THE HANDS IN WINTER.

In Not Difficult to Keep Them Soft and Free from Redness and Channing.

Most women whose hands are now masionally exposed to the weather de winter suffer from chapping, or, unbut is almost equally as bad, the unds become red and swollen. The ablef reason for these annoying but names accompaniments of cold nather is that the skin, losing its clas-Bulky because of a lack of watural semution at a time that atmospheric conditions do not induce perspiration, bemes unduly dry and contracted, and and in liable to crack. It is a tender skin mt will do this, because tender skins are thin and delicate and cannot stand what rougher ones will, says an au-Cherity on such things.

Another cause is carelesquess in drying the skin after washing it, par-Mondarly if it is washed immediately.

directly after coming in. Very many persons in cold weather here not wash their hands either beflore going out or immediately after counting in, for if they do, even though The water they use be warm, their skin, will burn so as to be painful, and it will red besides.

They may avoid such an annovance they will rub on the hands a little and cream or camphor ice, allow it to muncin on a moment or so and then nove it with a soft, old handkershief, either of silk or cambric.

Another delightful emollient for the South, time and neck is fine estimeal. But it into a Sannel hag, bell it and Then place it in the water intended fler ablutions, or it may be kept dry in m jar on the toilet table and some nd on the hands whenever they same washed. Honey rubbed into the saids still wet, drying it in as the skin is libried, is also a preventive of chapping.

If hands were dried more carefully There would be less roughters of the sakin. A good plan is to dry the hands well, after using the towel, with an sald, soft silk handkerchief, which will orbany moisture left.

Whyeerin is an old friend, but as alone Is in irritating to moist skins it should in diluted with rose water or pure wathe one part of glycerin to three marks of rose water. If about one dram meetic acid is need to one quince of Aguerin it helps to remove almost say

Wa woman is wise she will take the guessution to wear gloves when dusting a room or doing any kind of work Shat will soil her hands.

Not every woman can have a perfect and, but every woman can have a Beautifully kept hand. The perfect Band, according to Firenzuola, an Ital-Then author of the sixteenth century, who wrote a "Dialogue on the Beauty of Women," has fingers long, slender, sking somewhat toward the tip. The sully should be transparent, like sulle resolution among plak rosse and limes of pomegranate flower, not mg, not round nor altogether square. Most of a fair shape and with a very milight boss, uncovered, clean and well "Mept, so that at the base the little white www.cemi is visible.

Above, beyond the flesh of the finger. r should be seen as wide as mmall knife is thick, without the smallwant suspicion of black at the tip. And whole hand must be of a tender.

NOT OF OUR KILLIN'."

A Funny Yorn That Is Related About Senator Gullinger and His Conchman.

Beastor Gallinger, of New Hampwholen, who will be acting chairman of The senate committee on the District Columbia during the coming session congress and will probably be permment chairman of that committee walter the beginning of the Fifty-eighth mgress, is now and then reminded of This profession before entering the field and states manship. These occasions are water some one is taken suddenly ill and there is necessity for quick treatment by a physician. Then Senator Childinger very readily takes on the make of Dr. Gallinger and shows the seeme energy in relieving suffering that i. The does in advocating or opposing a smeasure before the senate, says the Mashington Star.

When Senator Gallinger was prac-Thing medicine in his New Hampshire me he had a coachman who was a "character" worthy of the attention any writer of fiction. On one occasion Dr. Gallinger was calling pro-Musionally at a house next to a residence on which was displayed black corepe as a sign of death. A passernoticing the crepe and not knowing who had died there supposed Dr. Gal-Minger was in the house and that his conchman could give the desired information. The coachman seemed to the the inquiry as a personal affront and bristled up in martial style. "I don't know," he retorted, prompt-

"It's not of our killin'-it's not of

Then he pulled his horse up so as to any further suspicion that he waiting for the doctor to come out if the house with the badge of mourn-

f Ingenuity. George-You know Ethel told Jack That, lips that touched liquor should There touch bers.

Clara—Yes. -Well, when Jack takes a cocktail w he always takes it through. a Somerville Journal.

Cuselfish.

*Mr. Smith-You are looking for work, are you? Well, I think I can find mmething for you to do.

Uncle Eph-Reuse me boss; but fr in't fo' mahaelf I'm lookin' fo' wuhk-Man fo' mah wife .- Judge.

PITH AND POMY. THIS

Better have no friends and no entmics, than no friends and many sacmics.-Atchison Globe.

With the telescope of common acom man may look just a little war into the future.-Chicago Journal. The Volcaless.-- "Land is mighty cheap here. You can buy a good farm

for a song." "Just my darn luck! I can't sing."-N. Y. Sun. Honesty is undoubtedly the best policy, but a good many men somehow full to keep their promiums paid up.-

Chicago Dally News As a general thing an extravaguably unnecessary amount of parrative is used to make a long story short,

Indianapolia News. "The rattlesnake is not among the fashionable pets, but he really ought to be an amusing companion." "Why?" "Because he always has a rattling good tail to spring on a fellow when they

meet."-Baltimore American. "I think I know," said the amateur gunner, after his afth straight miss, "why those birds are called 'ducks." "What's that, sir?" inquired the guide. "Because they duck out of the way every time a fellow shoots."-Philadalphia Press.

Mrs. Greene-"I don't like that man Grimes; I'm sure there was liquor on his breath when he spoke to me just now." Mr. Greene-"I don't think it. dear. If he had had liquor on his breath you may be sure held swallow it."-Boston Transcript.

Why It Troubled Him .-- He had just told a story—a most extraordinary story-and he seemed distressed about something. "What's the matter, old man?" one of the party asked. "Why. they believed that story," he replied. "Well, that's a tribute to your reputation for truthfulness," it was urged. "Perhaps," he replied disconsolately, "but think what a reflection it is on my imagination."-Chicago Post.

HUMAN MOLIAN HARPS.

People Get Abend Financially and Then Begin to Play Tunes on Their Serves.

Seeking for new sensations seems to be the cry of the hour among the pleasure hunting populace. The minute people get enough money ahead to allow a breathing space in the rush of business, they turn and look about for amusement; and, not being able, through that well adusted gastronomical law, to eat their cake and have it, too, they begin at once to all up to satisty on cake of all kinds. Hence the never ending search for a new variety of cake, the gamut of the known kinds being run very quickly, says the New York

We treat our mervous systems as if they were wind harps, to be played upon by every breeze that blows, and the sephyr that evokes the newest or most etartling vibratory thrills along those much used strings commands the highest market price and the largest following of harpers with their harps,

We throng the theaters in the hope iy dibaca adu the distracted managers of the same are growing grayheaded in the wild attempt to outdo each other in the business of acolian harp orchestration. The result is often more a jar and a discord than music.

There are the loop the loops and other hair-raising devices wherewith to sweep these harps of a thousand strings. And now comes Switzerland with the worst ever in the way of sensational experiences. Instead of the tame old climb up Mont Blanc, the tourist now may go on a "submerged excursion" in a submarine

boat in Lake Geneva. An airy bit of persiflage, a sort of flirting with danger, is suggested in the naive presentation to each passenger of this novel trip of a life in-

surance policy for \$2,500. Still, it is the class of people who like to acquire goosefiesh feelings who are, in theatrical parlance, the "dogs" of this world-upon whom the new things are tried to prove their utility among modern conveniences. There must have been a "dog" in search of thrills upon whom to try the first steamboat, the first trolley and the first risque

A Year's Immigrants.

The number of immigrants admitted to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was 648,-743, of which 466,369 were males and 182,374 females. The increase over the preceding year is 160,825. In the number of immigrants from the country, Italy atands first, with 178,375, and Austro-Hungary second, with 171.989. Ireland decreased 1,423, and China 810. For various cases, admission was refused to 4,974 immigrants. Special attention has been given to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, and it is desired that the appropriation be so enlarged that a more efficient patrol can be had on the Mexican and Canadian borders and provision made for the appointment of competent officers for the service in Canton and Hong-Kong.—Success.

An Absent-Minded Professor. To absent-minded people the world is indebted for many of its most

amusing anecdotes. This story of a Welsh professor is an excellent example. He was walking down the street with one foot on the curb and the other in the gutter, when he met a friend.

"Good morning, professor," said the friend. "How are you?" "Well," said the professor. "I thought I was all right, but for the last half-hour I have been limping in the most unaccountable manner.' -London Express.

"CHILD LIFE IN PORTO RECO.

Pirst Impressions of Dalled Mates Averament Official of the Little Folks of the Island.

Dr. Sampel McCune Lindsay, United Money of education in Porto Rice, her written to the Pirthdelphia Sunday School Times an article giving his first impressions of the children there, in the course of which he

"Of children in Porto Rico we are blessed with a great abundance. The army census of 1899 shows that in a total population of about 1,000,000 peraven we had \$90,000 children under ten years of age, and half the total popuoffice was under 18 years of age. The birth rate here is much higher than in the United States, and yet the total population increases more slowly, for the infant and child death rate in very high.

"These children are of all colorsfrom the fattest, plumpest, little black and brown bables with woolly halr, to the very pale-faced and very fair-skinned white babies with golden looks. Most of the population, of pourse, comes in between these extremes, and some odd combinations of color occur. Nearly every afternoon, on my drive or horseback ride out of San Juan, I pass one boy about eight years of age with a yellow-brown skin and head of fine glossy, golden hair.

"Healthy, bright and atractivess are the children of Porto Rico, they have sad faces when one watches them more closely, and although all young children thrive in this climate by reason of the outdoor life and the superabundance of air and sunshine in the houses, schoolrooms and everywhere, they decline rapidly as they grow in years. The bulk of the population is poor beyond description, and the children do not have aufficient nutritious food. They do not inherit strong constitutions nor sufficient red corpuscies to do the hard work of life. They are left to shift for themselves at an early age, and have to live on irregula lar meals of bananas and other fruits, with 'dulce' or sweets as the main things which appeal to their appetites. They will come to school in the morning and work at their studies for three hours without having had a mouthful of food, and frequently will tremain at school through the noon recess with only what the trees in the vicinity of the school afford, or what a kindly disposed teacher or a more favored playmate can give them.

"There is a universal admiration for children on the part of all classes, and an ontward manifestation of affection on the part of adults for a child everywhere, and of children for each other as well. I have never seen, on the part of a brother or sister but a few years older, more devoted care of a little baby just able to toddle about. than I have seen here. Parents are proud of large families. Yet among the great mass of the people there is no idea whatever of the responsibillties of parenthood, and they know litthe now to do for their children. The affection they exhibit for their children is subject to all the vicisatudes which one would expect in a hot-head-Underneath it all, though it would be difficult to explain it, there is a vein of ernelty. They don't hesitate to inflict suffering on a weaker being, as is manifesfed in the universal treatment of dumb animals.

"There are many evidences of an innate lack of being able to put one's self in another's place. The ideas of fair play, of an equal contest, and of noblesse oblige, so characteristically a part of the Anglo-Saxon's make-up, have not penetrated very deep as yet into the average Porto Rican's constitution. Of course, such judgments are not true of all. One speaks only of the mass of the people. I have met Porto Ricans with as pure and wholesome family life and as noble ideals of conduct as can be found anywhere. But against the set current of the lower standards of two-thirds or more of the total population we must build the foundations of Americanism in its best sense. To give these boys and girls a chance to know better things and to fight for a higher life, our schools are established as the outposts from which we shall hold conquered territory, and transform it, in time, into a garden spot in the American union, where life and conduct shall be as beautiful as the unsurpassed landscape below, with its royal palms and luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers, and the skies above with

their infinite variety of colors. "To accomplish this many institutions besides the public schools are needed. Few places present so many opportunities for humanitarian work which promises large returns. The children must be taught to play. Child life here is singularly devoid of normal amusements. One of the greatest orators and public men in Porto Rico, in a public address recently mentioned baseball among the greater blessings Americans had brought. Every boy in the larger towns is now assiduously devoted to this game, and by means of it he is also acquiring a little very expressive English. Physical development is one of the things most needed, and good outdoor games, requiring not too vigorous exercise, should be encouraged. Something in this line is especially

needed for the girls. "A wholesome child literature in Spanish would be of great assistance if it were along the lines of so many good children's books and periodicals now issued in the states; also work for women which would develop home life and traditions and bring them in harmony with American ideas, is much needed. From the nature of the climate, the home never can be here all that that word means in a northern country like the United

Metes, but around the family Me here, so enewhere, must be thrown many suffequards if the welfare of children is to be guaranfoed.

"Give Porto Rican boys and girls a shance and they will grow into manhood and womanhood of which we can be proud. Many of them are now holding their own in competition with our boys and girls in the schools of the states without having enjoyed the same early advantages. The people are intellectually our equals, class for class, in society. If we win their confidence we can give them all that is best in our life and gain something in the giving. The best place to begin is with the children."

CABLE LINE TO MANILA.

The One New Nearing Completion Which Will Cost the Govern-Ment \$12,000,000

The world has waited long and impatiently for a Pacific cable service. but it is getting it now, sure enough. The British cable has recently been completed, and at this moment a cable ship, employed by an American concern the Commercial Cable company, backed by American capital, is laying the first great link, from San Francisco to Honolulu, at the rate of 160 miles a day, and will complete the job within a month. Thence the line will be continued with all possible expedition to Manile via Midland island, and Guam, says a Washington report

There is already a cable from Masila to Hong-Kong, the one that Dewey judiciously out in May, 1898, and from Hong-Kong there branches out a perfect network of coast and insular cables, reaching the principal ports of China, Formosa and Japan, on the Asiatic side; so that this Pacific cable, when completed to Manila, will give us direct access westward to China and Japan, as well as to the Philippines and Ha-Wall

The total length of the cable, from

San Prancisco to Manila, will be 4.871 miles, plus ten per cent. allowed for "slack," to follow the contour of the uneven sea-bottom, or 7,558 miles in all. This will be the longest single cable line in the world. The link between San Francisco and Honolula will measure 2,178 surface miles. The next link, from Honolulu to Midway, will measure 1,140 surface miles. The third link, between Midway and Guam, will be the longest of all, 2,392 surface miles. The last link, between Guam and Manila, will be 1,360 miles long. It will reach the island of Luzon at its northern extremity, and thence will be trailed along the west coast southward to Manile. At first, it was proposed to land this link on the eastern shore of Luson and connect it with an overhead telegraph running westward across the Island to Manila. But a consideration of the dangers that would constantly threaten the land line from irresponsible natives, ignorant of the necessity of keeping the line in perfect trim, and from other unavoidable accidents, convinced the projectors that it would be cheaper and safer in the itself around the northern end of the island. Thus submerged, the line would be permanently out of harm's

It is estimated that the entire cost of the completed cable from San Francisco to Manila will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000, including the Various cable stations and regular expenses of installation, and such exigencies as experience shows must be met. Inasmuch as the cable company has filed with the postmaster general its acceptance of the conditions of the act of congress of July 24, 1866, relating to telegraphs, it will be under moral obligations to sell its cable and property, if desired, to the government at any time at its appraised value. The postmaster general has the right annually to fix the rate to be charged for governmental measages, and these will enjoy precedence in transmission over all other messages. In addition, the government can take charge of the line in time of war. Under these conditions the enterprise was believed to meet all the legitimate requirements of the public for a Pacific cable, and, taking this view, congress last summer struck out the enacting clause of the bill to authorize the construction of an exclusively governmental cable, at the expense of the treasury, for which there was formerly a widespread popular senfiment, contending that it would be contrary to good policy for the government to embark upon an enterprise which a private concern is willing to undertake at its own risk and cost.

Heard in a Gun Mare. Desperate Looking Party-I want to

buy a revolver. Dealer-Yes, sir; here're the three latest styles; this plain, substantial arm is much used for self-defense; this silver-mounted one with pearl handle is used for shooting sweethearts, and this cheap, common affair is usually used to shoot wives. It's very popular just now .- Baltimore American.

Doctor Already Consulted. Employer-Late again, John; can't you manage to get here in time?

Employe-I can't sleep o' nights, sir, and am apt to be late in the morning. "H'm, sleeplesness. Why don't you consult a doctor and find out the 28 Use ?"

"I know the cause, sir; it is six weeks old."-Stray Stories.

Where He Shines. Mrs. Waggs-I understand that drinking is one of your husband's fail-

Mrs. Jaggs-You have been misinformed. It is his most pronounced success.-Chicago Daily News.

LEGREIGH GOSSIP.

Partitis are esten by Africans, and smoked bate are considered a great

Skyserspers are not wanted in Paris. The new regulations limit the height of a building to 60 feet.

Maits, with a population of nearly 200,000 persons, relies almost wholly upon goats for its milk supply. A goat is worth \$10 to \$85, and its yield of mile is four to five pints a day.

All efforts to diminish intemperance have failed in Messery. The city has 1,000,000 inhabitants; the sumber of 1,000,000 inhabitants; the sumble of arrests for the year ending July 14. 1998, was \$2,617, a daily average of 167. Smoked fish is a favorite article of food in Germany. The home supply is so inadequate that there is a large import of fresh fish which are smoked or etherwise sured, and sold at large profis. Last year the whole fish import of Germany was over 71,000 tons.

The Japanese government is endonvoring to stamp out the barbaric oustom among the lower classes of using the heads of human bodies for medical purposes. The heads are charred over a fire and ground into powder, which is sold under the disguised name of tenseki.

Emperor William recently ordered the army chaptains to deliver periodlcal lectures in the evening for the benefit of private soldlers. Attendance is usually small, not being compulsory but one reverend gentleman found that his lecture-room was filled every evening. He was much pleased, and to the commanding officer expressed his pleasure, atthe religious awakening. "Rubbish," said the uncompromising colonel: "I have merely discovered that compulsary attendance at your sermons in excellent punishment for trivial offenses."

BOGUS TITLES IN REGLAND.

Mow They Are Pursaed and Traced Out by Officers of the Inland Bevenue Service.

For unlawfully using armorial bearings, keeping a carriage and a dog, and employing three male servants without having the necessary licenses, a gentleman in the north of England has just been compelled to pay \$200, says a recent London report.

"For many years I have been employed in hunting out and reporting similar offenders," remarked an officer of the British inland revenue, "but my work has dealt more particularly with West-end folk, who have failed to take out 'establishment licenses,' the official designation of all licenses required by people who keep dogs, carriages, motor cars, motor bicycles, male servants and who use armorial bearings.

"I usually walk out in the afternoon about the time of day that society is accustomed to order its carriages round for a drive in the park. Strolling through Berkeley square, or down Park lane, I notice a two-horse carriage bearing a coat-of-arms standing outside a certain house. I watch and wait. A coachman is on the box and perhaps a footman also awaits his mistress. Mechanically I note down a few details and assure myself that the carhouse. I resume my professional stroli. By the time I am ready to return to the office more probably than not I have noted down details concerning a dozen or more fashionable turnouts. I then refer to my register.

"The owners of the first two carriages on my list have, I flud, paid all that is due from them. Lord X. (the owner of carriage No. 3), however, has forgotten to renew his carriage license. Col. Z., I see, pays for only one man servant, whereas he certainly keeps two; and still further down among my notes I find that mrs. Parvenu (who, for driving companions that afternoon, had two valuable toy terriers), holds no dog license, nor has she paid for a license to use the coltof-arms painted so elabortely on her carriage.

"That evening a letter is written to her, in a style somewhat as follows: "'Madam-I notice that on July 24 you were driving in a carriage, on which appeared a coat-of-arms. As you do not appear to hold a license for armorial bearings at your West End address, please inform me whether you have paid for one elsewhere."

"In almost every case of attempted fraud on the revenue service some compromise with the offender is arrived at, and although this is often a costly proceeding, fully 90 per cent. of my 'victims' prefer paying double the probable amount of the police court fine to having to appear before a magistrate. "In the course of a twelvemonth no fewer than 15,000 dog licenses, and 7,000 other establishment cases are summarily compromised in this way. Very few of the offenders hall from Scotland or

Wales; by far the greater proportion of the cases occurring in London." Front, Snow and Priese.

A young man in this town by the name of Frost thinks he has something coming to him on account of a very disappointing love affair. It seems from the evidence that his heart was melted by the charms of a maiden named Snow. They were, in . fact, schoolmates, and from the first early season of their attachment Frost looked forward to the time when he could call her his own. But a new person arrived on the scene by the name of Friese. Miss Snow began to yield to the warmth of the latter's wooing, and before long Mr. Frost was informed that her heart had grown cold to him, she loved Friese only. And now Frost thinks it is a cold deal, and is praying that grace may be given him to play Friese out. But in the meantime Miss Snow has fallen into another's arms. Mr. Frost's friends advise him to les the matter drift along. Frost says he's deep enough in misery now.-Portland Oregonian.

POISTER KILLED BY BEES.

The Basy Incomes Objected to Madic and to Black flameworks in Particular.

Bees are opposed to black as color, Whether this is because they dislike a symbol of mourning, think black typifes a cloud, or consider to the emblem of death is not known, but the fact remains that bees do not hesitate to display their hatred for things black upon the slightest prevcention. I. L. Richards, proprietor of the Ashme agistics at Littistan, can testify to this with regret, soports the Denver Times. Richards is a chicken faccior as

well as a bee expert. He has some of the finest chickens in Colorado. and not long ago made up his mind to have more. He bought some imported chickens from Hong-Kong, and paid a fancy price for them. One great beruffled cook cost him \$86, and was as black as a piece of coal, save for one red mark on its back. Richards proudly took the big foreigner from its box and showed it to his friends with exultation! Then he not it free in the chicken-yard. The beehives occupy a corner of this yard, and have never caused any trouble. But with the advent of the block received the fiving emblems of industry rebeiled. Richards went back to see his new pet half an hour later, and was amazed to see the yard in a terrible commotion. The great chicken, which had stalked so proudly about his new home a few moments before, to the wonder of the old chickens, was now in pitiful distress. It rushed frantically about the inclosure, squawking strangely and Sapping its wingely dosperation. Around it swarmed 1,000 been. Viciously they duried at the unfortunate fowl. They struck it half a hundred at a time.

Richards was about to rush to the rescue of his favorite, when he realised the folly of such an undertaking. He stood helplesly by while the angry hemcy makers atung the black China cook to death. The bewildered stranger from across the seas dashed value about for a few minutes, to the alarm of the other chickens. It struck out with its wings and fret. Turn as it would, it could not escape the infuriated boes. At last it fell, and the relentless winged torturers settled upon it, until its body was nearly covered. Richards waited until the been went

back to their hives. Then he carefully wrapped the dead cock in a sack and carried it away for burial. Since then he has never tried black chickens in his yard.

RICH WOMEN SHOPLIFTERS.

Hany Women of Means Have a Manie. for Taking Things That Be Ket Belong to Them.

Why do women shoppers who have pleaty of money steal things which they do not need?

Others have dismissed the phenomenon after giving it a name-kleptomania-but Dr. Paul Dubulsson, a eelebrated Paris physician and criminclogiat, has gone straight to 120 of the fair culprits for their own version of the matter and published a book containing the result of these interviews, says the Chicago Ameri-

In New York and other American cities these cases are common. In l'aris scarcely a day passes when one of the courts has not to consider the case of a woman accused of theft at the Bon Marche, the Louvre or the Printemps. The interest of these cases is increased by the fact that although a few professional thieves and some persons who are driven to theft by poverty may be among their number, by far the majority of these shop thieves are ladies in easy circumstances. Some of them, indeed,

are rich. Here are some leading facts from Dr. Dubuisson's investigations. The women only thieve in the large shops and stores. The majority of them are in easy, circumstances, and many of them are rich. The articles they take are often of no use to them, or they do not need them, or they have already in their home similar articles, and often more than they re-

Another point is that when arrest-

ed at the door of the shop, they readily distinguish from the rest of their possessions the stolen article, and many of them admit possession of it with an expression of relief, as if they had felt burdened by its weight. Many persons, again, go a step further. Anticipating their queationer, they accuse themselves of former thefts committed in similar circumstances, and describe the stolen ticles are usually found in out-of-

articles they have in their homes. On searching their houses these arthe way corners and cupboards, and, indeed, so well hidden that the women themselves have to lead the search. As a rule, the goods have not been worn or used, and they frequently still bear the ticket of the shop.

Deferadens.

"Come on, Mrs. Gabb, and go shopping with me." No, really, dear, my gums are so sore

I can't open my mouth." "Does that prevent you going?" "Yea: there is no pleasure in shop-

ping unless you can give the shopgirla a piece of your mind occasionally."-Chicago Dally News,

. Didn't Impress Him. "She is very artistic," said the im-

pressionable youth. "Yes," answered the man with the

steely eyes; "she is one of the nort of girls who think a ounch of hand-painted daisies are more important on a dinner plate than an omelet." Stray Stories

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