in peril of being killed. Judge Bush quelled the disturbance and he was elected county judge for his heroism.

The title to the Bunker Hill mine, from which barrow loads of gold were once wheeled in one day, was in court for many years. James Loag died and his widow was finally given possession. Many of the rich claimants were impoverished by the litigation.

Enjoy Their Cigars.

When the senate settles down to a good long executive session and everybody is driven out of the galleries, cigars are generally produced by the smokers and it is not long before the air is thick with smoke. Most of the senators smoke good cigars and plenty of them. After a session when the doors are opened there is generally a smoky atmosphere and once in a while a senator forgets to throw his cigar away. There have been times, too, when a thirsty senator has had a little refreshment brought up, but this does not occur often.—Washington Post.

Scientists in the South Sea.

Interesting geological features of our new South sea island possessions are to be made the subject of careful and scientific investigation, if reports from Washington are to be believed, and it is understood that the inquiry will embrace ethnological and geographical as well as geological subjects. Geologically the Samoan islands are of much interest, and the investigations of Prof. Dana many years ago are about the only scientific work which has been done there with modern methods.—Scientific American.

MADE FAMOUS BY A BULL.

Personality of a Montana Man Who Got into the British House of Commons.

Mike Flavin many years ago was one of the characters of Butte, Mont. Now he is a member of the British house of commons and has achieved considerable distinction in that body. While living in Butte Mike's personality led many of his friends to bespeak for him wider successes when he went away. In this they were not disappointed, for he has intruded upon the stage of fame no small distance during his career as a statesman, says a western exchange.

Mike is a robust sort of a person. He weighs 210 pounds and it takes six feet and three inches of string to reach from his massive head to his ample feet. Such pastimes as juggling a 150-pound dumb-bell come easy to his powerful muscles, and he has resounded in Butte as a boxer that will last for years to come. Ike Hayes, the local colored prize fighter, took a brief nap one night after colliding with a swift punch sent out by Flavin, and he has polished off several others of the hot sports of the west in the squared circle in his time.

About six years ago Mike departed from Butte and by easy stages traveled to Ireland. He got married and settled down in the Emerald isle and was elected from North Kerry to the house of commons. Soon after his election he gained considerable notoriety on the floor, and lately he has earned additional fame by being the author of an Irish bull that has gone the rounds of the press. He was interested in some measure that had been delayed and one day served notice upon the house that he desired to have the matter called up for debate. The speaker of the house addressed Mr. Flavin as follows:

"The gentleman from North Kerry will remember that I addressed a letter to him a few days ago stating the reasons why this bill should not be brought up at this time and requesting him to postpone his action in the matter for a time. Has the member forgotten the contents of the letter?"

It was then that the boy from Butte opened his mouth and put his foot in it, with such exquisite effect that his verbal creation has become famous. "I remember the contents of your communication perfectly," said the big man who had slapped Ike Hayes to sleep. "I regret that I have been the cause of any inconvenience to the speaker. My only excuse for my oversight at this time is that I have not opened his letter yet, owing to the pressure of other business."

The Saturday Evening Post gave space to this ludicrous tangle of words in a recent issue and announced that Flavin had carried off the honors for bulls as far as the record of the house of commons could show.

SUPERSTITION AMONG WOMEN.

A Majority of the Members of the Sex Have a Strong Vein of Credulity.

In all ages women have been superstitious to a degree and in these days of enlightenment they are distinguished as far more credulous in everything pertaining to the supernatural than the members of the opposite sex. One would be surprised to learn the number of fair ones who make a practice of consulting the dream book. With a credulity worthy a dark mammy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visions, they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly opened and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by the seer after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"I don't care," she says to herself by way of bolstering up her courage. "I'm not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous, just the same for a couple of days, until other troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after, in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dream book on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck become connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she's had a visitant of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She's an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream.

She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course, no woman does, not even the one who won't walk under a ladder—but her friends do not make a delight of her until she exposes some fetch of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.

Struggle of the Cities.

The census of 1900 shows that only two classes of American cities have made especial progress—those on the inland lakes and those possessing great and diversified manufacturing enterprises. The river cities are growing more slowly; the coast cities south of Norfolk are making little progress; but between that point and Portland, Me., they are scattering large populations. The railroad cities, especially those of comparatively high altitudes, are also making considerable progress. The United States has more cities of 1,000,000 population and upward than any other nation in the world. It has three cities of over 1,000,000: New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Our growth in wealth is equally rapid.—Success.