## CHILIAN CITIES.

## A GLANCE AT SANTIAGO AND VALPARAISO.

The Former is the Capital and the Paris of South America .- The Latter is a Commercial Center.

The cities and towns of Chili are not numerous. The largest center of population is found at Santiago, the capital of Chili. The population is some 200,-000. The next in size is Valparaiso, the great commercial port of the State, and near the capital, with a population of 120,000. The other places of importance, Talca, Conception, Iquique, Chillan, Serena, Copiapo, San Felipe, Curico, have a population of from 20,000 to 100,-000. Many of the smaller towns are centers of mining industries, where the peon laborers make up the bulk of the population.

Santiago, which is a distance of some four hours by express train from Valparaiso, has all the appearance of a capital. It is a wealthy city, and the handsomest one south of the equator. It is the Paris of South America. Santiago has many fine public and private buildings, and handsome equipages are num-erous. It is situated in a broad plain. hall and the Governor's palace. The proportions of this plaza are good, and shade trees numerous. What are called reply. "Don't know me? Why, I am Capthis place. These are booths built under tain Clinker, from your State.' one side of a long arcade, and here are sold all those indispensable trifles which delight the Santiago men and women. Sign-boards over shops show the cosmopolitan character of the city, and you can read names which you have spelled out before on Bond street or on the ton Post. Boulevard. Englishmen, Frenchmen and German shopmen busily engaged dispensing their goods are common in Santiago.

If there are many fine houses occupied by aristocratic and wealthy families, much of Santiago is built up with structures made of adobe or sun-dried brick. Ornamentations of the outside of houses are not in good taste, stucco being in too common use. It must be borne in mind, however, that Chili is an earthquake country, and in lightness there is safety. The genuine Chilian city houses of the past, following the plans of those in Seville, still existing in Santiago, are gloomy and cloistral.

The Alameda of Santiago is a superb avenue, shaded by trees, and bears a sees. Along the Alameda have been years ago, for the bones are bleached white from exposure to sun and rain. General San Martin, Bernardo O'Higgins, Carrera, Bello and Freire.

As the centre of education, the capital of Chili possesses numerous schools. the late President Balmaceda had faults, he believed most in the general education of the Chilians. There is a museum of natural history, of fine arts, and a yearly Salon is held. There is a conservatory of music, and a fair public library. Santingo may be said to be a city with a great future before it, but where matters are still in somewhat of an inchoate condition. Progress is marked in some directions, and there is retrogression in others.

Valparaiso is the city which, after all, plays the great role in Chilian matters. The commercial entrepot of this South American State is situated on a bay, exposed to the high winds which sweep down it from the north. The quays on the water side are numerous, there are many streets running parallel with the quays, and back rise the hills, dotted with houses. From these residences a fine view of the bay can be had. These spurs of hilly ridges are known as cerros. The wealthier people of Valparaiso have selected the greener or more fertile por-tions of these hills, leaving to the poorer the more arid cerros. Valparaiso is essentially a business town, and as thoroughly engrossed in commerce as is Liverpool. There are certain streets well provided with shops, but offices, banks, warehouses, and merchants' quarters are of greater importance. There is a mole, the Muelle Fiscal, some little of a protection for shipping, built to facilitate the landing of goods and passengers, but it is inadequate for the increasing commercial wants of the city.

Near the Muelle Fiscal stand the huge custom house and bonded warehouses. From the top of a hill on which stands a military school may be seen the fleet of steamers, sailing ships, the lighters that carry on the business of Valparaiso, and the floating defences of Chili-her warslope toward the blue waters of the the center, and chased edges.

tectural display. What strikes the ing drapery on the hips. It is polka American most is the constant sound of dotted with tiny brilliants. English. In all the more important South American cities you will find abundance of German, French and It is the foreign element which, in a large measure, controls the organization and management of all great Chilian enterprises. It is from the City, ers' Circular. or moneyed London, that the plans have originated, and the capital subscribed to work the copper or the nitrates. Chilians may have originally owned the sources of mineral wealth, or be still interested in them, but it is the manager who hails from Great Britain whose word

or nitre, or politics, leads an indolent

Trade in Valparaiso is heavy, for in exchange for the raw Chilian exports there are imports of every variety of goods. Manufacturing but little, Chili's demands—that is, during her period of prosperity—were immense, and ninetenths of her entire imports have found an entrance in Valparaiso. The lower classes have few needs, but the wants of the richer and higher-bred Chilians are numberless, from a bottle of perfume to the last French novel.—[Harper's Weekly.

#### He Met His Match.

There is a tolerably numerous class of men of the "shabby genteel" order who haunt first class hotels with a view of "striking" some friend or acquaintance for enough money to get a square meal with a few drinks thrown in. Congressmen are the favorite victims of the gentry in question, and if the particular victim is a statesman unused to the scheming guild, he is likely to be tackled for for any sum from \$1 to \$50.

During the life of the last Congress a Southern Repersentative of national fame was approached by a man whom he knew slightly and who claimed the congressman's district for his home, though he hadn't been in the State for many hemmed in by mountains. The climate | years. He told a plausible story and obis superb, the mean summer temperature | tained the loan of \$5, his parting words being seventy degrees Fahrenheit, to the lender being, "I'll pay it back in-and in winter fifty-two degrees side of thirty days if I live." The month Fahrenheit. The city is laid out went by, and likewise another and an-in chessboard style, and the other, but the borrower failed to appear blocks are known as cuadras. around that particular hostelry. Finally, The great centre of life in the Chilian after some six months had flown, he vencapital is the plaza. Here the tramways | tured to take up his usual seat on one of start and the hackney coaches are the lobby lounges. Not long afterward stationed. Of evenings, when the band he and his Congressional friend met face plays, it is the fashionable promenade. to face, but on the latter's countenance As in all South American cities having there wasn't the slightest sign of recogany pretensions, around the Santiago nition. With supreme cheek the other plaza are groped the cathedral, the town- advanced, and holding out his hand ob-

"That can't be so. Clinker, poor fellow, is dead. I know it, for he borrowed \$5 from me, promising to pay it back as sure as he lived. He hasn't given me the money yet, and I know he is no longer in this world." -- [Washing-

## Skeletons Intrenched in a Fort.

Two prospectors, who have just come down to Alcade. New Mexico, from the mountains, report the finding of the skeletons of four men who had evidently intrenched themselves in a rude fort and battled with Indians until they were either killed or starved to death. The fort was constructed at the head of Blind Canyon, and was in such a sheltered position that it could be approached from only one direction.

The men had evidently fled up the canyon from the Indians, and, finding their retreat cut off, built a barricade of stones and sold their lives as dearly as possible. The incident must have been There is not a scrap of clothing or paper, and the guns and ammunition had dently been carried off by the Indians after the men had died. There were about a hundred empty shells from a 45 calibre gun lying around within the fort, showing that a desperate fight had been

made. The story told by the prospectors re ceives corroboration from a story told by Milton Welch, who has a ranch east of here. Welch thinks the bones are those of his four companions from whom he was separated by the Indians in the mountains near the spot nine years ago. Mr. Welch says he and four men bad been prospecting, when they were suddenly attacked by Indians.

He was riding a mule and started down the valley on a run, while the others ran the other way. He was wounded twice and his mule was shot with half a dozen arrows, but he made good his escape. He tried to find his companions afterward, but was never able to get any trace of them and supposed they had been carried off by the Indians to the deep recesses of the mountains where the savages made their homes .- [New York

# Fashionable Jewels.

A gold with a bat sapphire body is a significant scarf pin. Enameled ribbons gathered into ros-

ettes are used as lace pins. Moustache brushes with Russian enamel backs are for the luxurious. There is an efford to introduce round

amethyst and topaz pins. They are very pretty. They are set in chased gold with an inner band of tiny pearls. Some of the Spanish topazes are cut intaglio. They are eminently suitable for matrons.

Great vogue has been given this season to little heart-shaped lockets. They are worn on fine chains, and seemed to be called for by some sentimental conships and ironclads-and far, far beyond siderations. The prevailing style has stretch the jagged promontories, which flat sides of dull gold, a stone sunk in

Manufacturers say that the bowknot Valparaiso, if literally translated, will last another season. It has crowded means "The Vale of Paradise," but the out many other styles, mainly because poetical conception is quite lost as far as of its adaptability. It is very commonly the city is concerned, for within it there used to fasten watches at the side and is nothing which is pleasing to the eye. for pinning draperies. Bow knots five The business town is indifferent to archi- inches across have been made for fasten-

The round enameled brooches with fine interlacings and powdered with colored stones come next to the flower Italian, but the English in Valparaiso rule the roast, and have for their share the largest interests in Chilian commerce.

It is the foreign alement which in of greenish-tinted gold with chased perforations and set with these stone are among the pretty new things .- [Jewel-

THE progress of death was uniquely reported by the dying Dr. Richet to his son, a professor of physiology, and his physician. As his end approached he carefully discribed to them every peror will is law. The Chilian temperament ceptible sensation. At the moment inclines towards "passive enjoyment," when they observed unmistakable signs inclines towards "passive enjoyment," when they observed unmistakable signs and therefore the native inhabitant of immediate dissolution, surprised them Santiago, if he is not in copper, or bides. by saying. "You see I am dying."

#### FOR THE LADIES.

A THIRTEEN-TEAR-OLD HEROINE. An English miss, who has recently performed the noble act of saving a human life, is Gwendolin Eyans, of Birmingham, aged thirteen. Her opportunity came while bathing on the seashore, and when Cholmondeley Thompson, a London youngster of ten years, overweighted, perhaps, by his name, was sinking in the heavy swell she swam out and saved him. The Royal Humane Society has given her a bronze medal. Miss Evans learned to swim at one of the Birmingham public baths and can swim a mile at a stretch. - Chicago Post.

## HOW TO MAKE GLOVES LAST.

A glove usually wears out first at the end of the fingers, becaurse the wearer's nails are too long and push through the kid. The first place to wear through is the flat part of the left thumb, Most people put on the left glove and fasten it before drawing on the right glove, and then they use the left thumb and fingers as buttoners. That is what ruins the glove. Use a glove buttoner; they cost nothing, the wire ones, bent like a hairpin, and joined with a little chain ending n a flat pendant, which any glove dealer has in quantity, and they are the salvation of a good pair of gloves. Get into the habit of using the buttoner and the gloves will last twice as long .- [New York Press.

#### THE FACE STEAMER.

All women are more or less susceptible to fads and anything cracked up to improve the flesh of the face catchs them in short order. The latest one is a "face steamer," and it has spread among the fair ones with such rapidity that it might well be suspected of being a traveling companion of the grip. The scheme is that the steam bath is a great skin cleanser, and the fair subject submits herself to the "steamer" regularly each day. The apparatus as placed on sale consists of a neat arrangement for holding the water, and under it a spirit lamp. When this has been lighted a jet of steam is shot out of a funnel into the face of the subject. The woman who can't afford a "steamer," improvises one out of a tea kettle and a kitchen funnel, but she must have one. - [New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

It is easy to "spot" newspaper women all the world over. There is an air of business about them that is unmistakable, and then they are always dressed for the weather. They usually come to a hotel breakfast cloaked and bonneted for the day's work, and they start out with a determined air which plainly says that they are going to see all that is to be seen and a great deal that isn't. Let a sudden storm come up and it is the newspaper woman who turns her cloak wrong side out, showing a pretty waterproof lining, drags forth a pair of light sails proudly on, putting to scorn the services. weaker sisters who are never prepared for anything unexpected .- New York Advertiser.

# PROPESSIONAL DUSTERS.

If some capable young woman, or old woman either, for the matter of that, should decide to set herself up as a professional duster, she would earn at least \$5 or \$6 a week, which would at least be \$5 or \$6 better than sitting at home being nets are quite as popular as ever. Many who goes from house to house cleaning | together at the sides. the parlors, library, dining-room, or whatever may be desired. She washes, dusts and arranges bric-a-bric, lamps and furniture-delicate work that caunot be intrusted to anybody. There are many ladies in these dark days of poor help who would gladly employ such a up their company room for them. Another occupation which is suggested, because the writer of this knows there is money in it, is that of the visiting stockingmender. To many busy or lazy housekeepers it would be an immense relief to dump all the clothes needing mending, all the stockings with holes in them into a big basket, secure, because on such a day the mender is to come and put them all in order, a work that if properly done is not usually necessary more than once or twice a month. There is variety, interest and money awaiting the pioneers in these two novel occupations .- [New Orleans Picayune.

# THE ERA OF BIG GIRLS.

This is the era of the heavy-weight athletic young woman, who walks abroad with the swinging tread of a grenadier, shoulders erect, chest expanded, and head held high, a young woman who thinks nothing of a ten-mile walk, and is altogether a new type of American independence.

She is the evolution of the modern college. Higher education has done it shaped hats. More people can be suited all, and before we know it we shall have with these, as they are pliable and can raised a race of Amazons, and the girls be made to look becomingly on most of Laselle and Wellesley will be chal- anyone. lenging the boys of Yale and Harvard in rowing and racing and football athletics.

Professor Bragdon of Laselle Seminary is authority for these facts: Since the opening of the Seminary in September up to date forty-two young women have gained nine pounds or over; three, fourteen each; two, sixteen; one, nineten; one, twenty; one, twenty-two, and the record-breaker has gained twenty-three pounds in a little over four months. The featherweight of them all weighs eighty-one pounds, the heaviest plump, 167, and they are the heathliest set of girls in all New England. So much for calisthenics, athletics, physiology, andr hygiene in the curriculum of higheh education, for Laselle specializes healtd and avoirdupois even above Greek an Latin as important points of culture, It is to Laselle we must look to contro vert all lingering prejudice of the de bilitating effects of higher education Only Professor Bragdon must work care and by .- (Boston Post.

miration men have for whiter If a man be in love with a woman and has not told her, a white frock made of soft, pretty material will make him tell her

she is the most adorable woman on earth, and for the moment it is one of those precious illusions that form the charm of

Do women like these illusions? Yes! Yes! They make up for the m ny miserable moments of pretense; moments when she looks the world in the face with smiling lips and bright words, when among the gay she is seemingly gayest, and all the while her eyes are full of unshed tears over things which she cannot alter.

When she grows tired of hiding ber true feelings. In concealing her loves and her hatreds. In covering her sor-

rows, even her joys.

When she tells you she really does not care to go some place or get some particular thing, and all the time the whole being is aching to be gratified. When she looks back and regrets; looks forward and dreads. When she strives to banish thought and strangle memory. and all the while her speech is filled with mirth and laughter.

When her existence is colorless, which she could alter, but would not, for some

In such moments as these it is that she appreciates these little illusions. which please her for the moment and then pass away, yet in the passing leave a trace. So be not sparing in words that his coin; put them in circulation. Let then get worn, perhaps, in handling.

So when you see a woman with smiling lips and sad-looking eyes, praise her. That's what she wants. She is starving for it and her eyes are mutely begging for it. And yet she hides it all and you so stupid you will not see it.

Praise her even exceedingly. She will not believe you, perhaps. But she likes it and will bless you for it.—[Music and Drama.

## FASHION NOTES.

Enameled jewelry is the rage. Sleeve buttons representing ears of corn are seen in profusion.

Flounces are becoming more and more popular.

Ice blue is the latest color, and has merely the faintest tinge of blue in it. White felts are being more univer-

sally worn this season than ever before. Chiffon is used for vests, ties, jabot effects, fronts of tea gowns and evening

dresses, tops of sleeves, and panels. Ribbons of satin and velvet, plain and brocaded ribbon, and narrow and broad ribbon are all used for trimmings.

White corduroy will be in high favor for spring costumes. White pique and dimity will also be used. Just now house Square ivory handles with incised line rabbers from an inside pocket, unfurls for ornaments is attached to the tea an umbrella which she always carries and and coffee pots in some of the new silver

> Jet is more fashionable than ever this senson, and is still used in combination with gold, silver, colored silk, black silk, and beads of all kinds.

> Lorgnon sticks of perforated silver masquerade in the shape of paper knives, and opera glass holders take the forms of the caducean, Mercury's emblem.

Round, close-fitting, almost flat bonsupported by an overworked father or of the new models are shaped almost exbrother. A professional duster is one actly like a soup-plate, slightly pressed A shrimp salad bowl is shaped like an

old and slightly battered tin pan with wavelike indentations over the gilt interior and shapes of sea monsters, dimly seen as if through water. coats of white corduroy are being made

person to come in once a week and do to wear with brocaded or plain silk skirts. The coats are trimmed with passementerie, narrow gold trimming being considered the most stylish. Investments must not be made in haste

or capriciously, for they must last until

next season or until such time as lengthened days bring light on our half-worn clothes and justify us in buying new outfits. Felt hat's are much smaller than last winter; the rough spikey, broom felts, called Sanglier, are the most fashionable. They are trimmed with blade feathers.

principally eagles' feathers, and jewelled brooches, or else knots of bright-colored ribbon. Old rose, a shade almost identical with the aforetime crushed strawberry, is said to be one of the coming colors for spring. Indeed, it may be said that it has hardly

been out of use for some time. It is very rarely that any color enjoys such a long season of favor. Wide, soft French felts, twisted and pinched into becoming, fetching shapes, are even more worn than the regular

More fullness is appearing in the skirts of dresses. One of the favorite fashions of disposing of this amount of drapery is by laying it in flat plaits at the sides of the back; also by plaits in the under arm-seams. These plaits may be set in V shape. This shape is, however, concealed by the arrangement of the drapery. The superfluous fullness is not required at the upper part, therefore is

cut away. This makes the plaits flat

below the waist, but gives the necessary

# Consumption of Smoke,

spread toward the hem.

The following simple method for the onsumption of smoke is given by a German paper: Start the fire as usual and let it burn until the coals are in a bright glow; then rake the coals on the grate to the right and left, so as to form fully, or, as in the case of Lady Jane, an empty space along the middle, and there will be too much of them in the by put the fresh coals into this space. The smoke which is formed from the fresh coals is consumed by the glowing fires on either side. If the grate is very wide Did you ever know the ardent advantageous for the addition of fresh fuel. and Queries.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As an evidence of the rapid increase of demand for American watches, the fact is noted that a single American company sold more watches during the last twelve months in England than all the English companies combined sold of their own manufactures.

It has recently been decided by physicians that music is a valuable agent n convalescence, and, as an outcome of this, a guild of St. Cecilia has been established in London for the purpose of training musicians to soothe the nerves f patients with music, under the direction of the physician. Every student must have a pleasing voice and delicate execution.

"IN ALL India," says the Rev. George F. Pentecost in the New York Independent, "there are not as many missionaries as there are ministers of the Gospel in New-York City, and yet the number of converts yearly in India will be from five to ten times as great as the number of conversions in New-York. Give to India one-half the missionaries in proportion to population as there are ministers and Christian workers in America, and India will be evangelized, in ten years, or, at the very outside, in twenty-five."

PROFESSOR BARANOVSKIY of the St. Petersburg University has directed the attention of the Society of Agriculturists to the American method of producing will lead to them. Do not keep your rain artificially. As a specialist in precious words locked as a miser does meteorology, he is satisfied that by the explosion of dynamite in the air rain can be produced. The society has ordered him to prepare a memorial on the subject and submit it to the Minister of the but they will always be sure to bring Interior. The latter, it is said, is in favor of the movement, and it is believed that he will encourage the plans of the Professor and provide means and facilities for the production of rain.

Persian hatred of Europeans, just now creating some stir in Teheran, is always latent in that fanatical community. A New Yorker who spent a winter in Teheran says that this feeling was displayed by natives on the slightest provocation. He met ill looks and threatening faces at every turn, and found that when he handled fruit in the market no native would by it, and the merchant had to make at least a pretence of destroying it. Whatever a Christian touches is polluted. The same thing is met with in British India, where ever servants are known to destroy cups and glasses from which Christians have drank. Anglo-Saxon race prejudice is as nothing compared with the Oriental loathing for the Christian European.

Ex-Senater Warner Miller says in the Forum that to-day the building of the Nicaragua Canal is the most important enterprise demanding the attention of the world. From the discovery of America until the present time a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Central America, has been sought; private capital has been freely expended in seeking the best route, our Government has sent out numerous expeditions and surveyed the Isthmus. The result of all these efforts has been to establish firmly the fact that the only favorable route. at a reasonable cost, is the one acress Nicaragua. At the present time an honest effort is being made to construct the canal by a corporation composed of Americans. I believe the close of the present century will see the canal an accomplished fact.

THERE have been prominent people who have been almost as fleshy as museum freaks. William Wirt, the orator. who prosecuted Aaron Burr, was so fat that he wore corsets. The late David Davis, of the United States Supreme Bench, was remarkable for his enormous size. Gibbon, the historian, was a show Daniel Lambert, who is often quoted as the fattest man that ever lived, died weighing 739 pounds. He drank only water, which was not exactly Sir John Falstaff's theory, who attributed flesh to sack. Some years ago a man named Hanson Craig, hailing from Kentucky, was claimed to be the heaviest man in the world. His weight was given at 792 pounds. It took thirty-six yards of cloth to make him a suit. He was 6 feet 4 inches high, and at birth weighed only seven pounds. At two years of age he took a \$1,000 prize in New York, and tipped the beam at 206 pounds. His father and mother were small people, both under 130 pounds .- [Pittsburg Leader.

# It Kills or Cures.

A few days ago L. B. Chidsey, a real estate agent of Beaver Falls, Penn., who has a number of tenement houses to rent, visited one occupied by a colony of Hungarians. He was surprised to see some one had scraped all the paint off the four corners of the building.

After a deal of questioning he learned the inmates had taken the paint thus scraped off to make into a decection to cure the children belonging to the colony of measles. The paint broth, after a few cabalistic words, was poured inte the youngsters boiling hot. garian woman who vouchsafed Mr. Chidsey the information, said it "killed or cured every time."-[Pittsburg] Dispatch.

# Stamps the Servants Girls.

The German Empire has a law for the regulation of servant girls. It provides that every such person shall keep a book in which once a week her employer is obliged to post a five-cent stamp purchased at his expense from the Government. If the girl loses her place through sickness or old age, the govern-ment pays her the value of the stamps It is a valuable scheme for tracing the moves of the servant, and for providing her a small fund in case of need .- [Pic-

# The Oldest Bank Note.

Among the curiosities obtained by the British Museum there is none so interesting as a Chinese bank note of the Ming dynasty, about 1368. No earlier example is known to be extant. It is, however, a comparatively modern specimen for China, although it was not till three hundred years after its issue that bank notes were used in Europe. - Notes are in demand, esqecially the medium and Queries.

## A BEAR IN HER KITCHEN.

### Mrs. Sharp Made Good Use of Hot Water and a Gun.

Mrs. Ora J. Sharp, the wife of a young woodsman of Dutch Mountain, Penn., was making pumpkin pies in her cellar kitchen on a recent Monday, while her husband was working in the lumber woods. When the pies were ready for the oven Mrs. Sharp placed them in a row on the mixing shelf and ran up stairs to attend to the baby. She stayed longer than she expected to, and, hearing a noise in the kitchen, she hurried down to see what made it. She found a large black bear sitting upon his haunches in front of the shelf as though he had been dining there every day. He was gobbling down her unbaked pies with all his might, and Mrs. Sharp grabbed a kettle of boiling water from the stove and threw it at him just as he was scooping out the last pie tin with his right paw. A good part of the scalding water strack the bear square on the top of his shoulders. It ran down the whole length of his back, and it made him beliow and scratch around as though his hide had been peppered with shot.

In his haste to get out of the kitchen the bear dashed against the cellar door that opened inward on a stiff spring. He landed in the cellar, and the door slammed shut and fastened him in. Then the bear began to roar and tear things, and Mrs. Sharp bolted the door.

The destruction of her pies angered Mrs. Sharp, and she resolved not to let the bear leave the cellar alive. Her husband wouldn't return from the woods in several hours, the nearest house was more than a mile away, and, as she feared that the bear might break out before her husband came home, she concluded to see if she couldn't shoot the bear right away, and put him out of his misery. Mr. Sharp's doubled-barreled gun was loaded up stairs, but she had never fired it, and she made up her mind that she

could if she tried. Mrs. Sharp was afraid that something might happen to the baby if she left it in the house, so she bundled it up, tucked it in a clothes basket, carried it to the barn, and placed it in the haymow. Then she got out the rifle, cocked both barrels, and stood it against the back end of the house. In the rear end of the cellar there was a narrow window under the siil. The house had been banked with straw, and Mrs. Sharp quickly re-moved the straw and pulled the window out. The bear was still thrashing and groaning, and the moment he saw the light he climbed up and stuck his snout out of the window. While the bear was hanging on the stones with his claws Mrs. Sharp fired a bullet into his head, and he tumbled backward and made no

more noise. As soon as Mrs. Sharp felt certain that she had killed the bear she hastened after the baby. The little one was all right, and she carried it to the house and got ready to make another batch of pies. Mr. Sharp came home at nightfall, and his wife told him about the dead bear in the cellar. They dragged the carcass out into the snow, and then they found that all the hair had been scalded from the bear's back and that Mrs. Sharp's bullet had hit him be ween the eyes. [New York Sun.

# A Cunning Blue Jay.

Among the birds which my children raised this year is one which gives us more pleasure than I ever expected. It is a blue jay, and he is the most cunning, plumed fellow you can think of. I had to clip his wings because he would not stay in his cage, but likes to hop and flutter about the house. He is not afraid of the dogs, will hop around and about them, sit on the head of a big bloodhound and yell at the top of his voice just for mischief. He defies all the chickens if they try to take some food away from I suspect this terrible war cry scared them.

He will sit on our hands and shoulders and beg for food, but as soon as his appetite is satisfied he takes what more is offered him and hides it away in some nook. Sometimes he will put it down in my vest pocket or under the collar of my outing shirt. Water he likes exceedingly well, and shows signs of disgust if without his regular bath; and, lo! he will jump in when the dishpan is filled with fresh, cool liquid-drink' dive, splatter and yell with joy. Then out he goes to first, spreading the opposite wing, then he turns over to spread and dry the other one. He will also take dry sun baths in the same manner .- [Forest and Stream.

# Individuality in Hair.

One of the wonders revealed by the microscope is that human hairs possess a marked individuality. Not long ago a single hair-the evidence in a murder trial-was shown Dr. Jeserich, with the request that he determine whether it was from the head of the supposed murderer, whose hair was the same color. After examination the specialist decided that it was sufficiently unlike those of the suspected man to acquit him. The real murderer was subsequently captured, and his hairs were found to be identical in character with the one first examined .- (Trenton (N. J.) American.

# New Use for Grape Stones.

A London contemporary states tha the oily matter present in grape stones has lately been made the subject of a chemical investigation, with a view of ascertaining to what use it can be put. The result has been to show that the oil is by no means dissimilar to caster oil, resembling that substance in its high acetyl number and iodine number, a resemblance which extends to its property of yielding Turkey red oil on treatment with sulphuric acid. Direct dveing tests showed the product to be excellent. Should this result be confirmed a novel industry may be expected to arise.--

Blue is, for the first time in some years, a leading color. Almost all shades of it