

Pauperism is on the wane in Ireland, but is increasing alarmingly in England.

There were 1600 patents issued by the United States Patent Office for electrical inventions during the year 1894.

The detailed report of the Health Department shows that Brooklyn is healthier than any other of the world's great cities.

The trolleying process goes on, notes the New York Recorder. New York Central is to run its excursion business between Buffalo and Niagara Falls by trolley.

John Schultz, of Lautenbourg, West Prussia, has invented a new kind of paper, but the authorities will not allow its manufacture because what is written on it may be washed off easily.

The French idea that France is a good country to live in is illustrated by the fact that the French immigrants to this country in the last fiscal year numbered only 3692 persons—2112 men and 1580 women.

"The advantages of kissing," says Dr. A. E. Bridges in the British Medical Journal, "outweigh its infinitesimal risk; for it provides us with microbes useful for digestion." Even the strongest advocate of kissing will admit, opines the New York Tribune, that this is a somewhat gruesome and unpleasant view of osculation.

There is still money in real estate in New York City, as is shown by a transaction of two young brokers, Flake and Dowling. Last December they bought the old building on the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty streets for \$934,000. They sold out the property recently to a syndicate for \$1,150,000; a profit of \$200,000 in three months is not so bad.

Secretary Morton declares that the plow has been less improved than any other agricultural implement, and that it packs down the furrows it turns over, making them impervious to rainfall. He regards this matter of such importance that he has Chancellor Oatfield, of the Nebraska State University, to ask the 1600 students of that institution to try to invent a new plow.

In the atmosphere which refuses to unite with any other substance, promises to be followed by other equally important revelations in science. It may be, suggests the San Francisco Chronicle, that the end of this century will be marked by discoveries as far reaching as those which revolutionized science when Darwin's great theory was given to the world.

In an article on the commercial value of weather forecasts published in the Engineering Magazine, by E. B. Dunn, he says that the value of life and property saved in a single great storm more than compensates for the cost of maintaining the Weather Bureau. And doubtless he is right, adds the New York World. The world owes an unimagineably great debt to Matthew Fontaine Maury, the inventor of the science of meteorology.

A well-known European engineer, who has been exploring the Panama Isthmus for many years reports that he has discovered a route along the Tota, Javiera and Taya Rivers by which the two oceans can be connected by a ship canal at a total cost of not more than \$48,000,000. The most important work on the route would be a tunnel under the Cordilleras two miles long, which could be built for \$11,000,000. Only two tidal locks, one on each side of the mountain, would be required.

The London Spectator praises Lord Rosebery for granting a pension of a hundred pounds a year to William Watson, and thinks he might also have conferred the laureateship on him without risking the condemnation of any judgment worth considering. It regards Swinburne as Watson's only rival, and thinks that not even the richness and melody of Swinburne's early plays could outweigh "the lofty and singularly crystal beauty of Mr. Watson's elegiacs and the delicate humor of his more familiar verse."

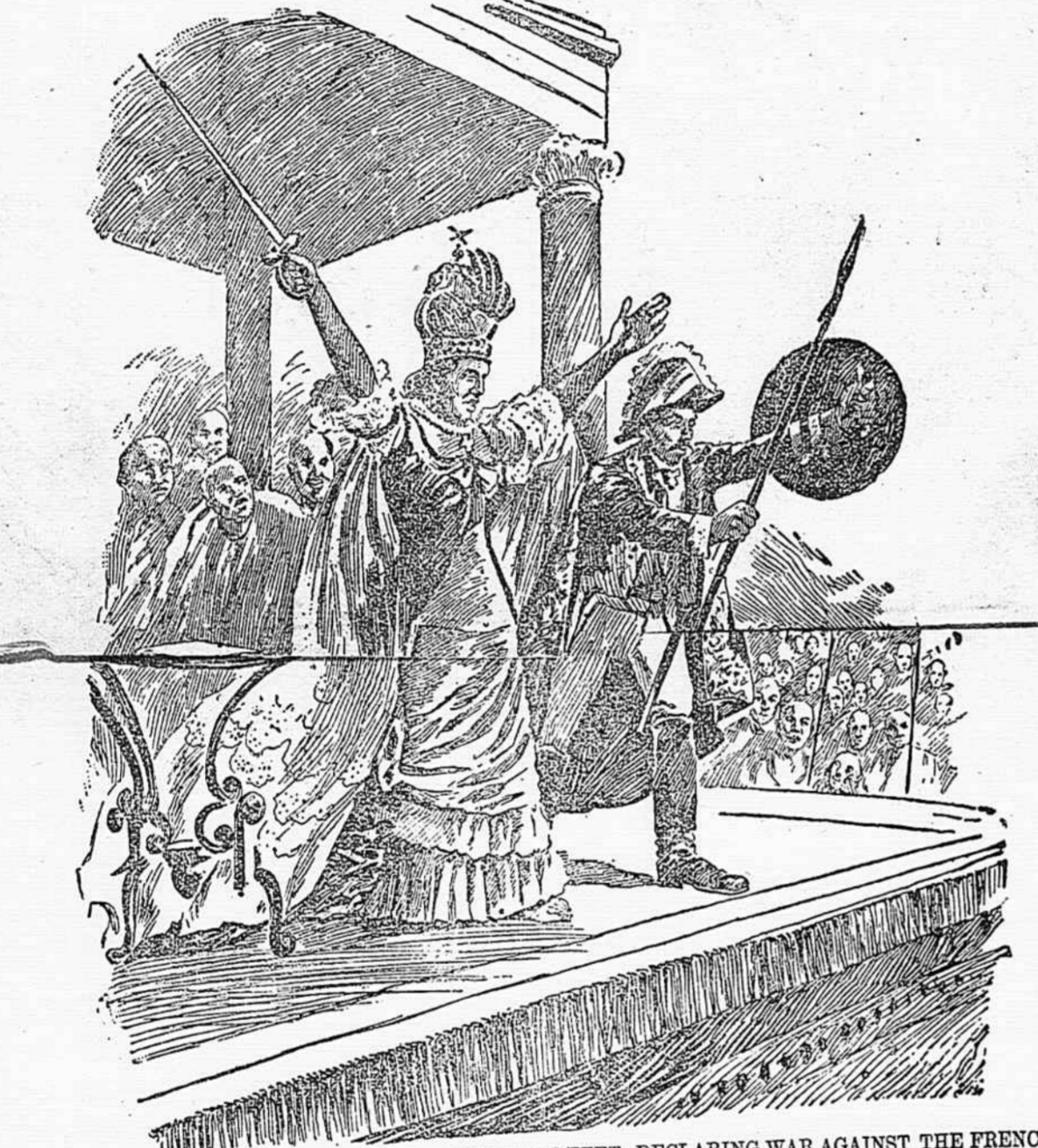
The recent vote in the British House of Commons on the navy estimates was more than ordinarily significant and impressive, declares the New York Tribune. The estimates, as is well known, are unprecedentedly large. They provide for an increase of naval strength so vast as to startle even those who are most familiar with the "bloated armaments" of Europe. They commit Great Britain definitely and emphatically to the construction and maintenance of a fleet larger and more powerful than the combined fleets of any other two Powers, if not, indeed, of all the European Powers. They are such as would a few years ago have aroused against them the opposition of a formidable party in both House and Nation. Yet on this occasion not one man of serious importance raised his voice against them, and they went through the House with only thirty feeble dissenting votes.

A STRIKING SCENE.

HOW MADAGASCAR'S QUEEN DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE.

Footed, and clothed in a Second-Hand White Satin Dress Made by Worth, She Exhorts Her People.

FRANCE'S enemy in Madagascar, the dusky Queen Ranavalona III, against whose army the French invaders are advancing, on state occasions appears wearing a second-hand ball dress of fashion long gone by, and with a barbaric crown on her head and nothing on her black feet. She appears in the great square of Antananarivo, the capital, where she issues stirring proclamations to her people. The scene is a picturesque one. With one hand she grasps a sword and with vehement gestures emphasizes her exhortations, and with all the passionate eloquence of her race threatens, commands and prays her hearers to take up arms against and exterminate the hated white men who for ten years have held the Nation in thrall. The war is a holy one, she declares, and the choicest blessings of the hereafter will be the reward of those who fall. She also promises substantial rewards to the victors who survive. The Prime Minister's dress is no less striking. Its principal features are a sort of dolman of purple satin spangled with gold, short trousers of white silk and long boots. About his waist he wears a belt of yellow leather studded with gems, from which



MADAGASCAR'S QUEEN IN A WORTH GOWN AND BARE FEET, DECLARING WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH (From a sketch made by a French resident in Madagascar.)

structure has been widely perverted from its technical and original significance. This so-called style is supposed to be founded on the class of designs that were used to a large extent at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The buildings that were erected during the reign of Queen Anne were simple and plain, with classic cornices and details, and frequently had large windows that were often divided by the modern revised styles, and an interesting example accompanies this article. The perspective view is shown and the principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., will be found by reference to the floor plans.

rooms, with mantels over seats. Vestibule door is made to slide to avoid interference with passage to stairway. Sliding doors connect dining and sitting rooms; back stairway to second story. Sliding doors, fireplaces and mantels, and part of the veranda may be omitted. Bathroom with partial or full set of plumbing may be introduced. Cost: \$2687. This includes mantels but not the range and heater; the estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor, but in many sections of the country the cost should be less.

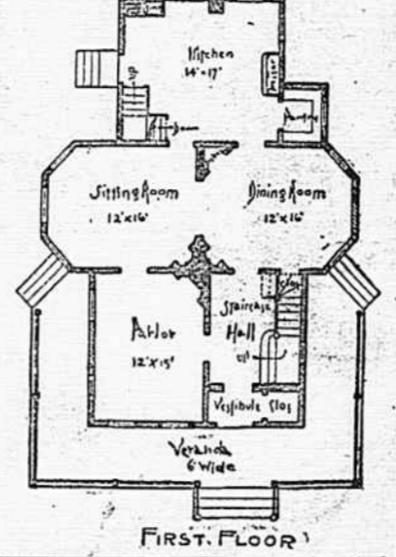
The name "Queen Anne" is quite misleading, for the style partakes more of the nature of the buildings of the Elizabethan period than of those of Queen Anne's reign. It has also borrowed from the Renaissance of Germany and France, as well as some of its best features from the classic and the late Gothic styles. The Queen Anne style is best fitted to villas and structures of that order. In the Tugus (Ma.) Soldiers' Home a careful estimate shows that the numbers of foreign born and native inmates are about equal, although at the close of the war the former were in the large majority. This is easily explained. Many of the foreign born Union volunteers had no families in this country. They were young men and when the war left them and they performed went to Tugus and the other branches of the Nation Home. The most of American born of course, had relatives and homes which they could go, and there it remained until actually obliged by crossing years and infirmities to the home.—Boston Transcript.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSES.

They are Popular, Although the Name is Misleading. (Copyright 1895.)

Queen Anne will have much to answer for if she is held accountable for all the architectural abominations that have been created in her name. During the earlier days of this country, the major part of the dwellings were simple and plain and could give but little direct offence to aesthetic taste, even if lacking in some of the prime requisites of beauty. The larger and more expensive houses were, happily, almost without exception, of the Colonial style, and were dignified, stately, comfortable and substantial. But as wealth became more widely diffused and the tastes of the people grew more pretensions, architects developed along lines that were ugly almost to the verge of the grotesque. Simplicity gave place to elaboration that was without rhyme or reason. Instead of utility adorned, which is, or should be, the end and aim of architecture, ornateness was sought even at the expense of utility. The hideous structures of the '60's and '70's, which line every street of the older cities and dot every suburb, were the result. Gradually these abominations grew to have a certain similarity and a name was needed for the style. Among the different architectural styles the Queen Anne seemed to have the least strongly marked peculiarities. It was a sounding title, and the public, when it could not place a dwelling as Gothic, classic, Renaissance, Colonial, or what not, gravely dubbed it Queen Anne. So it has come about in the usage of uninforming people that the Queen Anne style of arch-

brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables, dormers and roofs, shingles. Outside blinds to all windows except those of the cellar. Interior finish: Hard white plaster, soft wood flooring and trim, ash staircase, kitchen wainscoted, panels under windows in parlor; interior woodwork finished in hard oil. Colors: Clapboards, dark green; trim, outside doors, blinds and rain



conductors, bronze green; sashes, dark red; veranda floor, dark olive drab; veranda ceiling varnished; brickwork, Indian red; wall shingles dipped and brush coated venetian red stain; roof shingles dipped and brush coated with a darker red stain. Accommodations: Cellar under kitchen, with concrete floor, but the cellar may extend under the whole house or be omitted entirely. Open fireplace in parlor, sitting and dining

LATEST FASHIONS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH MODES.

The French Woman's Hat is Perched on Her Forehead, While Her English Sister is Very Prim-Looking—Beautiful Blouses.

THERE is still an enormous difference between French and English styles, and where one woman can wear the latter with gratification to herself and friends, another looks much better and prouder in Parisian-made gowns, says a Paris fashion letter to the New York Journal. To begin with the hat, the French woman wears that right on the top of her forehead, her hair is dressed very close at the sides and very close to the nape of her neck in the back; her skirt is extremely full in front, her jacket left open, and quantities of ribbons and laces adorn her neck. Her English sister, on the contrary, is very prim in appearance; the hat sets far back, showing an expanse of fringe in front and large coils in the back; the fullness of the skirt is only in the back, and the blouse is invariably of simple detail, with a neat box plait down the front, wireless of lace. Speaking of blouses, I saw some genuine beauties in the shops yesterday, and accordingly send you some



SOME PRETTY PARISIAN BODICES.

cuts of my favorites, being sure you will appreciate the novel and dainty designs. Vandykes of corquignure, now laid over violet velvet, now falling loosely over the chiffon, enrich the blouse and delight the eye. In No. 2 there is a large collar of white muslin and lace, over a Chinese silk blouse, shot-gray and red, and showered over with tiny black spots. No. 3 is exceedingly Parisian in tone, made as it is of soft heliotrope sarah silk and tan lace insertion. The front is a mass of tiny tufts, broken here and there by a band of insertion. It is of the punch order and fastens at the side, while the back, which corresponds in trimming, is close-fitting. Puffed elbow sleeves are held into the arm by a twist of silk. The heliotrope sarah is also used in the make-up No. 4, which boasts of a box laid and snave jacket of lace. No. 5 is quite a novelty in black stonnette, with apricot silk sleeves—an note the daintiness—collar, box plait dotted with groups of three small buttons. The design may be repeated in white or any colored silk. In No. 6 the bodice is of shot-rose audacity sarah silk, spotted. The circular yoke is trimmed with two bands of tiny gathers, which almost resemble a necktie, and the collar has a fullness of the daisy. There is no doubt that alpaca is to be very serious rival to crepon as a fashionable fabric, and many dresses of ordinary wear are made of this material. In all cases the collar, edged with lace, is an enormous improvement to an alpaca coat. I gloves the latest thing is a canoered chevrete, finished with Victor pats, black or self-colored, and four ice pearl buttons. Lavender and white kids will also be much worn.

and soft coloring are peculiarly adapted to the effect sought after. A fetching chiffon waist seen recently in Paris. A huge fan of the same material. The Mongolian divide is the largest of the world in Hankow, and I met two who were making fortune shipping brick. The factories of the factories thousand hands, almost as great as that of shipping tea to Europe.

which was pale rose in color, and fluffy sleeves completed the design. Another new waist was of creamy white chiffon, with shoulder straps and girlole of dark green velvet. The delicate corsage had a blouse effect and was charmingly trimmed with tabs of fruit-green moire antique, the wavy design being outlined with delicate pink sponges. This same trimming added beauty to the fall chiffon sleeve.

YACHTING SUITS. Anything more natty or effective than the suits designed to be worn by the belles of the yachts it would be difficult to imagine. Mohair and blue and white stripes duet are favorite materials, and a fetching model just completed is of electric blue plerette, with jaunty Eton jacket and blouse of corn color satin rhadame.

Sleep and Insomnia. Sleep is a greater mystery than insomnia. We hear much of the latter state in these days. But it is more wonderful that we sleep so well than that we are occasionally wakeful. We hear more of sleeplessness than our forefathers did. It is a remarkable fact that in scarcely any of the older recognized text-books of practice of physics is there any formal notice of insomnia per se. In later works, and especially in those devoted to treatment, the subject of insomnia does receive considerable attention. And every now and again the sleeplessness of a great man in the world of science or in that of politics reminds us that eminence has its troubles, and of a sort which seldom affect the poor man. It is probable that this evil of wakefulness is more common than it used to be. The excitement, and especially the worries, of life multiply. Many of the arrangements of society are of a nature to drive away sleep. Even the very pleasures of life are so taken by many as to rob them of one of the greatest pleasures of all—an eight hours' sound sleep; for we maintain that this is what everybody should aim at. It may seem a long time to spend a third of one's life in sleep. But if the other two-thirds are used well, there is little cause for blame. No rule for all can be laid down; but it would be well for most people in the intensive days in which we live to devote eight hours to the cultivation of the mood and act of sleep, and to resist the dominion of all habits and passions that are inconsistent with this purpose.—The Lancet.

FOR CUTTING DRESSES.

The outing dress, with jacket bodice, is going to be made with the godet skirt very full, and the bodice has a short ripple basque with two tiny pockets in the fronts and the regulation revers with turn-down collar. The vest of this dress material forms a big box plait in the center, with several tucks at the top on either side of the center plait. If desired the vest can be of silk, with stock collar, and for warmer days a shirt waist can be substituted.

Nothing seems to affect the popularity of the ever-lovely fancy waist. Its economy is doubtless one good reason for this, for with one smart skirt and several dainty waists a number of striking toilets may be evolved at comparatively small expense. The style is also becoming to nearly every sort of figure, and is a happy medium between absolute evening dress and the severity of the street gown.

Chiffon continues to be the favorite material used. Its delicacy of texture



NEW UNITED STATES ARMY CAP.

Herewith is presented a picture of the new cap for the United States Army, a cap that seems to be a much more sensible piece of headgear than the one which it will displace after July 1, as to officers, and after January 1, 1896, for enlisted men. Those among army officers who see no necessity for a change criticize the new cap as being dandy as a military "military smartness," but none of them has as yet attempted to assail the cap as a practical piece of wearing apparel. Among the advantages it has over the present headgear the most conspicuous one is that it will stay on the head without being held; another advantage is the sloping visor, which affords grateful protection to the eyes.—Washington Star.

Laid a Live Chick. Albert Martin, who lives near the Fulton County line, in Indiana, has a Plymouth Rock hen that has not been laying for some time. Yesterday she went on the nest and the family was greatly astonished to find, upon her leaving it shortly afterwards, that she had laid a live chick. Only a few fragments of the shell were about its head, and it was still wet. The theory advanced is that the egg, in some manner retarded in its progress, was held in the sac until germ developed and proceeded to the stage of incubation. So far as is known, this is the first case of the kind on record.

Fishing for Grease. A curious sight followed the launch of the St. Paul yesterday, when twenty-five or thirty rowboats, manned by young men and boys, who evidently had an eye to business, were sent skimming over the surface of the river in search of tallow. When a vessel is launched the tallow with which the ways are greased flies out into the water in great quantities. The boatmen are not slow to take advantage of this opportunity to earn a few dollars, and almost before the St. Paul came to a standstill yesterday the water was dotted with the skiffs, and all the available tallow was gathered in. This is sold back to the dealers and used over again.—Philadelphia Record.

The Nestor of the Stage.

No living man, says the New York Advertiser, is better qualified to speak on "Dramatic Art" than the veteran actor, Joseph Jefferson, whose portrait is given herewith. He lectured on that subject recently before the collegians of Yale. Mr. Jefferson con-



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

demned in strong terms the practice of Yale and many colleges giving no attention to pure dramatic art, and of giving farce comedies, such as "Mr. Napoleon," the play now in preparation by the Yale scenic societies. Mr. Jefferson looked on the custom as a sign of degeneracy.

How Brick Tea is Made.

Great quantities of tea are exported to Russia and Mongolia every year in the shape of bricks, writes Frank G. Carpenter. These are made of the lower grades of tea and of tea dust. The leaves are ground up and steamed and cooked until they are soft and mushy. They are then put into molds about the size of an ordinary brick and are pressed into shape, so that they become as hard as chocolate cakes. The finer varieties are molded into small cakes, in fact, of just about the size of the small cakes of sweet chocolate which you buy in the candy stores. I visited several of the factories in Hankow, which make this kind of tea, and the process was even less appetizing than that which I described as to the ordinary tea. The factories, in the first place, are very warm. The steaming tea is handled by dirty coolies, and is sweetened by perspiration. After the bricks are finished they are carried by boats up the rivers and canals to Tientsin, and from thence go on camels into Mongolia and on to Russia. There are about sixty bricks in one chest, and they are so arranged that they can be carried on camels. The brick tea takes the place of molasses in the parts of Asia, and passes as currency, each worth from fifteen to a hundred dollars. The Mongolian divide is the largest of the world in Hankow, and I met two who were making fortune shipping brick. The factories of the factories thousand hands, almost as great as that of shipping tea to Europe.

honesty has been greatly raised by their employment in offices and business houses generally. There are some things about the felony record of the police department which do not appear upon the surface. Thus the number of arrests and prosecutions for bigamy are four times more numerous among men than among women. If novelists are to be believed, duplicity and deceit are much oftener characteristic of women than of men. Yet for the statutory legal crime of false pretenses there were no arrests among women in the last quarter, and it is fondly to be hoped that there was no occasion for any.

The homicide record of the last quarter was not so large as usual. It included thirty-four male and four female prisoners. There were no arrests for murder, and it is very rare in New York that a woman is charged with that offense, in its highest grade, though the victims of premeditated murderous assaults are in the great majority of cases women, not men.

Electricity for Railroad Trains. The announcement that the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has made a contract with a prominent electrical company for the first part of its equipment with electrical motors has a significance which can hardly be overestimated. It means that the march of electricity on the domain of steam in railroading has reached a stage from which many of the vague generalities and apparently wild theories of electrical engineers are looming up into distinct and startling possibilities. The operation of electric locomotives on railroads of fifty and one hundred miles is now under consideration, and electrical experts are already reducing to the level of a business discussion the question of electrical traction of heavy trains. The ideal system has yet to be evolved; but the direct current three wire system of not less than 1,000 volts on a side, using the rail as a balancing conductor, is freely advocated. For traffic requiring frequent stops, single cars, each equipped with its own motor, according to present practice, could be used. Professor Anthony is convinced that even now electrically propelled trains, deriving current from central stations equipped with the best high duty engines, can be run more economically than trains driven by steam locomotives, and any improvement in the maintenance of high efficiency with varying speed will give electrical propulsion a still greater advantage. The greater flexibility of the electric, as compared with the steam service, is always a great point in its favor. Single cars running at frequent intervals accommodate the public far better than long trains at long intervals. And, as Professor Anthony shows, such frequent single cars are possible from each car becoming its own locomotive, the operating appliances occupying no room available for passengers.

Some men are like one-legged milk stools—no good unless set upon.

A NEW SWINDLE

which the people of the South are re-senting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp of the Rrd Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZELLEN & Co., Philadelphia.

WOMEN AND CRIME.

Few of the Fair Sex Among New York's Prisoners.

In the official reports made by the Police Department a separate record is kept of the felonies. These form a relatively small percentage when compared with the total number of arrests, and a peculiar thing about them is that very few women are among the prisoners. According to the official report of the last quarter, of 1,831 arrests in New York for felonies only 92 were women, while 1,589 were men.

Of the ninety-two women, fifty more than half—were charged with crime of larceny; fourteen were charged with an offense which is made a felony by statute, attempted suicide; eight were charged with felonious assault, usually against another woman; three with burglary, one with bigamy, one with perjury, and one with forgery, rare among women.

In the total of arrests thirty-six different crimes are represented, and in the list there were no offenses against the head of the law, as the odious crime of arson, and lower down were robbery, counterfeiting, forgery, and bigamy. The largest of the offenses was larceny, and the smallest was forgery. The number of arrests for each crime was as follows: Larceny, 1,589; attempted suicide, 14; felonious assault, 8; burglary, 3; bigamy, 1; perjury, 1; forgery, 1.