OPEN, TIME.

Open, Time, and let him pass
Quietly where his feet would tread
Low is that on Mizpeh's grass
Sweeping from the dew.

Do to him, the manly mind
Gentleness is a sure defense,
Kind the hand some will find
And meet in peace.

Take him, wary and expectant
Full amid the dying dream,
Brighter, and the light gently
And the dew-dim stream.

Weather on a sunny river
Scenery weather, for two lives,
Under some fragrant bridge
Where dancing elms.

Water quick to cross and part
Golden light on silvery scurry,
Weather that will last his heart
All the world around.

Soon over his vision broad
Time, in flight remembered blow
Be that not an hour, but wake
Home, to stay be blest.

He lie down with orchard near,
Time, Time, and let him pass,
Years not measured again,
Into eternal glass.

—Leslie Gulney in New York Independent.

WOMEN AND HOME.

THE INFLUENCE THAT CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS HAVE UPON THEM.

Mothers and Married Children—How Kate Field Broke—A Woman of Wide-spread Influence—What Women Like in Men—Matters of Interest to the Fair.

"It isn't the fault of the children, it is the fault of their mothers," said a bright woman the other day in a discussion of children's social pleasures. "Children naturally will enjoy simple entertainments, just as they will like a dinner of bread and milk in preference to a dinner of meat, potatoes and pie. It is a mistake to think that children will be happy if parents would complete the line and not spoil their tastes by too generous giving.

"I am one who has wanted the social process of successive parties, coupled with late hours, for young folks, will understand that such a subject was not out of place and will say why it does look hard sometimes of the fact.

"Our mother had four her child, not yet five, was invited into party of a child just like the little specimen of social life which, of course, turned attention to those whose children were in the habit of going to bed at 7, but not all at which their bed hour allowed to sit up at bedtime until 9 or 10.

Instances were given where children of fifteen had been invited to 10 o'clock suppers, and some instances of dissatisfaction with common sense, all the details being on the most grand scale with which entertainments are given in polite society.

"Well, wrong," said a woman with old fashioned ideas on the subject of early to bed and early to rise. "Children need a health view, and bedtime there is nothing like for such children, when they grow up. I can remember [illegible] who whose all-around health was checked by sending them to late parties and theatres all winter."

This was one trial to make early dance for accountable for all the mischief, claiming that suffering, more usually in chemical dissolving school at an, and that there was no end of the subject as soon as they could dance. The discussion of these experiences from one who generally has her own views and opinions. She claimed that it was far better for children to learn to dance young and to engage in it in the same way that they play or any kind, than to work until they were older. At the one period it was happy exercise, with no thought of dress or tricks. The age at very suggestible, however, who must not but agree that a children would dance to their liking. Underpinned games and would not prove to think of it in any other way, it would be to keep in the right direction.—Boston Eagle.

Mothers and Married Children.

I have heard more than one woman who proved against a son because he had married before he grew far, and said, "I have done with him; his wife has took other him now."

Though in some cases the wife was an improper, thoughtless, even a giddy girl, yet the mother's fault was greater, for she took a crude pride in withstanding the son's preference for another to whom he was engaged. Yet under such circumstances, I think, if the young woman, confident in her worth for many months, implored her to make her home with them in order that in her affliction she might be comforted by her mother's presence. She offered her mother and somewhat brother a good home and so much privacy as they desired, and she spared no pains to make them feel her long dead husband and baby. How blind! What a fiendish of go the selfish have taken like her afflicted daughter's life! What a beautiful influence her night have been upon her little granddaughter, who was often more absent deprived of a mother's care! What a peaceful, all pervading comfort over all her daughter's home and the inmates her presence might have lent. Those who are at her mothers who permit the only child left at home to wave then away from their married sons and daughters. This is unnatural, but, doubtless permitted to deprive other children of their rights.

It is a difficult thing for a mother at all times to do it that is right and impartial to each of her children; it requires a vast amount of study and at times a really hard sacrifice of personal feeling, but personal feeling should be sacrificed, and it should be valued at as much as possible from each child's individual standpoint.—Boston Ledger.

How Kate Field Looks.

While it is true that Miss Kate Field is known in Washington personally, it is also true that she skips about the country so often that she may be said to be a resident of either San Francisco, Chicago or New York. Few women have been so privileged to enjoy the friendships of so many famous men and women. She is one who impresses the friendliness of her own personality on every man with whom she speaks. She has a clear, incisive voice, a charmingly frank manner and an intuitive knowledge of the character of her interlocutor. If she does not like a person she makes him understand it without giving offense. If she is interested in such, she lets the person know that she has no hesitancy in making known her own position. Yet she does this in such a quiet, kindly way that no one can feel hard with her.

In addition to being a clever and forcible writer, she is also a political student of the divine. She appeared on the stage once in New York as Peg Wellington. I believe she was not a success, but she continues to study dramatic works and she is considered one of the ablest critics on the drama in this country. One thing greatly in her favor is her accompanying work in that she knows what she is talking about. She has traveled all over America and Europe many times, and she is on friendly terms with the great public men of both countries.

In appearance Miss Field is short of stature, and is straight as an Indian. Her hair is well rolled. Her face is full of [illegible] with intelligence. She has a fine [illegible], and eyes that seem to penetrate the very books of those about her. Her hair, a little gray, falls naturally into her forehead in a slight fringe. She is one of the best women critics I have ever listened to before Contes in New York Mail and Express.

A Woman of Widespread Influence.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, the author, is a woman of great versatility of accomplishments. She is best known to the world as a kindergarten teacher, and she was one of the founders of the free kindergarten of San Francisco, which now has fifteen kindergarten schools. The idea of these schools has spread wonderfully, efforts in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. The story of "Polly" and "The Birds' Christmas Carol" have written and her own money for the kindergarten work in which Mrs. Wiggin was so actively interested, and these stories attracted such popularity that they were quickly followed by others equally successful.

Since her marriage Mrs. Wiggin has given up teaching and devoted her time to writing, to reading her books, lecturing in public and to music, of which she is very fond. She has heard an exquisite voice for singing, and she has spent much time in voice culture and in the study of music for her own power and children's sake. She is a woman of winning personality and a great favorite in society.—New York Pub.

What Women Like in Men.

Women like honesty of purpose and consideration. They like a man who is interested in their home affairs, who can give an opinion on the world and who is properly intelligent in and about matters against women. They like a man who knows how, who doesn't seem have operator, who be [illegible] in their, who, too of all, knows that the time has passed to give him. They like a man who can see clearly as a woman sees, who can be tender and yet firm in action and tried can turn up a view with an earnest discussion that has needed and helped the wife. They like a man who is master of the situation, who has brains enough to lodge women duties wise in the best thing as the money, who understand and who has sense enough to realize, when one of the fairer sex is slightly stubborn, that persuasion is more powerful than all the arguments in the world.—Exchange.

A Queen's Present List.

Visitors at Nice there recently saw frequently the Queen of Italy and Queen Victoria kneeling at one of the smaller altars absorbed in her prayer. Her Queen Victoria is a great lover of the people who today will not allow her even a bit of land within their country. Prominent in her board, patients and medicine fraught for the poor, and demonstrating her courage of love and Tyrol.

For the season, who pilgrimed her with Napoleon III, contrasted by the dignified and stately Victoria and the sparkle of people and the joy of her court assembly, while the roll of artillery drowned the music of the band. The Queen of Italy, in building the home for the French government will see the expense to build the house were between, where she spent the money for children without old age among the people were which she was engaged.—Paris Letter.

Children's Table Manners.

One of the first lessons of a child at the table should be to take liquids noiselessly from the side of the spoon. The noise is so far from a sign of accomplishment, judging from the small number of persons who possess it. Another should be to keep the lips closed while masticating food, to avoid the disagreeable noise that sometimes accompanies the action. Bread to be eaten with soup or milk should be laid on the left of the plate, and broken with the hands only. Meat must be finely cut and eaten slowly. Vegetable food requires even more mastication than meat, so it must be thoroughly blended with the saliva to insure proper digestion. It is better to help children in small quantities and to replenish the plate than to give too large a portion at once. When there is a choice of dishes to eat, one of food only a mouthful or two should be given at one time.—Elizabeth H. Smith in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Pioneer Female Doctor.

Dr. Olive Seymour is the girl pioneer doctor of Cleveland, Ohio. She is the daughter of Chris Seymour, for many years prominent in the work for colored soldiers. Dr. Olive, who is a slender, hard worker, with an air of refinement, graduated from a Central "school," and immediately after entered the Pennsylvania Dental College, from which she left in the expectation of her term, with a diploma and flying colors, to set up in practice in New York.

She thinks dentistry an admirable field for women, and she speaks gratefully of the cordial welcome and encouragement she received from the hundred men of her acquaintance, every one of whom, she said, gave her a helping hand. After about two years in one when compelled the practitioner from reach of the physical influence that needs her minor worker in the hot-bed field of medicine.—New York Advertiser.

The Waists of Women.

While 18 or 20 inch waists may be a deformity in an adult woman, it may be justly doubted whether the 30 inch waist of Venus de Medici is not somewhat too large for a female form to be proportion with the figure of the average American woman. It is characteristic of women of Athenian type of the best European eyes to have wide hips and narrow waists. In other race the hips are narrower and the waist larger. The American woman appears, in consequence of her large hip measurement, to have a smaller waist than she actually has. To the unskilled measuring eye a 20 inch waist on a 40 inch hip would seem to have a wasp-like figure, when in reality her measurement is very nearly what it should be to satisfy the esthetic judgment of an artist or her family physician.—Toledo Blade.

Decorations for Prominent Women.

Friends are several decorations for women. The ribbon in the choice of the Brook, founded in 1446 allowed to Japan during the Revolution, and revived in 1802. The Order of Lucia, named after Prussia's most beautiful queen, was founded in 1814 by Frederick William III. In decorations in the shape of a cross, the ribbon is worn by the recipients in mourning the wounded in war, of thousands daily, to wounds distinguished for gallantry on the field.

The Crown of Mora was instituted by Emperor William I on his fifteen birthday, as a recognition of the great and self-sacrifice of the women of Germany shown by the soldiers in the last war. Special medals have been conferred twice in 1866-8 and 1870-1.—Vienna Letter.

Population of Home Cities.

The increase in population of the lake ports indicates the great increase that must follow, necessarily, in the business of the lakes and also of the railways tributary to them. Buffalo has increased from about 42,000 in 1830 to 255,000 in 1890, Cleveland from 17,000 in 1840 to 261,000 in 1890, Chicago from 30,000 in 1850 to 1,100,000 in 1890—while Detroit and Milwaukee exhibit a remarkable parallelism in growth, the former having increased from 116,340 to 205,876 in the last ten years and the latter from 115,587 to 204,468.—C. C. O'Rourke in Scribner's.

The Negro's Humor.

Among the old time negroes in middle Georgia was much of a humor only humoring. Their speech, by constant contact with the white man's, which it sought to imitate, had a curious and vivacity never heard on large enclosed and river plantations. In the lighter of the negro humor, which no injustice was that never sought to be carried, his words and his department often had a [illegible] as any lover of that article in humanity could wish to see. Even his sorrow, when it came, was so far from [illegible] put forth with a compliment so goodhor as to provoke as well laughter as sympathy. Witness the following incident of the return to his old master, not very long ago, of one of his former slaves after having served another person for a year:

"Why, Jim, how happens it that you quit Dodson?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, sah, Marse Jack, I guess you an hell, sah, I reckon you'd be in hell sass all de year, and I reckon hard, sah, I make him a good year. Well, sah, de first is, I did get Tom, Mike a free, but dat ain't no big sass; I free, mysteriously, on de Lord, sah, I free, mysteriously, on de—[illegible] on dat free. Well, sah, Christmas come, an sassy, sah, I gwine make off on 'em round." He then he took to place of paper, as he was, on he lak [illegible] so he [illegible] down, and when he [illegible] he [illegible] job, he gin a [illegible] an a pen's down, an a-[illegible] on de [illegible] on he [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and