

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Valuable Equipment for a Man Starting in Any Business.

Successful Examples of Men Among Successful Americans—Money Getting Not the Noblest Aim of Manhood.

The complaint so often brought against college education, that it handicaps a young man for a business career by consuming four years which otherwise could be devoted to getting a practical start in commercial life, is based on the text for some suggestive observations by Mr. Whitlaw Reid, in an address delivered not long ago at the Leland Stanford university, says the Boston Transcript. The opinion that the boy who skips the college course and starts in life at the age of 20 has a better chance of success than the college graduate has frequently been expressed by men conspicuous in the commercial world. The president of the steel trust has very recently declared that the boy who goes directly from the lower schools into business will leave the boy who goes to college far behind that the latter will never be able to catch up. Andrew Carnegie also regards a college training as a disadvantage for business. "The graduate," he says, "has not the slightest chance of success as against the boy who skips the college."

This disparaging view of the college is admitted by Mr. Reid to be perfectly correct for one who judges the worth of education exclusively from the commercial point of view. If the end of educating a man is only to get him ready to keep a shop, or run a factory, or an iron mill, or to go to Wall street, or in some way merely to make money, then it is a waste of time to spend four years upon a course of study which can have no immediate practical value. He acknowledges that it is difficult to match from among college or university graduates, such an array of non-collegiate names, representing the greatest business success as will readily occur to anyone.

The men who consolidated the Astor fortune came, it is true from Heidelberg, but the man who founded it did not. The founders of the Vanderbilt, the Morgan, the Moses Taylor, the DuSoleil, the Mackey, the Gould or the Cooper fortunes came from no college at home or abroad. Take the most conspicuous business successes confessedly won and maintained by high ability, now or recently at the front in New York. C. P. Huntington, for example, was emancipated from schools at any time long before he was 18. So were John and William Rockefeller, and so, not to weary you with more enumerations—so was Andrew Carnegie.

But those examples of successful self-made men do not, in Mr. Reid's opinion, furnish any argument against the desirability of a college training for the young men who look forward to business as a career. He rightly holds that money-making is not the chief end of existence, and that the education of American youth should not be planned with a view to getting them to work at the earliest possible age. "There is no reason," declares Mr. Reid, "why the institution of higher learning should not develop along the best lines for the sake of the steadily increasing number in this prosperous land who take time for the best things. This is no longer a young, poor people on a wild, unexplored continent, struggling desperately with hard circumstances to make a beginning. It is a great nation, rich with the unprecedented progress and accumulated prosperity of a hundred years. The average man no longer needs, like the sons of the pioneers, to sacrifice the highest things of getting into the shop early, as he is not to be outstripped in the mere race for a living. Success in American life hereafter will be measured with more characters than merely the dollar mark; and the American education must be shaped in the future to fit the man, rather than merely his business."

She Rented Rooms to Duellists. For some months a woman in Vienna has been making a living in a singular manner. Having leased a house in a secluded quarter of the city, she furnished the rooms comfortably, and then announced through confidential agents that any persons who desired to fight duels could do so at their ease in her rooms. Of course she charged for this accommodation, but the amount was not large, and consequently not many days were passed before a fierce combat took place between two students in her most comfortable apartment. During the following week three more duels were fought in her house, and the place became ever so popular, until a few days ago, when the police burst in just as two young men were preparing to fight with umbrellas. They arrested the woman, who is the wife of a subordinate government official, and a few days later she was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. She admitted at her trial that more than 300 duels had been fought in her house, and that she had earned a large sum of money in this way. Witnesses also testified that she had been present during all of the duels and had given much assistance to the surgeons in caring for the wounded.—N. Y. Herald.

Marrying Up Her Answer. "Ethel," he whispered, "will you marry me?" "I don't know, Charley," she replied, coyly. "Well, when you find out," he said, smiling, "read me your will, will you? I shall be at Mabel Hicks' until ten o'clock. If I don't hear from you by ten I am going to ask her."—Stray Stories.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

The Latest in Gowns, Skirts and Fancy Waists for Followers of the Fashions.

Plaited skirts are everywhere in evidence, and many of the satin, tafeta and peau de sole boleros are plaited to correspond, the stitching added, giving them the effect of fine cords. The sweeping, clinging gowns of soft delicate creped satin and crepe de Chine in cream-color chartrouse green, Persian mauve citron and ciel blue are greatly enhanced by their trimmings of costly netted fringes, which finish the edges of the long overdresses and Marie Antoinette fichus, shaped with scarf ends of extra length which add not a little to the artistic grace of the entire gown, says the New York Post.

One of the pretty modes of making a plaited skirt is to attach down the plaits at the top in the shape of a pointed yoke, the stitching reaching its greatest lengths on the front and below the hips. The hem of the skirt is finished either with lines of horizontal tucking, or with rows of velvet or satin ribbon laid on flat, and about half an inch apart. In the bewildering exhibit of fancy waists for the summer are those of all-over silk net or embroidery, through the meshes or open designs of which are run satin or velvet ribbons. These are put in to form many different effects, one of the most intricate being the deep corset-let made by starting the ribbons at the side seams and carrying them to the center of the front, where they meet and form rosettes with many ends. Sleeves, boleros, guimpeas, vest-fronts and revers are likewise made of these expensive all-overs threaded with ribbon of various widths and colors.

The beautiful gray gowns always favored by French women are greatly in evidence among summer costumes and toilets, many wholly gray, but formed of two materials like crepe de Chine and creped satin auker or repped silk and Henrietta cloth. More youthful creations from various French ateliers combine soft opal gray with a brilliant shade of coquettish red or old rose with cut steel and opal bead trimmings, or more elaborate designs of gray silk applique with medallion centers of white lace or of colored silk embroideries in delicate Persian effects.

A very pretty gown of corn-colored barege is made with a tucked skirt trimmed with a graduated sounce edged with narrow black velvet ribbon and above it two bands of broad lace insertion. The bodice is tucked, and decorated with bands of the insertion going round the figure, and joined under bands of velvet ribbon whose ends in front cross over a lace buckle, and are caught by tiny gold buckles. The wired collar is of transparent lace, and narrow black velvet ribbon is strapped about it, fastening with little gold clasps. The sleeves are made of the insertion put together with velvet ribbon, and end at the elbow, in a frill of the velvet-edged barege with an inside frill of lace. A three-inch ribbon of black velvet is carried round the waist and drawn through a round gold buckle, the long ends falling to the hem of the skirt.

Summer Squash. Summer squashes, if very young, may be boiled whole; if not, they should be pared, quartered and the seeds taken out. When boiled very tender take them up, put them in a strong cloth and press out all the water, mash them, salt and butter them to your taste. The neck part of the squash is the best. Cut it in narrow strips, take off the rind and boil the squash in salt and water till tender, then drain off the water, and let the pumpkin steam over a moderate fire for 10 to 12 minutes. It is good not mashed; if mashed, add a little butter.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cherry Soup. Stem and wash one quart of sour cherries; put in a saucepan with one quart of water, and heat slowly to the boiling point. Rub through a sieve, add one-half a cupful of white sugar, and return to the fire. When boiling, add one tablespoonful of arrowroot rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of cold water. Let boil a little longer, take from the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and set in a cold place. Serve with cracked ice in bouillon cups, with bread fingers fried in butter, dusted with sugar and glazed in the oven.—Ladies' World, New York.

Pickled Peas. Sockey or Buffum peas, which are plentiful late in August, are the best for pickling. Do not pare them. For eight pounds of peas, dissolve four pounds of brown sugar in one quart of vinegar. Drop into it a muslin bag filled with four tablespoons of cinnamon and two grated nutmegs. Add the peas, cover closely and simmer very slowly till tender. Lift the fruit into a jar, cook the sirup half an hour, then pour boiling over the peas. Keep covered tightly. Leave the spices in the sirup.—Food House-keeping.

Canape Sauce. Rub the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs very fine; add one tablespoonful butter, stir until creamy; then add six canned anchovy fillets, mashed fine; one tablespoonful fine-chopped capers; one tablespoonful tarragon vinegar; one teaspoonful lemon juice; one teaspoonful English mixed mustard. Dip a sprig of parsley into boiling water, then chop it fine, add half teaspoonful of the parsley to the sauce.—Housekeeper.

PEACH POSSIBILITIES.

Delicious Dainties That Melt in the Mouth—Cobbler, Rolls and Shortcake.

Here is the way to make a delectable peach roll: Cream together half a cup of butter and a cup of sugar, add two well-beaten eggs, also half a pint of rich milk. Mix well, then sift in flour enough to make a soft dough. Divide the dough in three, roll out each piece in a long oval, and cover the upper sides of the dough-sheets with ripe peaches, peeled, and sliced thin. Roll up the sheets, pinch the ends, and lay them in a baking pan side by side, then set them in a brick oven. Serve with a very rich, sweet sauce, flavored with the peach kernels, blanched and shredded fine. To make this sauce cream a cup of butter, mix it well with two cups of sugar, beat very light, then set over hot water, and beat in, a little at a time, half a pint of good sherry. Add the shredded kernels, and stir hard. Keep the water around the sauce boiling until ready to serve. Cut the roll in thin slices, put three on each plate, and deluge them with the sauce, says the Washington Star.

Peach shortcake may be made with same sweet dough, but to most palates is better without the sugar. Whatever sort is used, roll it in sheets less than a quarter inch thick, butter the top of half the sheets, lay the others upon the buttered surface and bake until just done. For two shortcakes of average size, take a quart of peaches, after peeling and halving. They ought to be very ripe and juicy. Mash them quickly, with a pound of sugar, and stir half a pint of sherry well through them. Let stand until the cakes are baked. Lift off the upper cakes, spread the lower one thick with peaches, lay on the top, and put more peaches upon that. Leave out some of the sirup, and serve it either clear, as a sauce, or mixed with cream, or whipped through cream, according to taste.

Peach cobbler as far outshines plain peach pie "as daylight doth a lamp." Line a generous deep pie-dish with good paste, rolled a quarter inch thick. Fit and trim this crust well, then butter it all round the edges. Fill the dish heaping full of ripe, juicy peaches, pared and quartered, not forgetting to put in several on the seed. Cover them with a crust, trim it, pinch the edges lightly, prick over the top and bake half an hour in a brisk, steady oven. When done take off the top crust, lay it upside down in a big plate, then mash the peaches in the pie, sweeten them well, and beat into them a lump of butter as big as a walnut. When the butter is well mixed, add two tablespoonfuls of sherry, let it stand a minute, then dip out fruit enough to cover the top crust. Sprinkle both crusts lightly with sugar, just before serving. Cream, either whipped or plain, may be served with the cobbler. Or the fruit may be lightly sweetened after opening the pie and served with a very rich cherry-vice sauce. The sherry flavor accords better with peaches than does that of any other wine. Delicate eaters prefer to have the peaches left almost tart, and then cover the pie with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to suit.

KEEP GROWING.

Whatever You Do, Determine That You Will Keep Out of the Ruts.

Do not stop studying just because you have been graduated. Do not lay out so much work for yourself—as most graduates do—that you cannot complete any of it, but resolutely determine, at the very outset, that you will devote at least a few minutes a day to self-improvement. Do not let a day pass without at least a glimpse at a good book. Try to treasure up a bit of poetry, a helpful maxim or motto, a little history, or something else which will exercise the mind so that it will not stagnate.

Whatever you do, determine that you will keep out of ruts. You have plenty of examples about you, of men and women who have been graduated with as much determination, perhaps, to keep up their studies, as you now have, and yet dropped into the worst kind of ruts, letting all the beauty and poetry die out of their lives, says Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

Many great men, like Darwin, have been suddenly surprised, in their old age, to find that their passionate love for poetry, for music, and for works of art, has practically disappeared for lack of exercise.

Whatever may be your vocation in life, resolve that you will not get into a rut; from the active duties of life, you will have something to retire to, and not feel utterly lost and alone in the world when your regular occupation is gone.

In the Museum.

"The legless man is always putting his foot in it," observed the living skeleton to the snake charmer. "What has he done now?" "Last night we were having a friendly little game, and he asked the armless wonder to take a hand."—Baltimore American.

Too Shocking to Repeat.

The Photographer—I think I have caught your expression perfectly. Mrs. Grimes—It reminds me rather of my husband's expression when I showed him the picture. Excuse me from repeating it, for it was something dreadful.—Boston Transcript.

REGULARS NOW ON GUARD.

United States Soldiers at Present Doing Service for Their Country.

Our present army is now regular throughout. By comparison, although it is about three times larger than it was in the first part of 1894, it is small. France has a soldier to every 59 inhabitants, Germany one to every 38, Italy one to every 126, Russia one to every 124, Great Britain one to every 100. Behold the contrast that this country offers! Its military force is only one to every 1,900 of population, and even if the army should be increased to 100,000—as can be done under the latest law, passed this year—there would be but one soldier to every 800 inhabitants, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The distribution of these men gives an interesting demonstration of our new responsibilities and expenses. The division of the Philippines has four departments, ranging from 20,000 to 40,000 soldiers down to around Philippine ports, 20,000 vessels of the navy, not including 14 gunboats and two collers, and some of the army transports. In Manila bay will soon be erected the largest coaling station owned by this government.

Cuba is a separate military department, with a signal corps division, two full regiments and 16 companies of other regiments of cavalry, and with several vessels of the navy on special service. Guam has a naval vessel and a coller, and the navy department is overhauling the hospital ship Supply with the view of making her the place of residence of the governor of the island and his staff, who find the rude quarters ashore undesirable.

Porto Rico is a military district, with two companies of coast artillery and four companies of infantry, and its own Porto Rico regiments, and in addition it has a naval vessel on special service.

Hawaii has two companies of coast artillery, and a naval vessel on special service. This is not all of our new territory. A year ago last February, by convention with Great Britain and Germany, the United States came into full possession of the Samoan island of Tutuila, with an area of 54 square miles and with the harbor of Pago Pago, which is big enough to hold every ship of our new navy at once. Of course it needs looking after as well as the rest.

There is a constant shifting of the troops and war vessels, but these facts and figures show what is required in the care of our acquisitions. To it might be added a hundred or more items, such as surveys, government telegraph, work of army surgeons in sanitation, and the various improvements that tend to better living and higher progress. An idea of what the mere routine mention of the present work of the army and navy means can be gathered from the fact that each week it requires space that would equal six pages of this magazine in small type.

"PAPA" SPINNER.

Former Treasurer of the United States Was Proud of His Signature.

The results of the treasury house a statue of the late F. E. Spinner, treasurer of the United States during the civil war. It was intended that the monument should be erected in some prominent part of the city, and congress was asked to provide a pedestal for it. The statue had been purchased largely through the efforts and by the contributions of women, who thus intended to perpetuate the memory of the man who first introduced female clerks into the government service, says the Washington Evening Times.

The project was going along very well when a question arose as to the propriety of raising a statue to a subordinate officer of a department of the government, when it had not been considered necessary to erect one to any other cabinet officer. From some stories of Spinner heard in the treasury it is safe to conclude that he would not have approved of the proposed statue.

In his will, it is said, Mr. Spinner showed that he was proud of his signature, that queer scrawl which for many years appeared on the paper money of the United States. He directed that it be reproduced upon his monument. That request was regarded.

There is a portrait of Mr. Spinner in the room of the treasury, and those who knew him when he held office say that it exaggerates his roughness of appearance, making him look a bit too gruff and much too florid. Underneath the portrait, painted on the frame, is the queer signature as it appeared on the paper money. When the monument is erected it is expected that the signature will be upon the pedestal, reproduced in raised letters. When Mr. Spinner was treasurer, and visitors desired to carry away some characteristic souvenir of their call at his office, he would give his autograph, writing it in the center of a broad sheet of thick paper, suggesting the preservation of it in a frame.

Greatly Improved.

Bacon—Is your wife improving in her cooking? Egbert—Oh, yes! When I first began to eat her food I had to have the doctor; now I just have to take some little thing for indigestion which I happen to have in the house.—Yonkers Statesman.

PAYS FOR BUFFALO HUNT.

County in Kansas Once Used School Bond Money to Provide Meat for the People.

Reno county, Kan., has just paid off its \$5,000 bond issue to an eastern firm, which cancels a debt made 17 years ago to save the people of that county from starvation. This issue of bonds was made fraudulently, but the eastern investors, when they learned of the true conditions, failed to prosecute the offenders. The bonds were issued and sold by the county clerk, who said the money was to be used for the accommodation of an increase in the number of school children. This seemed to be a pretty good sign that the county was improving, and hence the investors in New York bit like the real fish they were all through the great Kansas boom, says the Chicago Chronicle.

In 1884 the grasshoppers took all the crops, while in the two previous years they had generally been charitable enough to leave sufficient to feed the families through the winter. Thus, the fall of 1884 found the Kansans nearly destitute and with not a thing in their houses for the winter. James Barclay, then county clerk, called a mass meeting and volunteered to spend his own money in going east to sell a \$5,000 issue of school bonds if the people would vote them. They proceeded to issue them then and there. These bonds were sold for \$1,500, and the money brought back to Reno county.

Like the real Kansas rainbow chasers of early days the people did not try to spend the money for furs or meat, but put it into ammunition. They were going to kill buffalo. Most of the inhabitants had never been west of their own county, but they thought buffalo existed in large numbers. So the whole male population, numbering then about 500, took guns in hand and started westward. After they had penetrated far into Oklahoma they sighted and killed a herd of 50. As they were making for home with them a spell of warm weather came on and all the meat was spoiled. They managed to skin the carcasses and sold the hides for enough to pay for the ammunition used. Then with only \$600 of the \$1,500 left they started in buying the necessities of life. The debt they had created did not worry them in the least, but the thrifty farmers of that county who came there later have worried a great deal over it of late, and at last have paid off the buffalo-hunt debt.

FIND WATER IN THE DESERT.

Plentiful Flow is Struck in the Mojave Desert by Prospectors for Oil.

The Mojave desert, located in the southeastern portion of the state, has long been regarded as dangerous to life and valueless for any purpose. True, it was known that the arid land could be rendered fruitful by means of irrigation, but there was no water there and none could be obtained without a heavy expenditure, says the San Francisco Argonaut. The only plan proposed that promised relief was the construction of immense reservoirs in the mountains to retain the storm waters of winter and the ditching of water for a long distance during the summer. This meant a heavy initial outlay, and neither the state government nor the federal government has yet expressed a willingness to incur it. Life on the desert when not positively dangerous, is crowded with hardships, but hardships have no deterrent effect upon the searchers for gold, and lately the waste places of the desert have been invaded by an army of prospectors for oil.

The theory upon which they proceeded was that the Kern river oil belt extends through the Mojave desert. Whether or not there is any virtue in this theory, the facts so far developed have not justified it. No oil has been found, but water in considerable quantities has been struck and at the present time this is more valuable than the oil would have been. Artesian water, if a sufficient quantity can be found, is much better than the retained and ditched storm water would have been, since there is less expense for handling and less loss from evaporation. Three wells have been developed already. The third struck the water at a depth of 145 feet, which is much more shallow than would be required for an oil well. All of them are said to be "gushers," and the latest flows 213 miners' inches. If the water belt should prove to be permanent and extensive a rush to this region and something very like a land boom may be looked for.

Homeless Girl Deported.

Antonia Paratore, a young Italian woman who landed in this country from Italy recently, has been deported from an order from Washington, notwithstanding the earnest protest of the ship's doctor. The case is peculiar. When the girl reached New York she was light-hearted and happy. She had friends there and went to live with them filled with ideas of good fortune and wealth in store in the new world. But a victim of extreme melancholia, deserted by her friends, she became an inmate of Bellevue hospital. The order for deportation followed. When the unfortunate woman was taken to the dock she was a mental wreck and only a shadow of her former self. The official insisted on putting her on the ship. The physician said she would undoubtedly die on the voyage.

Where We Get Grindstones.

This country buys large quantities of grindstones from New Brunswick.

TRAMP RAILROADER.

What It Is Generally That Starts Him on the Down Road.

First Dismissal, in Most Cases, Caused by Drink, After That He Wanders from Road to Road Seeking Employment.

"That human nature is pretty much alike in all callings is shown by a study of the 'tramp' railroad man, said a division superintendent of one of the trunk lines running into Washington to a Star man at the station one morning recently. "The tramp railroad man usually begins his career of wandering, seeking employment from road to road after his first dismissal because of drinking. He may be an experienced man, such as any road would be glad to employ, but his weakness for whisky caused his downfall, and, like other men, once the downward slide begins, every foot in the toboggan path sends him farther toward the bottom.

"Railroads all over the country are enforcing the rule demanding strict sobriety with great rigidity. They are the most practical advocates of temperance in the land. They do not plead with men, and hold up faithful examples of the result of drink. The question is resolved to its most simple terms: If a man wishes to keep his place he has got to keep liquor out of his stomach. Railroad men all know this, and the result is that railroad employes as a great body are the most temperate of the classes of the employed.

"A few years ago it was a common sight to see tramps come out of a saloon or a hotel near the depot, after a preliminary 'bracer' before starting on their run. It is a rare sight now, and, furthermore, the rule holds good at all times of the day, whether on or off duty. If a tramping man is known to tipple off duty, he is at once called up before the division superintendent and dismissed.

If the admonition fails to have the desired effect, he is summarily dismissed. The managers of the roads have determined that men who possess a disposition to drink cannot remain on their payrolls, and the wholesale reformation, and the good in general which has been accomplished has been almost incalculable.

"Probably there are more dissemblers for drunkenness among switchmen than in the other grades of railroad employes. This is because switchmen and yardmen are stationed at one place, frequently near saloons. It is possible for them to slip away occasionally for a drink, rush the growler and drink its contents on the sly, or have a drink smuggled to them surreptitiously by a companion or a friend. But off goes their heads if they are detected, and a close watch is kept, as their positions, though humble, are among the most important as to results should they prove derelict in their duty, of any on the road.

"So, we have no blacklist of men dismissed. If a man applies to us for employment, we write to his reference, and if the cause of his dismissal is intemperance, we do not employ him, and he passes on to try his luck elsewhere. Previous experience on a railroad, however, counts for a great deal. If we have evidence that a man has really reformed, and he is a good railroad man, we sometimes give him a trial on what is known as a 'hard' division, and if he lives up to his determination, he retains his place, and a good citizen has been made of him.

"It is singular, though true, that once a railroad man begins to 'tramp,' as we say, it is the exception that he climbs up again. He soon develops a grievance, like other men on the downward road, and falls into the error that everybody is against him. He seldom lays the fault at his own door, where it belongs.

"We demand the strictest sobriety among the train dispatchers. These men must always be in the full possession of all their faculties unaided by stimulants. If the smell of liquor is detected on the breath of a train dispatcher, the 'old man' calls the culprit down in unmistakable terms, and a repetition of his offense means the loss of his place. As a rule, train dispatchers are teetotalers.

"The prevention of destruction of life property by accident and the safeguarding of the lives of its passengers are the cardinal principles governing the control of railroad employes. The swagger conductor or engineer, with his nerves keyed up by a 'few drinks,' is now almost a memory. Each year the habit of sobriety, neatness, accuracy and truthfulness are becoming more and more part and parcel of a railroad man by reason of rigid enforcement of the rules. While it is true to a large extent the companies are actuated by self-interest, and not by temperance or humanitarian motives, the result, as far as the men are concerned, is the same as if the latter considerations were the only ones at issue.

At a Dinner Party.

Fair Chatterer—Well, if you don't care for traveling or flowers, or children, or books, what are you fond of? Bude Old Man (emphatically)—Dinner.—Pick Me Up.

A Dangerous Question.

Casey—Who did Cassidy ever marry that widdy woman wid th' th' children? Murphy—Shure, Oi dunnav. Oi've alvir dared ask him.—Puck.