

A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

A Pretty and Nicely Arranged Home at a Low Cost.
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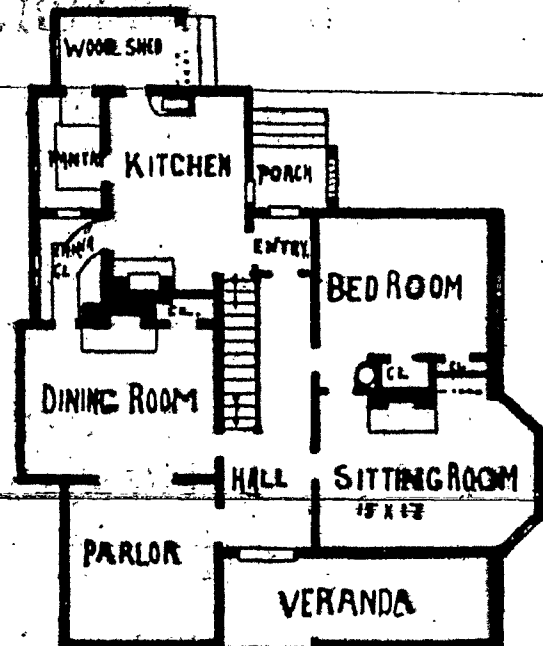
This design was carried out, and is a very neat and attractive home, and as it was necessary in the arranging of this plan to obtain the required amount of room and convenience at a given cost, the exterior had to be very plain and simple in detail to allow it. The front faces the west. Thus we have a south view from four rooms on first floor, and a front view from dining room. The front veranda is wide, and arranged so that



VIEW.

a group can sit out upon it with ease. The hall is eight feet wide, with an easy flight of platform stairs leading up to the floor above, the platform or landing being on a level with floor over kitchen wing, making two risers more up to floor in main house. There is a cellar under the whole house, the laundry being under kitchen. The stairs to cellar are placed under main stairs, and reached directly from the kitchen.

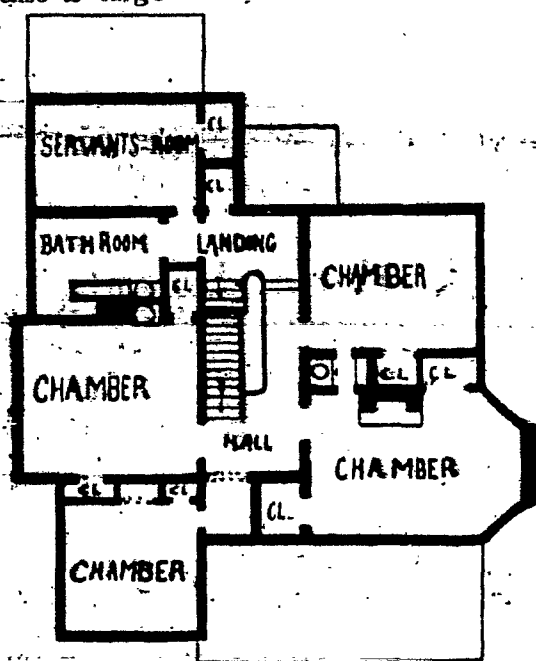
The woodshed is a convenient feature to all country houses, and should always be connected with kitchen; the refrigerator is built in pantry, with an opening into woodshed, through which to put the ice into tank; the connection from kitchen to dining room is



FIRST FLOOR.

through the large china closet, which is fitted up with shelves, press, table, etc., and makes a perfect butler's pantry. The parlor and dining room are connected by sliding doors; the dining and sitting rooms have open fireplaces, with hard wood mantles; the sitting room has a hard wood bookcase built into recess to right of mantel, and the bedroom connected with sitting room is a good room, and provided with two closets and stationary washbowl.

The second story contains four large chambers, with an abundance of closet room, a good servant's bedroom over the kitchen, and a large bathroom; hot and cold water is supplied to all washbowls, sink and bath. There is also a large attic over the second floor,



SECOND FLOOR.

capable of being finished off into two or three rooms if desired, and yet have enough for storage. The roof is shingled and the exterior walls clapboarded; the interior finished in pine, which is filled and varnished, the cut and incised work being picked out in ebony. The estimated cost of this house is \$3,000, and is a good example of what can be done for that sum, as the general arrangement is such as to show considerable variety on the exterior, producing an architectural effect only obtained by the natural combinations and workings of the constructive part of the structure with the least expenditure of labor and detail in design. This is one of the most attractive homes for the amount expended, and for the country is all that is desirable in every respect.

James P. Voorhees, of Detroit, a son of the senator, is an author, an actor and a sculptor of acknowledged merit, and he has written a play which those who have read it are confident will prove a success. Mr. Voorhees' well known piece of sculpture, the "Head of the Saviour," was said by Cardinal Gibbons to be the best expression of the subject he had ever seen.

EYES MADE OF GLASS.

THEY ARE GOOD, BUT BETTER ONES ARE MADE OF STONE.

In Germany and France Artificial Eyes Are as Cheap as Buttons—A Good Deal of Skill Required in Finishing Eyes. Price of Eyes in This Country.

There is a gentleman in New York, married and the father of a family, who has worn an artificial eye for many years without the knowledge of any member of his family. There are many men and women in public life who wear artificial eyes undiscovered. To do this of course requires not only wonderful perfection in the manufacture of the eye itself, but also great circumspection on the part of the wearer, whose vision is necessarily limited, and who is liable to exposure from the occurrences of everyday life. There was, until recently, in New York city, a lady, the wife of a very well known man, who was in the habit of meeting constantly very many persons, and who went out much in society, who wore an artificial eye without detection.

Many artificial eyes are imported from Germany and France, where they are made almost as cheaply as buttons. In the district of Thuringia, in Germany, entire villages of men, women and children assist in the manufacture. The process is analogous to glass blowing. Indeed, it is a sort of glass blowing. The workman sits at a table with a gas jet flame from a blowpipe in front of him, which gives an intense heat, capable of melting the glassy substance which forms the eye. He molds the substance as easily as the potter would mold clay. Then the pupil is put on by the same process and the colors traced with small needles of colored substance, so as to imitate the delicate tracery of the eyeball and pupil.

THE BEST EYES ARE MADE HERE.

When eyes are made at wholesale the workman makes haphazard a vast quantity of sizes, shapes and colors, and it is presumed that a dealer can, by keeping a large assortment of these artificial eyes, manage to match the eyes of any customer. But in practice this proves to be an exceedingly difficult matter. The colors and shapes of eyes vary in numberless variety, and where customers are fastidious and with keen vision for shades of color it is seldom possible to suit them with these ready made eyes, and they are little used in first class establishments, where perfect work is sought regardless of price.

The expression "A bully boy with a glass eye" denotes a popular error that false eyes are made of glass. The fact is that the substance is more like china. About forty years ago an Englishman named T. J. Davis began to make artificial eyes in New York by a new process. He found a spar in Connecticut which was peculiarly adapted for the making of artificial eyes, and he maintained that, after great research in other parts of the world, no stone could be found capable of yielding the same results. This spar, to become ductile, has to be subjected to an intense heat for from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. When thus treated it is ready for shaping and coloring, and requires no metallic oxides to work it, and is, therefore, not liable to injury from the saline secretions and more durable and artistic than eyes made in the old way, which was to mix common glass with the metallic oxides, producing a material easily fusible by heat and very brittle. The eyes produced by the Connecticut spar are tougher. Mr. Davis kept his secret for many years, and before his death bequeathed it to his sons, and they have made many eyes successfully for wealthy people who have tried in vain the best eye makers of Europe.

CHEAP EYES USEFUL.

The cheap wholesale eyes are very useful in sparsely settled localities or small towns where people may want artificial eyes in an emergency. For instance, a gentleman traveling in the west broke his artificial eye, and the only place where he could get another was at a saddler's shop. He did not get a good match for size, shape or color, but he got something that served him until he could get to New York.

There are many things to be considered in making a first class artificial eye. The right is different from the left. The size of the bulb must be taken into account. The position must be prominent, full or sunken to match the good eye. The shade of the whites of the eye must be noted, and the delicate veins and tracery. Sometimes the bloodshot appearance of the good eye must be imitated. The diameter of the iris and the pupil must be marked, and the nature of the operation on the diseased eye must be taken into account. All this requires skill and dexterous manipulation. It is not unusual for a person to keep several extra eyes on hand in case of accident.

Sometimes people out of town send orders for eyes in the same way that other merchandise is sent for. The European artificial eyes generally last about twelve months only, when they become rough and unpleasant. Even the best false eyes will after a time become rough and require to be replaced. The best makers require that the false eyes shall be taken out at night and kept thoroughly clean. In most cases what is called an artificial eye is merely a part of an eye consisting of a small saucer which is not attached to the ball of the eye, but placed in proper position over it, and kept in place by the eyelids. Sometimes, when not skillfully fitted, they drop out and break.

A first class artificial eye, fitted in every respect in size, form and color, costs from \$25 to \$50. The ready made eyes can be bought for very much less.—New York Sun.

The Way It Shrink.

"Papa," said Mrs. Bankum, "here is that flannel shirt of yours. I washed it, and—well, I'm afraid its usefulness is over."

"Oh, no, my dear; I can use it for a penwiper."—Harper's Bazar.

An English Joke.

Ticklerie is a practical joker, but he is very much afraid of consumption. The other evening he began coughing and went to the telephone and called up Dr. Whitey and told him he was pretty sure he was in the first stage of consumption.

Now, it may be stated by way of parenthesis that Ticklerie had played a good many jokes on the girl at the central call office, so as soon as she heard what he said she rung up a music shop where a young man is in the habit of practicing upon a bass horn about that time and told him in her sweetest tone that she would like him to blow a short, sharp blast right in front of the transmitter of his telephone as soon as he heard the bell tinkle. The young man got ready.

"Oh, I fancy you're mistaken," said the doctor.

"No, I ain't. Lose no time. Come over at once."

"Hold on! Cough in the telephone." The girl, who had been listening, jerked out the plug, connecting Ticklerie, put that connecting the bass horn in its place and tinkled the bell, according to previous arrangement.

The young man dropped the receiver from its hook and blew a terrible blast. The girl immediately restored the connection, and the doctor, after recovering from his astonishment, asked:

"Did you cough?"

"Yes; ain't it pretty bad?"

"I should say so," exclaimed the doctor.

"What shall I do?"

"Why, you are turning to a jackass very rapidly, and you had better begin your new way of living at once. You have symptoms of the consumption of oats and baled hay."

While the doctor wondered and the patient raved the telephone lady split her sides with laughter, and the ignorant young man tooted his horn in ignorance of what he had done.—Exchange.

When He Was a Journalist.

Alf Hayman, the theatrical manager, says: "I came pretty near being a journalist once. It was in Philadelphia. The managing editor was city editor and everything else. One day he sent me out to interview some one. I returned to the office and said I couldn't find the man; he was out of town, or something of the sort. I know I was rattled. The managing editor looked me over and said:

"You'll never be shot for having brains."

I went off and moped. After several weeks—during which time I had drawn \$20 a week—I went to the managing editor and says, "I'm going to quit you!"

"Where are you going? What are you going to do? What do you know how to do? Hey?"

He said it all in one breath. I told him I was going into the show business. "Show business!" he granted. "What do you know about the show business? What do you know about anything? How much have you been getting here?"

I made a home run on that last one. I said, "Twenty per."

"What are you going to get in the show business, hey?"

I got there again. I said away up in O. "Fifty per to start on."

He got up from his desk, took me by the hand and said in modified tones, "I didn't suppose you'd ever get that much. Still, I advise you to take it, take it—take it, young man. It is probably the best you'll ever do."

I have always been grateful to that dear old man for making his first remark to me. It drove me out of a profession I wasn't fitted for, and put me into one where I have done remarkably well.—Chicago Tribune.

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