FOR THE LADIES.

TONIC FOR THE SKIN.

One hears of tonics for the nerves, tonics for the digestion, and hair tonics in planty, but it is only recently that we heard of a tonic for the skin-not a cosmetic in any sense of the word, but a tonic pure and simple, which, it is claimed, helps the circulation. makes the flesh hard and smooth, and is a great preventative of wrinklus. This is the formula : Two ounces of spirits of ammonia, two ounces of spirits of camphor, one cupful of sea salt, two cupsful of al-Put all in a quart bottle and fill cohol. up with boiling water; shake before using. If the face, neck and arms are rubbed with this lotion daily and then dried, they say the effect is very rejuvenating .- St. Louis Republic.

YELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE GIRLS.

In Paris, as in England, a large number of women are employed in the telegraph and telephone services. Every year about this time there is a compe tition to decide on the merits of the various candidates, and many more pass successfully through the examinations than pliable. there are posts to occupy. Young women are only admissible between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; they must have been vaccinated within a period not exceeding ten years; and moreover their stature must measure at least four feet ten inches, which is only a little more than an inch less than the standard of | cord, and has been brought out under the French army .- [New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TASTEFUL AND BECOMING IMITATIONS.

To provide for the fashion of wearing bands at the end of the dress skirt and otherwise there are certain woven textiles which bear a close resemblance to fur. A new close short-pile silk plush that can hardly be distinguished from beaver at a short distance is economically used in shevrons. the points in the exact center place of that fur. There is also a pro- of the skirt. duction of French so like the expensive Persian lamb that an expert alone would detect the difference. Gray and black astrakhan are likewise admirably copied. These imitation furs are in no way common or dowdy; they are very much worn, and are really in better taste than rabbit or catskin dyed to imitate more expensive furs.--[Chicago Post.

THE BODICE.

The bodice most popular is only a wide belt, which is fitted and comes up well under the arms. It should be of heavier or richer material than the gown, and its lines, if it have any, should run round. On some dressy gowns this bodice extends only to the side seams, and its ends are covered by jacket fronts. A handsome model has jacket fronts of plain. dull, blue cloth over a straight bodice of is lined with the brocade, and down each edge is set a row of crotcheted buttonlike ornamonts of a dall yellow.

Don't put a yoke and a bodice on the straight .- [Denver (Col.) Republican.

Luxuriant nature, in the infinite plenitude of her blessings, has bequeathed to man naught else so intoxicating and incomparable as the woman of forty .--San Francisco Chronicle.

FASHION NOTES.

Short evening dresses are completely out of date.

Barege has been brought out with elvet brocade.

"Brick pink" is a new color in woolen dress fabrics.

The long coat-tail basque is again very fashionable

Broad belts, coming well up under the arms, are still much worn

A white polka-dotted enamel bow rimmed with gold is the most chic fasten-ing imaginable for a watch.

Somewhat heavier than the excessively light chiffon is a new china crepe chiffon with brocaded figures for evening gowns.

Oriental satin is a new silk fabric for inexpensive evening dresses; it has the same effect as satin, but is soft and

Tulle is still a fashionable material for ball gowns for young ladies; also net with rich embroidery, pearl being specially in vogue.

Bengaline has quite taken the place of faille; the newest has a thick and decided the name of Trolienne.

Japanese grenadine resembles somewhat the striped silk entamines, having narrow beaded braids of several colors resembling strings of semi-precious stones.

A new style of trimming skirts, which will appeal to slender figures, is inchwide satin ribbon carried down the front. so that it forms a series of close set

A new boot with military heels, glace kid vamps and cloth tops, lined throughout with satin, has been christened the Langtry," and is much in favor for street wear now.

The new cottons are in the crape and corded effects of wool goods. Cotton Bedford cord in cream, white and delicate colors is shown for tailor dresses of wool, which have been so popular in seasons past. This cord has the dull surface of a wool, yet it may be laundried, and renew its freshness as often as desirable.

The gowns of tulle and other thin fabrics, that are made up in layer upon layer, are less expensive than they would be were it not for the fact that the under layers are not of fine quality. A pretty fashion for gowns to be worn at small Oriental brocade in colors. The jacket parties is the corsage that is made high in the back, with low front filled in by chiffon, tulle or lace.

Feathers long and short are very generally worn, and as for wings, never have same waist. Don't make the straight they been so lavishly used by milliners; bedice to appear a continuation of the but the humane and tender-hearted may because, as it is not attached to now console themselves, for it is anthe shoulders, both will seem to be slip- nounced that a vast majority of the ping off ; rather give it the effect of a wings are those of birds and domestic wide belt. Don't cut the edges of your fowls legitimately killed that men may bodice into a fanciful outline; keep it eat, their fate calling for no especial sympathy.

MOSBY'S "CLOSE CALL." How the Guerilla Chieftain was Once

Shot and Left Dead.

"It was one of the closest calls I ever had, and I was pronounced as good as a dead man by the Federal surgeon who made a hasty examination of me after the shooting." The speaker was the noted southern Webster. raider, Colonel John S. Mosby, who now resides in San Francisco, but has been spending a few days in the city. He and I sat together on a settee in the corridor of a Broadway hotel and talked about war times. The colonel-he was never a general-pushed back his slouch hat, and his gray eyes gazed at the ceiling as if it were a map of the war. His memory went back twenty-seven years to a period

when he was known to the north as a guerilla raider. I had been talking to him of narrow escapes, and the conver- lowing simple method: He eats as light sation led to the following nairative by the colonel:

"It was'in December, 1864, in Virginia, that I thought I had received a fatal wound, I was captured, but not recognized, and left for dead by the Federals. I have seen an account somewhere of this adventure of mine, but it had no re-

"On that evening in December I was eating supper at a farm house and not suspecting the approach of Federal cavalry. The farmer, his wife and daughter were friends of mine and a son of the family was under my command. I was ravenously hungry, and by the aid of a

"I looked down the barrels of several

"The Federals came in and the surheart, though how he managed to locate

7. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him down on the spot .-- [General Dix. 8. I know not what course others may

take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.---[Patrick Henry. 9. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or

perish, I am for the Declaration .--- [John Adams. 10. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable .-- [Daniel

Onions as a Cure for Colds.

The onion is the most healthful of all vegetables. It steadies the nerves by its soporific qualities. It secures sound sleep, and whatever does this is the best possible nervine. But it has other important medicinal uses. We know a man always in vigorous health, who checks any cold he may have taken by the fola dinner as possible. At supper he eats nothing; just before going to bed he eats all he can of stewed onions, made soft and juicy by long cooking. He usually eats a good bowlful and retires to sleep. Soon perspiration begins, and in the morning no. only is the cold entirely re-lieved, but he feels like another person.

The onions thus taken secure a passage of the bowels, and this carries off with the excretions all feverish symptoms that may have been in the system .---[Boston Cultivator.

Some Curious Geography.

The Icelanders believe that the earth is perforated with a great hole that runs from the north to the south pole, and that all the waters of the ocean run through this from the north pole to the south. In this way they account for the strong currents setting to the north. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semi-sacred work written early in the fourteenth century. If this ancient volume is to be relied upon, one Bjorn Liefson, a fisherman, who was driven northward by a fierce gale about the year 1291, is the only human being who has ever seen the spot where the waters of all oceans plunge downward and are not seen again until they have passed entirely through the earth and again appear, bubbling and frothing like a mammoth spring at the south pole .---New Orleans Picayune.

Immense Petrified Toad.

Charley Tuttle tells us that when he was in the wild regions last summer he saw the 2,000-pound petrified toad discovered by the Harrard expedition and shipped by them to the East. He also visited the homes of the cliff dwellers in geons examined me hastily. I distinctly the Colorado Canyon. The walls of rooms dug in the rock were plastered by hand, and the marks of the hands are the wound there is a mystery to me. I still plainly seen. They were evidently was stripped of what clothing I had and very small people. In front of each left in almost a nude condition. They cave-dwelling were broken cooking utenasked me my name and I gave a fictitious sils. According to Indian tradition, these one. The farmer was interrogated but people poisoned the fish in Colorado, he did not tell them my name. As they causing many Indians to die; hence the did not suspect that I was Mosby they Indians slaughtered them. The party reached the caves by means of a series of scaffolds. The Indian tradition savs these cliff dwellers were exterminated six centuries ago. -- [Fulton (Mo.) Gaz.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A FRENCH statistician calculates that the aggregate wealth held by millionaires in civilized countries amounts to about \$5,000,000,000, the entire number of millionaires to be about 950, of whom 250 are in Great Britain, 200 in the United States, 100 in South America, 100 in Germany, 75 in France, 50 in Russia, 50 in India and 125 in other countries.

Tuz finest garnets and nearly all the peridotes found in the United States are obtained in the Navajo Nation, in the northwestern part of New Mexico and the northeastern part of Arizona, where they are collected from ant hills and scorpion nests by Indians and by the soldiers stationed at adjacent forts. Generally these gems are traded for stores by the Indians at Gallup, Fort Defiance, Fort Wingate, etc., whence they are sent to large cities in the East in parcels weighing from half an ounce to 30 pounds or 40 pounds. These garnets, which are locally known as Arizonia and New Mexico rubies, are the finest in the world, rivaling those from the Cape of Good Hope. Fine gems weighing from two to three carats each and upward when cut are not uncommon.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine, proposes a novel plan by which life may be inverted, and most of the ills which now afflict mankind may be avoided. "This plan," he says, "has more to recommend it than most others for removing poverty and equalizing con-ditions. We should all start rich. and the dying off of those who would never attain youth would amply provide for-tunes for those born old. Crime would be less also; for while there would, doubtless, be some old sinners, the criminal class, which is very largely under thirty, would be much smaller than it is now. Juvenile depravity would proportionally disappear, as not more peo ple would reach nonage than now reach over-age. And the great advantage of the scheme, one that would indeed transform the world, is that women would always be growing younger."

Tue first land which has undertaken the legal registration of hypnotism is Belgium. A few days ago the Legislalature adopted a law which, in all probability, will serve as a model for the legislative action of other countries. It declares that any one who exhibits publicly a person hypnotized by himself or others will be punished by imprisonment ranging from two weeks to six months, and be fined from \$5 to \$200; that any one not in possession of a physician's diploma who hypnotizes a person under 20 years of age, cr not in the full possession of his faculties, will be punished by imprisonment and fine, whether the subject be exhibited or not; and that any one who allows a hypnotized person to sign a document or paper, whatever its nature, with the object of fraud, will be punished by imprisonment. The same penalty threatens a person who attempts to use a document signel by one while hypnotized. The people of Belgium have welcomed the adoption of the new law. SIR EDWARD REED's plan for constructing a railway across the British Channel is to lay two mammoth tubes of steel plate and concrete, twenty feet in diameter. The tubes would be made in lengths, and when two lengths were completed they would be joined together in a parellel fifty feet ap ort and floated out into the Channel to be attached to the completed length. All the work is to be done above water. Thus, the end of the completed tube is to be kept affoat until a fresh length is joined on. Then that will be allowed to sink, and the last attached part will form the end of the completed part. This plan has already been practised with success in America in carrying the pipe, forty inches in diameter, for a waterworks a long distance across a body of salt water. In that case the engineer in charge invented a joint which remained tight as the completed tube first hung in a curve, and afterward adjusted itself to the bottom on which it came to lie. THE plans for the projected Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, have finally been adopted. The cathedral will be built in the form of a cross. The total external length will be 520 feet. The width across the front, 190 feet; width across the transepts, 290 feet; height of central spire, 425 feet from the floor of Cathedral; from level of city, 525 feet. The width of front towers will be 57 feet, and their height 240 feet. Width of four flanking towers, 43 feet; height, 160 feet; total exterior diameter of central tower, 116 feet; interior diameter, 96 feet; height of vaulting. 230 feet; depth of chancel, 120 feet; width of nave and chancel to centers of piers, 60 feet; length of nave, 180 feet; width from vestibule, 27 feet; height of nave vaults, 105 feet; height of chancel vaults, 115 feet; height of front gables, 155 feet. The cathedral will stand on the highest, or nearly the highest, ground in Manhattan Island, and its first floor will be fully 100 feet above : h) level of the city. THE Chicago Tribune, which thinks that the wife of Columbus has been neglected, gives this sketch of her: "Columbus was married in 1470, or thereabouts, to a Miss Palestrello, of Lisbon, whose father had distinguished himself as a navigator. A part of Miss Palestrello's marriage dower was a great collection of valuable charts, journals and important memoranda. From childhood she had displayed wonderful enthusiasm on the subject, partaking to a marked degree of the speculative and adventuresome ideas and schemes in the line of geographical discovery for which Lisbon was the headquarters. She possessed a fine education, and was widely known as a brainy, brilliant woman, who was constantly urging her husband on in the path which finally breught him to the wonderful goal with which we are so familiar. While a girl Miss Palestrello made a number of hazardous voyages with her father in unfamiliar waters, and later many geographical drawings, several of which were used with great profit by Columbus when he had won her for his wife and set out upon his more important wanderings on the great deep. There is probably no picture of this brave, talented woman extant, but certainly it would seem a gracious and most fitting thing that her memory receive some tribute upon the forthcoming occasion.'

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SMALL BOY'S ELYSIUM.

My little man, come tell to me, If you could by some magic be

To the unknown fairyland transplanted,

Where boys may have their wishes granted,

What would your wishes be?" "I'd wish"-he sideways cocked his head,

Poud-red, and paused, and then he said: 'I'd wish I had two brothers ---

One great big one and one I could lick: That nothin' never'd make me sick,

And eight or nine grandmothers." --[Indianapolis Journal.

ANCIENT ELEPHANT PARADES. It was in the processio is and pageants that elephants made the finest appearance, fitted with magnificent trappings. and marching slowly along, as if conscious of their fine looks. One of the most remarkable shows was that at the wedding of Vizier Ali, in 1795. Here twelve hundred elephants were in line, all richly costumed. Of these one hundred had howdahs, or castles, covered with silver, while in the center sat the nabob upon a very large elephant whose howdah was covered with gold set with jewels.

The daily parade of the elephants of the court of Jehanghir was a wonderful display. The elephants were bedecked with precious stones, chains of gold and silver, gilt banners and flags. The first elephant, called the Lord Elephant, had the plates of his head and breast set with rubies and emeralds, and as he passed the king he turned, dropped upon his knees, and trampeted loudly-not in loyal frame of mind, exactly, but because the driver pricked him with a sharp prod just at the right time. Silly people, however, believed that the elephant was showing respect for the king.

To-day, the elephant is still used in India in pageants, as a laborer, especially in the lumber districts, where it is taught to carry long timbers, and, as has been said, forms a corps in the British army; but in active warfare it is now useful only in a few cases, and can never be employed so frequently as in ancient times .- St. Nicholas.

BEE MAIDENS OF FRANCE.

Apropos the article on bees fertilizing plants is the following interesting account of what are known in France as 'the bee-maidens," taken from Harper's Young People:

Near the little town of La Ferte, in France, there is an apple-tree which bears only imperfect blossoms; and the fact having long ago been discovered, has given rise to a very beautiful custom among the maidens of the village.

When spring-time comes, and the appletree hails the joyous time with a glad burst of blossoms, the maidens of the village arm themselves with gay ribbous and perfect blossoms from their favorite trees, and go singing to the lonely tree which has produced only the

semblance to the truth.

tallow candle-gas and oil were not used in Virginia then-I was eating sausages and pone bread. Such luxuries as sugar and coffee were not in the menu. Sud-1 denly the door was opened and severa Federal officers entered. The house was entirely surrounded by a regiment of cavalry. I had on a long gray overcoat, and on the collar was the insignia of my rank as colonel. Jumping up I raised both hands and carelessly grasped my collar, hiding the insignia of my rank. They did not know who I was except that

I was a Confederate. revolvers and surrendered. Of course I racked my brain to find out some avenue of escape. It came in a dangerous way. The soldiers on the outside fired through an open window at me and a ball struck me in the left side. The firing created confusion and the officers rushed out to avoid being shot by their own men. In the haste of their departure the table was overturned and the candle went out. leaving the room in darkness. This was my chance. I ran into an adjoining room, pulled off my coat and tucked it under a bureau. By that time I was growing weak from loss of blood and I

emember that he said I was shot in the

COLORS FOR BLONDES AND BRUNETTES.

We are often asked, What color shall I wear? To the fair blonde the most favorable color is green, and to her alone belongs that shade. Blue is also a good selection for her, and if she wishes to have a striking evening gown this winter let it be a combination of pale blue and canary yellow. Orange and red should be avoided by this type of blonde. The brown haired blonde is most fortunate. She rarely makes a mistake in the sclection of colors, since her complexion not being delicate she has more freedom. Like the fair blonde, green will improve her complexion, but it must be olive with rose leafs would look more natural green. Gray will be pretty for her if her color increases with excitement, while fawn color, so suitable for the fair blonde, will almost make the rosy blonde look sallow. Blue, both dark and light. gives an agreeable tint to the complexion. The brunette with the pale or sal- and forming round or star pins. low skin should avoid neutral shades. since her greatest beauty comes from the law of contrast. White can be universally worn. White flowers or feathers become every woman .-- [New York Press.

THE WOMAN OF FORTY.

At forty, if ever, the ladies know how to make the most of themselves, which is untrue of the vast majority in the twenties. Perhaps at no other age is the best type of woman more strikingly beau-She understands how to exercise tiful. her gifts and charms in most effective fashion.

The grace of perfect self-possession, often wanting in young women, is hers. If she was diffident, awkward and inexperienced, contact with society has removed these imperfections. If she was gushing, emotional, affected and too talkative, she has corrected these faults, and is warily winsome where before she was positively wearisome. In the normal evolution of taste she has acquired the rare art of dressing faultlessly and so avoiding the detracting infelicities of earlier years. Her selections of style. color and material harmonize with her figure, complexion and the occasion, and she doesn't look "a day over thirty."

The woman of forty is infinitely more attractive to me than she will be in later life, when her fine complexion fades, wrinkles leave their year-marks across her brow, silver threads her glossy hair, her eyes lose their luster and her step its sprightliness. She may always be agreeable, but never again so fascinating.

The woman of forty! She is distracting, delightful, divine! Her society is

Very artistic materials and styles are adopted this season. The Valois, Pom-padour and Louis XVI. models are all copied, and young and middle-aged women alike are wearing the rich brocades either in dainty or very elaborate patterns. Very lovely was a gown of pale, turquo:s-blue brocade, the flowers of faintest pink. A Watteau train at the back, of white and gold brocaded satin, was lined with pink satin and trimmed with old lace.

Black pearls are being set in rings and pins and bracelets with white pearls. A big egg-shaped pink pearl is held in the cup of a diamond flower. A rose berry if the pearl were red instead of pink. Pear-shaped pearls of wonderful size and both black and white are worth looking at. but after all not so pretty as the white pearls of odinary size. Quite large brooches are of large pearls set far apart

A Paradox in Optics.

A prominent optician of Philadelphia was conversing with a reporter in the rotunda of one of the big caravansaries They were sitting near a big mirror in such a position that through some defect of the glass it reflected strangely dis-torted images of all that passed before it. "That reminds me of a curious fact in optics," said the man of lenses, which physicians have never been able to explain. You, of course, know that if an object is held at a certain distance in front of a concave mirror, an inverted image will appear at a point between the object and the mirror. Suppose you try the experiment, using a tumbler half full of water, or better, some colored liquid. The glass of water appears inverted, as usual, but instead of the water appearing in the bottom part of the glass, in the image as in reality, it is seen to be in the top part of the glass, it thus seeming as if there were a vacuum in the lower half of the glass. It is one of those curious paradoxes which are some times met with in nature which seem to directly infringe its law. An example of this in mathematics is the well known proposition that one equals two, which can be proved by algebra, and the fallacy is at first not apparent."-St. Louis Star-Sayings.

The First Red Hat.

The red hat was first bestowed upon cardinals by Leo IV at the Council of a solace which robs remembrance of all Lyons in 1245. It is probable that as remorse and poverty of all pain. The red was in the middle ages a royal color, spell of her dark, depthless eyes wakens worn only by kings and members of latent emotions into ecstatic life, while royal families, hats and gowns of this the music of her voice thrills and fills color were bestowed on cardinals to indithe soul with joy unspeakable. Grace, cate that thenceforth they would rank goodness and gentleness supplement the with kings and princes. A cardinal is rard and ravishing beauty of face and figure, and her welcouring smile is a precious prize beside which wealth and learning and kingdoms are but dross. —[San Francisco Chronicle.]

soon departed. "Although it rained in torrents and the

lightning was incessant I was carried away in an ox-wagon. All the mules and horses in the place had disappeared weeks before and only a yoke of oxen remained. Two colored boys, the father and his daughter. drove the wagon and acted as my escort. Before they started was rolled in several blankets and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. They conveyed me three miles to my men, and when they unrolled me and examined my wound I said I was shot in the identical spot that General Jeb Stuart was, and I thought I would die. The ball went straight through Jeb Stuart, but fortunately in my case it deflected and went upward. In six weeks I was strong enough to be in the saddle again. I have been wounded six times."- [New York Herald.

The Humorist in Congress.

In talking with a number of Congressmen in Washington, from which city I have just come, I chanced to speak of one of them as a humorist. He begged me not to do so, as he said he was ambitious to rise in the political world and did not wish to be hampered with the fatal reputation of a wit. Others took up the discussion, and all agreed that a reputation for humor was most fatal to any Congressmen. One gentleman cited the late Sunset Cox as an illustration. Cox was a man of great and varied abilities, and would have risen very high, indeed, had it not been that after he had made one or two humorous speeches no one would take him seriously. Whenever he got up to speak every one prepared to augh, and nothing else would do. Proctor Knott effectually killed his influence by his famous Duluth speech, and I shall never get over my playful remark on the Repubican Convention. Reed is the only man noted for his wit who has ever succeeded in being noted taining the micro-organisms of malarial for anything else. For a man to make disorders, typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, or the House of Representatives indulge in of suppurative processes, and allowing one hearty laugh is enough to prevent it to gradually cool, insures the destruchim from ever rising above the rank of a tion of these germs; they are also declown .-- [Interview with "Web" Flan- stroyed by keeping the water for from a agan.]

To Clean Coral.

The following is a good way for cleaning corals: First, soak them in soda and water for some hours; then make a lather of soap, and with a soft, hairy brush rub the corals lightly, letting the brush enter into all the interstices. Pour off the water and replace with clean water. Finally dry them in the sun.-[Jewellers' Circular.

Patriotic Sentiments.

1. I will try, sir .- [Colonel Miller.

2. Don't give up the ship .--- [Captain Lawrence

3. We have met the enemy, and they our ours .--- [Commodore Perry.

4. The Union must and shall be preserved .--- [Andrew Jackson. 5. Millions for defense, but not one

if it takes all summer .--- [U. S. Grant. | Record.

Iron Pipes and Rusting.

A simple and economical way of tarring sheet iron pipes, tokeep them from rusting, is as follows: The sections as made should be coated with a coal tar and then filled with light wood shavings, and the latter set on fire. It is declared that the effect of this treatment will be to render the iron practically proof against rust for an indefinite period, rendering future pain ing unnecessary. In proof of this assertion, the writer cites the example of a chimney of sheet iron crected in 1866, and which, through being treated as he describes, is as bright and sound to-day as when erected, though it has never had a brushful of paint applied to it since. It is suggested that by strongly heating the iron after the tar is laid on the outside, the latter is literally burned into the metal, closing the pores and rendering it rust proof in a far more com-

plete manner than if the tar itself was first made hot and applied to cold iron, according to the usual practice. It is important, of course, that the iron should not be made too hot, or kept too hot for too long a time, lest the tar should be burned off. Hence the direction for the use of light shavings instead of any other means of heating .- [Scientific American.

Destruction of Germs in Water.

The sterilizing of water is easily accomplished by keeping it at or near the boiling point for fifteen minuets; five minutes heat is sufficient to destroy all harmful micro-organisms; still less time suffices to destroy the disease-producing varieties which are recognized as liable to occur in water. Thus, merely raising to the boiling point a clear water conquarter to half an hour at a temperature of 170 degrees F., though oocasionally very resistant but harmless bacteria may get into water. The brief heating, however, renders them safe for drinking

purposes; but when it is desired to destroy every micro-organism that may be present in a contaminated water, it is to be heated for one hour, and allowed to cool s'owly, when it may be used for cleansing wounds or for alkaloidal solutions.-[Boston Cultivator.

Mending a Broken Ship.

imperfect blossoms. Each girl then kisses a cluster of the imperfect blossoms, and in so doing dusts the former with the poilen from the latter. She then ties a distinguishing ribbon near to the cluster she had dusted.

The tree looks very gay when thus decorated, with the pink blossoms smiling up at heaven, and the dainty ribbons fluttering in the perfume-laden air; but the best of it is when the petals drop like "summer snow," and the littles apples begin to shape. Then the maidens pluck off all but the best fruit, and let that take all the strength of the tree, so that the apples grow famously and come to perfection.

And now is seen the strange part of the affair; the apples, instead of being all of one kind, are as different as the blossoms that kissed their blossoms, the fact being that the apple is exactly like the apple on the tree from which the pollen-bearing blossom was taken.

So on this one tree will be seen round rosy-cheeked apples, long yellow apples, juicy apples, mealy apples, dainty little apples, and "moustrous big" apples. Each maiden has the apple she wished the most.

A BOY'S NEW IDEA.

An Indian boy belonging to the Sioux tribe at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, has a pair of pets which are not only strange and interesting, but are useful as well. These are two large bald eagles.

The young Indians here are fond of hunting, but are not allowed to own or carry guns, and the result is that they are compelled to use the bow and arrow. which they use with great expertness. The boy shot an old eagle and wounded it. It flew to its nest, and he followed until he saw where the home of the bird was. He then killed the wounded bird, and waited until its mate appeared, and also killen it.

Climbing to the nest, he found two young ones which he took home with him and began a course of training which has resulted in his having the birds so fully under control that they come and go at his command. He takes them out, and when he sights any quarry he turns his eagles loose, after fastening their beaks so that they cannot cat the animal, and the birds immediately give chase and bring down the prey.-[Boston Globe.

POTTED TOAD.

Some persons in Yorsshire, England, found a toad which, from a whimsical curiosity, they placed in a pot with a slate upon the top of it, and buried it three teet in the earth, in a situation to prevent its receiving any moisture from the rain, etc. They wished thereby to determine whether the wonderful relations respect ing the subsistence of that reptile were true in any degree. The spot was marked, and it was resolved not to open it until the same day in the following year. A great number assembled on that day, and the pot with its contents was carefully dug out, when the toad was found not only living, but greatly improved in size. It was viewed for some time, to observe whether it seemed affected by its exposure to the air after so long a confinement, but no change was discovered. It was afterward set at liberty .-- [New Orleans Picavune.

The steamer Castlemaine, laden with 1400 tons of wheat, was wrecked while entering one of the English ports, the hull subsequently breaking apart amid-ships. After removing the cargo, temporary bulkheads were erected in each half of the hull, the water was pumped out and the two parts were towed into port. Apart from the breakage of the hull there was little damage done, and it cent for tribute.--[C. C.Pinckney. 6. I propose to fight it out on this line and repair the ship.--[Philadelphia