

PRESERVING HINTS.

Some Reasonable Information for the Housewife Who Puts Up Her Own Supplies.

Jellies are of a finer flavor when the sugar is not boiled long with the juice. Make not more than a quart at a time, and never, if possible, make it on a damp day. Boil the tumblers in hot water, and let them stand in a pan of hot water one inch deep when filling. If the jelly is perfectly skimmed it is not necessary to strain it just before filling the glasses. Fill each glass full to the brim. Set away in a dry place—never carry to a damp cellar. After making, let stand a few days in a warm place, then cover with a soft paper, cut to fit the inside of the glass, and over that pour melted paraffin. In all cases where the juice must be pressed, strain it the second time through a finer cloth than the one first used. Fruit jars may be preserved from cracking, if, before filling, they are stood upon a folded towel, soaked in hot water. Jelly bags for straining the cooked fruit must always be scrupulously clean, with absolutely no flavor of scapuda remaining in them. Nearly all jellies are improved in flavor by adding the juice of a lemon to each pint. If the sugar is heated before being added to the juice, it will result in better jelly. New rubbers should always be used on the jars.

WOOLEN HOUSE-GOWNS.

Simplicity is the Rule in Indoor Costumes—A New and Popular Sleeve.

A step from the shirtwaist dress are the simple wool gowns which will be worn for the fall, says a fashion authority. For the purpose no end of variations in soft, charming fabrics are being opened in the stores daily. A gown that is attracting some attention is a down-town shop window is of old blue lightweight, ribbed—any nameless fabric of a moderately rough weave is called by that term. The hip yoke and a band that outlines the waist are of the same texture stitched with black. Persian embroidery combined with tucked red chiffon comprises the vest, stock and cuffs. Black velvet girdles the waist and straps in the vest, falling below in a fetching bow. The sleeve of the pretty costume is worthy of note, since it is seen on so many of the newest waists, both of the skirt waist order and bodices for evening wear. If the sleeve is of one material, in a simple dress, the arm above the elbow is fitted closely. The inverted pleat is stitched as a rule, blindly. In elaborate gowns the sleeve is produced with endless variations. One of the most charming sleeves seen recently was on a velvet costume. The embroidered taffeta of the bolero fell over the top of the arm in a fitted cap. Below it was the mousseline laid in fine tucks and held close to the elbow. From that point down the airy fabric drooped in a long, graceful abandon of material. The cuff was of the exquisite Persian embroidery which decorated the yoke.

Jerusalem Pudding.

The refreshments at an afternoon reception recently were unusual and dainty. A frozen concoction, called Jerusalem pudding, was served in delicate high glasses, champagne shape. Under each glass was a Battenberg lace doily. Coconut balls and candied ginger were served with the pudding. In serving a breakfast size plate was used, thus giving space for the doily. To make the frozen pudding stiff into one pint heavy cream (whipped), one-half package of gelatin, which has previously been soaked in one cup cold water for one-half hour and afterward melted by being set over the teakettle. To this add one-half cup of pulverized sugar, one-half cup of rice, one-quarter cup of chopped figs, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, and chopped preserved ginger and hickory nut meats to taste. Mold and allow to become thoroughly chilled. This is an exceedingly dainty dish. The coconut balls are easily prepared. Cut any plain cake into squares, then trim into balls about the size of an English walnut. Roll these in frosting, then in shredded coconut.—N. Y. Herald.

Cheese Omelet.

Into a stewpan put one-half pint of milk, three ounces of butter, and season; when it boils, stir in five ounces of flour and remove at once from the fire. Add three eggs, and four ounces of grated cheese. Sprinkle a little flour on the pastry board, and roll the paste into pieces about the size of walnuts. Dip them in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry to a golden brown in boiling fat. Just before sending them to the table fill them with the following custard: Cook together one-half pint of milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful of flour and a pinch of salt. As soon as it comes to a boil, add one ounce of bread crumbs and three ounces of grated cheese. Mix lightly together and fill the omelet. Dish on a napkin and garnish with parsley.—Housekeeper.

Honey Leaves.

Cold-boiled honey will make a good dinner dish, adding to each pint two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and making fine. To this add two well-beaten eggs, salt and pepper to reason, and a little milk, if necessary, so mold it into small oval loaves or puffs. Place these on a buttered pan, dust with grated cheese, bake in a hot oven and serve as a vegetable.—Albany Argus.

CHICAGO'S DAILY BREAD.

The People of That City Consume More Flour Than Residents of Any Other City.

Figures that are considered by bakers a conservative show that Chicago is probably the largest bread-consuming city in America, and perhaps in the world. Every 24 hours the people that depend upon the bakeries to supply them with bread eat a column of that foodstuff, which, if baked into pound loaves and laid end to end, would cover a distance of 54 miles, 28 yards, and 8 inches. This is allowing the usual seven and one-half inches to each loaf of bread. If the bread was laid loaf by loaf it would reach from the city hall to a point 20 miles, 900 yards and 8 inches from the city hall. This would be twice the distance from Chicago's city hall to that of Evanston, and would leave in addition more than two miles of bread. Four hundred thousand pounds of loaf bread is supplied by bakeries in Chicago daily to the consumer. In addition, 50,000 pounds of bread finds its way to the consumer in the form of rolls, each roll weighing one and three-quarters ounces. Every loaf of bread sold in Chicago must by law weigh one full pound. Hence if all the bread sold in loaves and rolls were baked into loaves of one pound each, there would be 450,000 loaves of bread baked daily in the bakeries, says the Chicago Tribune. A pound loaf of bread brings in to the baker four cents. Hence the daily consumption of loaf bread in Chicago amounts to \$16,000. The rolls sell to the dealers at eight cents a dozen. For rolls the bakers receive in addition \$4,000, or a total of \$20,000 daily that Chicago pays the bakers for bread. Though a pound of flour makes more than a pound of bread, each pound of flour represented a pound of bread. In that case Chicago would dispose of 450,000 pounds of flour, in bread alone, in 24 hours. If 400,000 pounds of flour were packed into barrels, each holding 190 pounds, or standard weight, it would take 2,000 barrels to hold the supply. If these barrels were packed into freight cars, allowing 150 barrels to each car, they would make up a train of 19 cars. Twenty loaded cars are considered by railroad men to be a full train. Drivers of bakery wagons are considered doing a fair day's business if they turn in \$20 per day. If the daily receipts of the bakers from the bread supply is \$20,000, it requires 1,000 wagons, as many drivers, and as many horses to supply the trade of Chicago daily. Bakery proprietors figure that a good day's work on the part of a baker is bread to the value of \$20. Hence it takes 1,000 bakers to supply the 1,000 drivers who deliver bread. In addition to these men it is estimated that it takes 750 stable men, helpers and clerks to handle the bread supply of Chicago. Then the bread supply of Chicago gives work daily to 2,750 men, or nearly as many men as there are in three regiments of infantry when the regiments are recruited to their full quota of men.

HOLY WRIT FOUND.

Precious Ancient Manuscripts Discovered in Recent Excavations in Damascus.

Some very interesting manuscripts have been discovered in the vault of the Jamil-and-Kabar mosque, in Damascus. Relying on an ancient tradition, which said that important documents relating to the early Christians were stored there, certain Biblical scholars requested the sultan to let them search the vault, and after considering the matter for a year and being assured by oriental scholars that there were no ancient documents in the vault relating to the Mohammedan creed, he finally gave his consent, says a London report. As a result a thorough search was recently made and many valuable manuscripts were found. These were taken to Constantinople, and an examination showed that among them were several fragments of the Old and New Testament, as well as portions of a translation of the Old and New Testament in that Syriac dialect which was spoken in Palestine in ancient times. Among the latter was a translation of some of the epistles of St. Paul, the existence of which was unknown to scholars, and which is of great value, at the dialect in which it is written was spoken during the life of Christ. Among other treasures discovered were fragments of the Pentateuch, in the Samaritan tongue, an Arabic translation of the twenty-eighth psalm, 77 pages of a hitherto unknown commentary in the old Syriac tongue, and several psalms and 11 pages of the Pentateuch, written in Greek, and dating back to the eleventh century. Baron Marschall, the German ambassador in Turkey, has shown much interest in this discovery, and it is said that the sultan has granted him permission to send the manuscripts to Berlin, with the object of having them carefully examined by the best Biblical scholars in Europe. Like the Home Product. Homer—How did you find the weather in London? Rover—Oh, easily enough. I bumped up against 17 different kinds during the week I was there.—Chicago Daily News. Value of a Horse. The average value of a horse in the United States is \$49.07, being lowest in Arizona (\$13.61) and highest in Rhode Island (\$86.12).—Horse Review.

PITH AND POINT.

There is such a thing as a man having so much luck that it makes a fool of him. Atchison Globe.

A friend, in need may be a friend indeed, but he generally wants a small loan.—N. Y. Telegraph. Some people take such a broad view of things that they don't see much but the edges.—Indianapolis News. Farmer Korntop—"Dash ding the mule! I ain't never seen a more bull-headed animal in my life." Josh Peeples—"Lord sakes! Ain't ye never seen a bull?"—Philadelphia Press. In Doubt—"Is she a blonde or a brunette?" asked one young woman. "I couldn't say positively," answered the other. "I met her in one of the cities where they are burning soft coal."—Washington Star. "I see some learned professor says that some parts of the earth move faster than others." "Gibberish is right, I believe that South America moves faster than North America." "Why so?" "Are there not more revolutions down there?"—Philadelphia Record. Uncle George—"Look to the bee, who improves each shining hour." Thriftless Nephew—"That's all the bee's good for. If it amounted to anything, it would improve some of the cloudy hours. The shining hours don't need improving."—Boston Transcript. "My boy," says the successful man, "if you get along at all you must learn to stick to things. Everlastingly sticking to it wins in the end." "Oh, I don't know," retorts the youth. "Look at the postage stamp. It sticks all right, but all it gets out of it is a smack across the face, and a place in the waste-basket."—Baltimore American.

THE MYTHICAL AVERAGE MAN

If We Were to Have a Full Description of Him, We Should Never Be Able to Find Him.

No person is more talked about than "the average man." But what is he like? Will anyone undertake to describe him? asks the New York World. Physically, yes. We know that "the average man" lives about 33 years; that the chances are five out of six that he will die before he is 70; 15 out of 16 that he will die before he is 80; that he only has one chance in 133 of living to be 90. We know that if he is lean at 36 he usually grows fatter thereafter, and if fat, becomes leaner; that somewhere about 48 or 50 his general health receives a set-back more or less marked; that after about a year of such experience he starts with renewed vigor and keeps on until he is 61 or 62, when he passes through another and severer set-back, sometimes called "the grand climacteric," and that if he passes this experience safely he is likely to round off his threescore years and ten or more, and go about boasting of his remarkable age and strength. Other interesting specifications of our "average man" are that his physical strength is one-fifth that of the average horse; that he wears a No. 7 hat, a No. 8 shoe, has a 36-inch chest and is about 5 feet 7 inches high. Carroll D. Wright has, moreover, computed that if he is employed in any American industry outside of farming he earns about \$260 a year. But these interesting particulars still leave the description of "the average man" very incomplete, especially so on his mental and moral sides. And if we were able to fill out all the blanks and exactly describe him in every relation of life we should never meet any such man.

The "average man" is a myth. The term is not equivalent to "the general run of men," though quite commonly used in that sense. In truth this wonderful being whom everybody talks of and nobody knows is a fiction created by adding together a thousand human items, each differing from the other 999, dividing them by 1,000, and saying: "That is the average man." Manifestly not one item in the list corresponds to the footing.

California's Golden Tree.

Everybody is familiar with the fame of California's gigantic sequoia-trees. Hardly less wonderful for size, and far more useful than those trees, are the first cousins of the giants, the redwoods, Sequoia sempervirens. Unlike the Sequoia gigantea, the redwoods avoid the mountains and follow the seacoast, keeping a few miles back, but always within reach of the fogs. Of late there has been a revival of the redwood lumber industry, and the great excellence of the wood has never before been so fully recognized as it is now. Of a light salmon color when cut, it gradually turns a deep red. It is hard, and remarkable for its resistance to fire. It gives fine results in carving, and when used for piano cases is said to increase the resonance of the instrument. It polishes beautifully, and is used for house interiors and many decorative purposes. The annual product is now more than 300,000,000 feet, and it is estimated that the supply will last for 150 years.—Youth's Companion.

His Wish.

Holdon—I tell you what, Harry, I wish I had enough money to relieve all the distress amongst the poor people of this town.

Someone—A generous wish. "You see, if I had all that money, I'd be able to live like a fighting cock all the rest of my life."—Boston Transcript.

Troubles of an Inventor. Flannigan—"Phut," the matter wid Hogan these days?

Hooligan—"He invented an armor that nothing can pierce, and a shell that will pierce any armor, an' he doesn't know which to ferfist."—N. Y. Times.

SIMPLE TESTS FOR CLOTH.

How a Shopper Can Tell Whether She Gets What She Wants in Quality.

"None but the expert," said a Chicago dressmaker who figured prominently at the recent convention, reports the Tribune, "can distinguish the quality of a piece of goods on inspection. It takes long experience to acquire that intuition, as it were, by which the choice is known from the indifferent. Not all, by any means, can ever acquire the faculty, and those that can are able to command large salaries as buyers. On the other hand, shoppers are constantly deceived by flagrant impostures, which, by the operation of a few simple tests, can easily be detected. "Of the goods sold as 'all wool,' there is not one-tenth that is genuine. In the greater part, the main component is cotton. The test is simple. All that is necessary is to pull out a few threads and apply a lighted match. Cotton will go off in a blaze; wool will shrivel up. "To distinguish true, pure linen from the counterfeit article is even easier. The intending buyer need but wet her finger and apply it to the goods. If they be pure linen, the moisture will pass straight through; the spots touched will be soaked at once, and almost immediately one side will be as wet as the other. "Frauds are more numerous in silk than in any other fabric, but here, also, the material of adulteration is cotton. Its presence can readily be discovered. Draw a few threads out. The pieces of cotton will snap off short when pulled, while the silk will stretch and permit a considerable pull before breaking. "Silk, cotton and wool, these are the three materials of cloth, and by the methods given, the purchaser can at least make certain that she is obtaining what she paid for. "Concerning silk it may be remarked that the stuff our grandmothers used to talk about that 'stood by itself,' is not necessarily the best. Modern ingenuity has devised means of giving the poorest article the body requisite for this purpose. "Shelac and other sticky substances mixed through the fabric will produce as stiff a silk as ever graced the chest of an ancestral mansion. Such stuff is quite worthless. It rots away in no time. As a matter of fact, the silk most prized at present is of the soft variety, with no more rigidity than muslin. "Counterfeit machine-made lace is often offered as the genuine hand-made article. At first glance, it is identical with the real thing. Even one who is not an expert, however, can distinguish the difference with a little care. Machine lace is always exactly regular in its pattern, every figure the same shape, length, thickness, and so forth. In the hand-made article there are always little irregularities."

RAISES AND SPINS SILK.

Success of a California in a New and Profitable Commercial Enterprise.

This year's crop of silk cocoons at Sormano's winery has reached the stage at which the cocoons are ready for the spinning machine. Mr. Sormano is the only one who raises silk worms in southern California as a commercial venture. He has great success with them, having spun a large crop of silk last year and is preparing to spin a similar amount this season, reports the Los Angeles Herald. The mulberry stalks on which the silk worms spun their cocoons have been cut off, tied in bunches and hung up in the loft to dry. These cocoons vary in color from cream to a bright yellow. "The crop this year is not a large one, but the only reason it is not, according to Mr. Sormano, is the lack of mulberry leaves. He says that this year's work is simply the continuation of last year's experiments and that so far as the size of the cocoons and the quality of the silk is concerned, the industry is a perfect success. All that is needed to increase the output, making it large enough to be of commercial importance, is the addition of more trees to supply food for the worms. The name of the little gray green silk worm that takes to the southern California climate so well is hamlyx-mori. The original silk worms were brought from Italy several years ago by Giuseppe Sormano, but prior to last year the cocoons had to be sent back to Europe to be reeled into skeins. To obviate this a reeling machine of the most approved pattern was brought over from Italy last year, together with a lady to manipulate it. The reeling machine is intricate and the process quite delicate. The threads are directed through tiny eyes over two sets of little wheels, a glass rod and then through a glass hook to a large reel at the right of the machine. Mr. Sormano is in hopes of enlarging the industry in the near future.

CIRCUS GIANT IN SWIMMING.

Was So Big He Caused Overflows When He Took a Bath in Small Ponds.

"The greatest of all giants," said the old circus man, according to the New York Sun, "was a great feller for goin' in bathing; he never neglected a chance for that. "But at the same time he had to see some sort of gumption, or we had to use it for him, about where he went in, on account of the danger there was from overflows caused by his displacement of the water. I will remember how we first came to realize this. "About 20 rods or so below the show's winter quarters there was a little pond formed by damming a brook that ran through our place. There was a small grist mill on this pond, turned by one of those old-fashioned overshot water wheels. "The giant walked down to this little pond one warm spring day just before we took the road that year, never thinking for a minute of what might happen if he jumped into a small body of water like that suddenly, and plunged in. "Snakes and alligators! The pond overflowed all round, and started the grist mill off its foundations and carried away the old wheel—it was like a flood, you know, of course, down there at that end—and cost about \$750 damages. "Well! That opened our eyes, you know, to the necessity of using some sort of caution about where to let the giant go in swimming. Obviously, it wouldn't do for us to let him jump in anywhere, into any little bit of a pond that we might come across; it would cost us too much money. "And so he and the old man had an understanding that he wouldn't go in anywhere without the old man's permission, and we used to keep him out of the water all we could after that, except when we showed at towns on the great lakes, or at places on the coast."

How to Sweep an Invalid's Room.

We all know how untidy a sick room becomes, and how annoying the dust of the sweeping is to the patient. "To remedy this," said a trained and capable nurse recently, "I put a little ammonia in a pail of warm water, and with my mop wrung dry as possible go all over the carpet first. This takes up all the dust, and much of the loose dirt. A broom will take what is too large to adhere to the mop, and raise no dust. With my dust cloth well sprinkled I go over the furniture, and the room is fairly clean."—Doctor's Magazine.

Smile.

Hewitt—What should a man wear at his own wedding? Jewett—A pleasant smile, even if he doesn't mean it.—N. Y. Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are over 21,000 stitches in an ordinary white shirt. Prepin is the name of a Jasper county (Mo.) town, near Carthage.

The various countries of the world use 13,000 different kinds of postage stamps. In American prisons the proportion of men to women is as 12 to one; in French prisons as five to one. It is calculated that the span of the world provide man with 1,500,000 tons of fish every year. This is equal to over 40,000,000 sheep. Nearly two per cent. of all marriages solemnized in England are between first cousins. Among the nobility the ratio is as high as 4 1/2 per cent. The St. Lawrence river is frozen four months of the year, and its navigation is so difficult that an average of one steamer a month is wrecked in its waters.

Weekend coals get their name from the collieries producing them being situated near the east end of the wall built by the Romans to keep back the Picts and Scots. The reindeer can endure more than any other draft animal except the camel. A reindeer has been known to pull 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for 12 hours on end. Thirty-eight Russian Orloff carriage horses, just imported, have been auctioned off in New York. One four-hand team sold for \$7,500. Many sales were made around \$1,500. The reason why opals are so often lost from their settings is that they expand with heat more than other precious stones, and, consequently, force open the gold which holds them in place.

Of British birds, the guillemot lays the largest egg in proportion to its size, and the cuckoo the smallest. The guillemot is about the size of the raven, but its egg is nearly five inches in length.

Army men returned from the Philippines are authority for the statement that there are plenty of chances in the islands for an officer who wants a Filipino girl for a wife. One recently Gen. Ozario, of Cavite, one of the richest natives in the islands, made a surprisingly generous offer to a pair of army officers who would take his two daughters off his hands. He announced that he would bestow a dowry of \$50,000 on each of the young women if they would find officers for husbands. But the girls are said to be, and the surprising part of the incident is that Gen. Ozario was in position to deliver the goods. He has both daughters and money, and it would do his old heart a million dollars' worth of good to secure two stalwart American soldiers for sons-in-law, but they refuse to even nibble at the golden bait.

Other wealthy Filipino parents make similar offers with exactly the same results. While it is true that several white men have married Filipino girls, the custom has not spread to officers of the regular army, and only one of our officers has done so. Gen. Ozario's offer was restricted to commissioned officers, but others are not so particular. Still, the number of takers is comparatively small, and Filipino girls really go begging among the white soldiers of rank.

This is regarded as conclusive evidence that the Philippines have not yet been totally assimilated, for it is quite contrary to custom in this country for the bride's father to openly hold out any special financial inducements to secure the marriage of his daughter. It is the self-imposed duty of the young man to use wealth and ascertain these facts in a quiet way for himself.

After having seen a Filipino belle it is not easy to understand why American soldiers and army officers overlook them so completely in the matter of marriage. Especially is this true when the rich dowries awaiting them are taken into consideration. The native and mestiza women of the islands are not at all handsome, and in fact, they are what Americans would call "cute," and bear the unbecoming stamp of the country in which they live. Many of the mestiza women and girls are exceedingly attractive. At first sight the foreigner is impressed by their erect carriage, which arises from their custom of walking with objects balanced on their heads. Among the rich natives children indulge in this characteristic occupation merely as a pastime, but the effect is none the least evident.

The Filipino belle is small of stature and her features are regular, artistic and finely cut. Her eyes are extremely dark, usually black, and most of them have beautiful hair, which not infrequently reaches to their heels. Of this they are inordinately proud. They also take pride in small feet, and it is not at all unusual to see them wearing slippers too small for their wearers and leave some of the toes dangling helplessly outside.

The manner of a Filipino belle is exceptionally frank and cordial, and she is a desirable companion. Many of them are accompanied in one way or another. Their characteristic dress is pretty and so comfortable that many of their European sisters adopt it during leisure hours at home. It consists of a thin camisa or waist, with huge flowing sleeves; a more or less highly embroidered white chemise showing through the camisa; a large panuelo or kerchief folded about the neck, with ends crossed and pinned on the breast; a gayly colored skirt, with long train; and a square of black cloth, the tapis, drawn tightly around the body from waist to knees. Camisas and panuelos are sometimes made of expensive and beautiful pineapple silk, and in that case are handsomely embroidered. More often the kerchief is of cotton and the waist of Manila hemp.

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Gen. Botha's Home. Gen. Botha will leave a comfortable homestead should he retreat from Natal as a protest against the annexation of Vrheid. The Botha estate on the Swazi frontier, 35 miles northeast of Vrheid is laid out after the manner of the grounds of an English squire, not far from the place where he and Lucas Meyer proclaimed the New republic, which, after a brief career, lost its identity in the Transvaal. A correspondent who had visited Botha's home writes that it compares favorably with a first-class English farm. "The house is surrounded by large avenues of trees of the general's own planting. The buildings are substantial and modern, for entering the house one could easily fancy one's self in a superior middle-class English home. The style of the furnishing, the plentiful supply of books, the latest home papers, a first-class piano and organ, and a well-stocked greenhouse and fernery, are all in keeping."—St. James Gazette.

Olives and Cream Sandwiches. Place on thin slices of bread and butter thinly sliced olives, cover this with the leaves of the cress, then spread over this a little mayonnaise dressing, cover with a slice of thinly cut buttered bread and cut into fanciful shapes. These are very good served on a warm day, and will be found very often as an appetizer.—Washington Star.

Not Green. Chloé—Ah seen mah husband smilin' at dat big fat woman next doah. Ah'm jealous. Lucy—Den de green-eyed monster bez crept in? "No, den monster next doah has red eyes."—Chicago Daily News.

MATRIMONY IN PHILIPPINES.

Plenty of Chances for Americans to Marry Well-to-Do Women of the Islands.

While the commercial advantages of the Philippine Islands are being considered from practically every standpoint by persons interested in one way or another in the development of the eastern possessions, one phase of the situation seems to have been overlooked. This has to do with matrimony, says the Chicago Tribune. There are great opportunities in the Philippines for men looking for a wife. The opportunities do not apply so directly to the wives themselves as to the special inducements accompanying them, but the combination is sufficiently alluring to tempt most any man who is not particularly averse to taking unto himself a Filipino bride worth \$500,000 or so through it as an evidence of good will and full content on the part of the young woman's family.

Just how rich natives of the islands are looking for eligible husbands for their daughters, and to be an eligible bridegroom must, in the first place, be an American, and, secondly, he must have a soldier's uniform, with a few stripes added to show that he has risen above the rank and file of the army. Such a man is rated high in the Philippines. He can, as a matter of fact, come close to naming his own price when the question of matrimony is brought up. Half a million dollars is no uncommon figure for a husband in the Philippines, and, strange as it may seem, such offers have been posted without causing an army officer to so much as polish the buttons on his uniform. The Filipino maidens do not seem to awaken that sentimental something called love in the heart of United States army officers, and it is also apparent that native gold with a wife attached doesn't look good to them.

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