PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES CONTRASTED.—CAUSES AND SUGGESTIONS.

(London Times.)

In April, last year, a committee was appointed by the government of Bengal to consider the nature and extent of the poverty and destitution prevailing in Calcutta among Europeans and Eurasians. The report which was now issued is confined to the domiciled European community of Calcutta and to Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, the expression "Indo-Europeans" being employed to include both these classes. The total Indo-European population of Calcutta is 11,000, and it is put down at 11,000, and it is said that of these 3500 persons, excluding children, are in receipt of relief, or nearly a per cent of the Europeans, and 25 per cent of the Eurasians are destitute. To explain this large amount of pauperism, the report points to the peculiar figure of the native Bengalee as a competitor for office work, which makes them dangerous competitors for the poorer classes of Indo-Europeans, especially as the former can work at lower wages. Mental labor, eating is nearly remunerative, is not in the question for them; price of food in those of English and Portuguese blood stands in the way of successful competition, while improvidence in marriage and improvidence swell the ranks of destitution. Charity is abundant in Calcutta, but is not subjected to the working of poor relief in England, and hence little remains to be given to the needed in the pauperization of those whom it is intended to benefit. One main cause of the destitution is said to be due to the debasing of character among Indo-Europeans.

The committee are of the opinion that the government is bound, under its peculiar responsibility, to do more to meet this poverty, and the remedies suggested are the organization of charitable relief, education directed to meet the previous sort deficiencies of Indo-Europeans, and the securing of "an honorable subsistence for all Indo-Europeans who are fit for work, and are unable to obtain anything better, so that no able-bodied means may be driven into the ranks of paupers by inability to earn their livelihood." As to this latter, the committee propose military employment for Indo-Europeans, as they have orphanages and charitable schools.

Care of the Hair.

(Kansas City Times.)

Vigorous brushing of the hair with a stiff brush will accomplish much towards the desired result, but a good tonic should be used in conjunction with the brush. Tonics are many of the so-called patent medicines, and should be chosen for this purpose. All such should be taken out of the air gently with a comb. Every part of the scalp should be treated vigorously and long enough so that each portion shall receive at least forty strokes of the brush. If such treatment is made to continued for five or six weeks the result will convince the most incredulous of the value of the treatment.

The hair and the scalp should be washed at least once a month, but not oftener unless the hair is oily. No whole law terms or special stimulant has any run should be used in washing the hair but simple castile soap and lukewarm water. After washing the hair all soap should be thoroughly rinsed out with separate waters. The hair should then be dried, combed or brushed, with abundance of warm water. Where the hair inclines to a simple preparation of ordinary tea, or if the case not prove efficacious, of sage tea, applied to the roots of the hair with a sponge, will usually prove an effective cure and, moreover, will tend to prevent the accumulation of scaly dandruff which accompanies the trouble of the scalp.

If the hair is naturally inclined to be oily a little vaseline applied to the scalp over the roots will stimulate it to a healthy condition. If, on the contrary, it is too oily it should be washed every two weeks instead of once a month. It is wise to avoid all lotions for the hair which you know nothing about, as many of these contain injurious ingredients and stimulate it to an unhealthy condition and eventually cause it to fall out.

Education of Girls.

Louisa M. Alcott, the well-known author of "Little Women," wrote these sensible words about the best kind of an education for young girls: "I can only hope that with the new and freer ideas now coming up, some of the good old ways may also be revived. The report shown to the aged, modest women, simple lives, home-keeping daughters learning from and mothers the domestic arts, so much better than the too early frivolity and freedom so many enjoy. The little daughter sent out by my dying sister has given me renewed interest in the education of girls, and a fresh anxiety concerning the sort of society she is to enter by and by. Health comes first, and so early knowledge of truth, obedience and self-control. Then such necessary lessons as must learn, and later such accomplishments as taste and talent lead her to desire. A profession or trade to fall back upon in time of need, that she may not be dependent or too proud to work for her bread. Experience is the best teacher, and with good health, good principles and a good education any girl can make her own way in the world, and be brave and better for the exertion and discipline. No idle hours, unwholesome pleasures and dissipation, but mixing of school and flirtation, but simple amusements, daily duties, and a purpose in life to keep them girls at heart, even while preparing for the work and happiness of women."

The Unruly Tongue.

(Persian Proverb.)

A certain woman once called upon her minister to tell him how much she had been hurt. Her pastor received her with all tenderness, and listened into the cause of her distress. She went on to say, "She could scarcely bear that her mind was very much hurt indeed, but she did not know how to tell him." The minister, judging it must be something serious, urged her to be explicit upon the subject of her distress. At last she said, "It is the length of your cards, sir, when I am pulpit." "Why?" said the minister, "the length of my hands, is it that so distresses you?" I will take care that it shall be a matter of distress to you no more," he, taking his cards, he said, "Here is a pair of scissors, cut them to your wish." After some time she thanked him and promised to let her mind relieved. "Well, my friend," said the minister, "I may be sure that my mind has been very much cleared perhaps even more than yours."

"O, sir, I am very sorry that would, she hurt your mind so!"

He replied, "It is the length of your tongue. And now, as one good turn deserves another, you will allow me much to be cut off—you will reduce it to about the proper length."

It need not be remarked that she was speechless, and it is hoped learned an important lesson with respect to that unruly member.

Malvern Cures.

Mr. Gunther, in his work on "The Study of Poisons," states that the many cures of his which are the result of a very natural healthy and need the genuine Argentine and Bicarbonate. But I have seen the chemical exhibit showing the presence of the chemical ingredients in the water, and I know it is true. I don't believe it. It was in July, 1891, and I was on the west coast of Long Island, in the great northern subdivision of New York state. The soldiers had got hot, and had drunk fifty or more times (I should say) into a little bay on shallow foot for cannon could not come in. The young soldiers were very small indeed and bathed like little cripples. Whatever impact of the little fellows entered into a female place he was sure to be seized by some large fish, the large fish seemed to be perch and there were half a dozen or so of them.

Every perch that came near was attacked by the perch and bitten quite back several feet or yards, but whenever the minnow fish turned to go back to her young one or more of the perch would bite her. Her could not, or will, not turn in them. I watched the little fellows for some time. The little fellow was getting the worse of it, and when I left he was making a brave but losing fight. One by one her offspring were picked off, the perch continually pushing her and rather more than I should say. Perhaps my observation is the only one of the kind or not.—Exchange.

Tie to a Gallows.

"There is a good deal to be learned from hallows sometimes," said the Brilliant Person, "although I can by no means infer that we shall learn it."

"The subject at which the hallows were when the accident happened has been recently canonized," the Journalist said, "but it seems to have been higher than the top of St. Paul's cathedral, according to one eye-witness almost opposite the hallows. He was on Ludgate hill and saw terrible the fall must have been."

"I should like to hear that bright above London occasionally," said the Poet; "it could make the omnipotent rhythm of a fine metropolitan things a week before. When men appeared to me to be the size of the ordinary human, a different view of matter, the Deities, would seem to be too small to be worth worshipping. We have been high above the earth there is a breathable atmosphere, I consider how high one would have to go before one lost one's sense of social status.

"Possessed of this without going we are a hallows." Our Ordinary Man observed. "Mix with your superiors, and you are bound to believe in social equality. Mix with your equals and you'll will be proud."

"And if I mix with my inferiors?"

"Now, why take impossible cases?" said the Mere Boy gently.—Black and White.

Sponge a Nuisance.

A little pain in the forehead or some which was written to express from indulgence in New York Sunday evening is worth recording. A young Monsieur had opened a sponge, to be an adjustment, but to the extent appearance of a young man seated directly behind him. There was much dust and cinders, and he took off his clothes and, as it looks, put the sponge in the place of a hat, and then he put the sponge on his head. The sponge was soaked with water and the water ran down on the back of the young man, having are mistaken his object, shook and the newspaper and quietly groaned his head as if, while the sponge was gone, he turned the gas and changed chairs of amusement accordingly.—The Point of View in New York Times.

The Tailor Was Honest.

An English gentleman met an American traveler in France and spoke to him thus with bits in Paris. When they met, the American said, "I have just received a letter from home in Paris said he could not leave country from home. The English man lost his favorite hat, and the American said, "I have just received a letter from home in Paris said he could not leave country from home."