

## FOR THE LADIES.

### THE CHILDREN'S HEAD GEAR.

Hats for children show many pretty styles this season in the universal combination of color, such as dark blue and brown, red and yellow or blue and black. These are mostly for school or every-day hats, the fancy lace straws being made up with soft silk crowns for dress occasions. For the little tots there are shirred bonnets with capes, and a full rushing of lace under the brim. Large hats trimmed with roses or small field flowers are also worn. The shapes of the new pointed crown hats are much liked by the children.—[New York Recorder.]

### NO ELECTION.

A good-looking, well-to-do and popular young bachelor of Silverton was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not getting married. He said: "I'll marry the girl of your club whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." There were nine members of the club. Each girl went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot, and disguised the handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving one. The young man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up and the girls are all mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will never speak to that nasty man again.

### A BRAVE WOMAN.

A gang of drunken lumbermen boarded a train in Wisconsin recently and proceeded to take it. They covered the crew, bullied the passengers, and did everything they could to provoke a fight. Finally they invaded the ladies' coach, whooped, yelled and smashed the hats of male passengers down over their eyes. A demure little woman sat in the seat with her husband, and when his derby was smashed she rose up and whacked the smasher over the head with a big hickory cane. The blow sounded like the pop of a pistol, and the bully went sprawling over a seat. Then how she did belabor him! One of his companions attempted to come to his rescue, and was laid out in the aisle. Then she chased the rest of the gang back into the smoker and dared them to leave it. And they didn't.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

### SUMMER GOWNS.

Among new imported dresses for summer not a few have the bodice cut to show a portion of the throat in the afternoon costumes, which can properly be worn in the street. A band of gimp supplies the place of the collar, this band lying partly upon the corsage, and not standing upright in the usual military fashion. Some of the tailor-made gowns have a medium high collar at the back, but are cut quite open to show the throat. The long tulle of ribbon streamers worn on hats and bonnets are intended to drape the neck lightly and mitigate a little of this display of the throat. The fashion is not a suitable one for the street, on matter how white or how graceful the throat may be. Such dainty dressing is for reception parlors and the home circle, and those most likely to adopt the open style are those who would better adhere to the still very fashionable collars à la Medici, Directoire, Vandyke, or even to the severe and uncompromising policeman's collar.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### THE SLEEVELESS ETON JACKET.

The Eton jacket is the feature, par excellence, of the summer gowns. It is made in cloth, velvet or lace. The difficulty of drawing the tattered tight Eton sleeve over the high, full sleeve of a blouse has been met by the introduction of the sleeveless Eton jacket. This novel and stylish jacket makes a pretty finish for the silk and cotton blouse, and gives a touch of color or a contrast of tone which is very desirable. The jacket that may be taken as a type is of dark-green velvet and is worn over a white blouse with embroidered front in pale-green tints. The jacket can be easily made by the home dressmaker. Beware of the point in the back, as it is very unbecoming to most figures. It is better to finish the jacket with short coat-tails or habit back.—[Once a Week.]

### MILLINERY A FINE ART.

Millinery has become almost a fine art. Straw is plaited into lace trimmings which would almost convince an expert that they are real, while flowers rival Nature herself in delicacy of coloring. A spray of roses fastened upon a rustic straw hat with a scarf of pale-green chiffon is most fascinating, and one is completely enraptured with a bunch of mauve orchids on a bonnet of straw interwoven with the palest shades of green, pink, yellow, and mauve, tied with pale-yellow strings. An extremely pretty and novel hat has no flowers, and a crown of Panama, with a brim which turns up slightly all around. This is lined with black straw, and draped with white lace applied with black swallows. The crown is tied around with magenta velvet ribbons, with two erect plumes of the same color at the left side. A daring combination, and an artistic one, is a hat of pale-green straw, which is lined with geranium-pink velvet and trimmed with pale mauve lilac.—[Frank Leslie's Weekly.]

### TEACHING MILLINERY.

Teaching millinery is a thriving business. The demand for milliners to go from house to house and work by the day or hour at rates which economical folks can afford to pay is at present greater than the supply. Several millinery schools run by modistes who originally learned their trade abroad have sprung up, and have large numbers of pupils. The girls who learn the trade are from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. They give three months or thereabouts to diligent practice under training. Some of them fall entirely, for only a girl with a good touch of the artist in her can be a milliner. Many, however, succeed. When they are equipped they find circles of employers waiting for them, and they go from house to house like the peripatetic dressmaker, doing up the family millinery by the day. It is an immense saving when the results are satisfactory, for they charge \$2 to \$4 for time in which to concoct four or five \$30 or \$50 creations, and some of the more

clever are establishing very well-paying lines of patronage. The house-to-house milliner is an institution; she has come to stay.—[New York Advertiser.]

### FASHION NOTES.

Pearls and diamonds are more fashionable than any other combination in jewelry.

A beautiful dress of brown bengaline and rose pink brocade is a recent order.

A hat of black lace, with large bunches of black-eyed Susans, is pretty and stylish.

Imported yokes of heavy lace show embroidery wrought with beads and jewels of various sorts.

Importers say that there were never as many ribbons used, in the history of the manufacture, as at present.

A handsome wrap is made in Russian circular fashion. The outside is of rich lace with lining of black moire.

Parasols, not satisfied with being over-loaded with outside ruffles, have inside ruchings following each of the ribs.

One might readily question whether real, genuine margarites ever grew in as many colors as the fashionable milliners have made them in.

Russia-leather gloves are a new and popular fancy. The odor is much liked. This comes from the use of hemlock in the tanning processes.

A seaside or country hat is of shirred lace, and has a full edging around the brim. The trimming is of ribbon loops and aigrettes of grasses or palms.

Gray and chocolate colored undressed kid Newport ties, with stockings, gloves and parasol of the same tint, will form a ladylike accompaniment to many summer toilets.

Some hats that appear slightly artificial and strained as to effect are trimmed with voilettes, which are tied up in little nosegays and sewed at intervals around the brim.

Dressing gowns are almost as pretty as tea gowns. One made of pink wool stuff has white lace about the neck, a hood frilled with lace and a giraffe of white silk cord.

Victoria silk is a new, soft variety, not unlike Sicilienne, and is much used for evening wraps. In cream white tints it is also the latest Parisian elegance for evening dresses.

The silk petticoat for full dress should be cut with the bias seam in the back, the same as the dress, and trimmed with one deep flounce, with narrow Russian lace on either edge.

Ladies are beginning to wear much jewelry in the street again, in the form of elaborate and conspicuous bonnet pins, veil pins, clasps, and a great variety of pins on the bodice.

The newest back combs with metal tops have the centers of latticework like the intercurving of twisted ropes with olives, topazes and more precious stones set in the crossings.

Gold embroideries are more popular than ever before. Entire waists and sleeves are covered with them, and a corslet with heavy fringe of gold beads is a part of this same gariture.

Among the handsomest of the hosiery importations are combinations of heliotrope and black. These are in what are called boot styles, the feet being black and the tops in delicate heliotrope.

A novel summer cloak to wear over a silk dress is made entirely of black lace, with large bishop sleeves and a ruffle of lace at the neck. It falls in loose folds, has no lining and reaches to the feet.

Red is to be extensively used in millinery, not only the deeper tints, but a brilliant scarlet. Gilt wire bonnets are embellished with field poppies and trails of trumpet creeper and loops of red ribbon.

For tailor dresses the newest model has very long coat-tails in the back and the front cut short at the waist, large revers and double breasted, with ornamental buttons of large size and a full chemisette of raw material.

A pretty trimming for white and light evening dresses consists of three rows of falling loops of baby ribbon, forming a band, nearly nine inches wide, and with this on the waist and sleeves, it is a very effective trimming.

The style shown in plastrons, fichus, separate cuffs to be slipped over a sleeve plain at the wrist, and jabots, were never so varied nor so elegant as now, and they are of a kind which makes it unnecessary to use anything else to give a waist of plain silk or cloth a dressy appearance.

### Scotch Plan of Making the Eye Clear.

It was Houdin, the great French magician, who early called attention to the proper method of training children so as to develop in them quickness of perception, and the power of appreciating at a glance the relations of objects in every day life. In the practice of M. Houdin it was the practice of M. Houdin to accompany him to some business street, and, placing the boy before a shop window, allow him one glance at its contents. The boy upon being turned from the window was asked to describe what he had seen. In the earlier of these object lessons it was a difficult matter to remember more than one article in a well-filled window, but by degrees the power of perception became so acutely developed that it became possible for him to name not only the various goods shown, but to describe their form, quality of the fabric, and minute details as to color, arrangement and general appearance of the object.

At the Allen Glenn's School, Glasgow, Scotland, the principal has arranged an appliance, resembling in principle the experiments of Houdin, which is used to some purpose in encouraging sharp individual effort in observation and comprehension and in verbal or pictorial expression. This appliance consists of a board that is made to revolve. On this board are placed some articles, on one side of which some letters dots and figures are painted. At a signal the board revolves, and the pupils must trace themselves up to grasp the words, note the figures, or count the dots. After graduating preliminary exercises of this kind the pupils are trained to catch a sentence,

run up a sum of several digits, or represent on paper the various markings on the board.

If a boy cannot make or procure a revolving board, he can have all the benefit of the trick by the assistance of another boy, who turns slowly in his hands a large wooden ball upon which the letters and figures are drawn. Other objects may be substituted for the ball, and in a short time the boy will be astonished at the result of his practice.

### AN INTERRUPTED TALE.

#### How Some Wives Listen to Their Husbands.

If there is one thing more than another calculated to throw a man into a quaking-of-the-teeth or tearing-of-the-hair condition, it is to attempt to give the wife of his bosom an account of some ordinary affair, to which she listens after this fashion:

He—Oh, my dear, I must tell you something Jack Burroughs told me to-day while—

She—Where did you see Jack Burroughs?

He—Oh, we went to luncheon together, and—

She—How did you happen to go out to luncheon together?

He—Well, we didn't exactly go out together. I met Jack at the restaurant, and—

She—What restaurant?

He—Calloway's, and Jack—

She—How did you happen to go to Calloway's? I thought you always lunched at Draper's?

He—I nearly always do, but I just happened to drop into Calloway's to-day along with Jack, and—

She—Does he always lunch at Calloway's?

He—I'm sure my dear (a little sharply), that I don't know whether he does or not. It makes no earthly difference if—

She—Oh, of course not. (Hastily.) I just wondered if he did, that's all. Go on with your story.

He—Well, while we were eating our soup, Jack—

She—What kind of soup?

He—Oxtail. Jack said that—

She—I thought you disliked oxtail soup?

He—Well, I don't care much about it, but—

She—How did you happen to order it if you don't care for it?

He—Because I did. (Severely.) But the soup has nothing to do with the story.

She—Oh, of course not. (In a grievous tone.) I never said that. I don't see why you should get cross over a simple question. Go on.

He—Well, while we were eating our soup, Lawrence Hildreth and his wife came in and—

She—They did?

He—I have just said so.

She—Well you needn't be so cross about it.

He—They came in and—

She—Is she pretty?

He—Pretty enough. Jack bowed and—

She—Does he know them?

He—Well, now, do you suppose he would have bowed if he didn't know them? I declare if I—

She—How was she dressed?

He—How should I know? I never looked at her dress. What I was going to tell you was that—

She—Did they sit near you?

He—Yes, at the next table. And while they were ordering, Jack said that they—

She—Couldn't they hear him?

He—Do you suppose (fiercely) that Jack would have no more sense than to let them hear him talking about them? Look here, now—

She—James, if you can't tell a simple little incident without getting into a passion you'd better keep it to yourself. What did Jack say?

He—He said that Mrs. Hildreth's father was opposed to the match, and—

She—How did he know that?

He—Great Caesar! There you go again!

She—James, will you please remember that it is your wife to whom you are speaking, sir?

He—No other woman could drive me raving, distracted, crazy, asking silly questions about—

She—James!

He—Every time I tell you anything you begin, and you—

She—James (rising with dignity and saying stiffly), I do not propose listening to any such insulting remarks, and—

He—You never listen to anything. That's the trouble, if—

She—When I ask you a simple question you—

He—I'd say "simple!" You've asked me a million "simple" questions in the last half hour just because I said that Jack Burroughs said that—

She—I do not wish to know what Mr. Jack Burroughs said, if you cannot tell it respectfully. I shall have my dinner sent to my room, since it is so painful for you to eat with an idiot! (Retires scornfully, while he narrowly escapes an attack of apoplexy.)

### Botanical Freaks.

A whole book and one of large size, too, might be written on the vegetable wonders of the world. Even the Malay savages know that it is possible for a plant or a flower to be a real oddity, for botanists tell us that they have an extraordinary flower which is known to them by a name which signifies "Wonder-Wonder." It is a flower and a flower only, having neither leaves, stem nor roots. It is a globular parasite, about three feet across, and bursts into a dream of loveliness from the surface of decaying logs and stumps. The "wonder-wonder" is exceeded in size by only one other species of known flower, the Victoria regia of Ceylon, which is five feet across.

India, the home of serpents, has what is known as the "vegetable boa constrictor," a species of climber which twines about great trees so tightly as to strangle them to death.

The "butcher plant," one of the carnivorous vegetables, is found only in the near vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.—[St. Louis Republic.]

There is a firm of London opticians who make a specialty of supplying spectacles for horses.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ACCORDING to the census bulletin on cotton the largest cotton producing county east of the Mississippi river is Washington, Miss. Its production in 1890 was 87,022 bales. Bolivar county, Miss., comes next, with 72,902 bales.

The total amount of money in the United States is \$1,665,390,000, or a per capita circulation of \$25.62. The total is divided into \$687,000,000 in gold, \$556,000,000 in silver and \$422,390,000 in uncoined notes. The per capita division is \$10.57 in gold, \$8.55 in silver and \$6.55 in paper.

At the recent opening of the American Institute of Homopathy at Washington, D. C., the President boasted that of the 31,194 patients treated during the year in the 79 hospitals of the United States controlled by that school of medicine, 21,134 recovered. The death rate was but 3.31 per cent, which he maintains was a wonderful showing.

The Georgia fruit crop is a big thing this year, and everybody is interested in knowing what the growers will make out of it. In the peach and grape crops alone, conservative estimates reported by the Fort Valley (Ga.) Leader, show that about 500 carloads of peaches and 100 carloads of grapes will leave the State for foreign markets during the present season. The estimated receipts for the peach and grape crops combined are \$750,000. Reports show that the peaches are well formed, of good size, and perfectly sound, and this, together with the decrease in yield from last year, makes good prices and ready sales an assured fact. Other important fruit crops will largely swell the total sales.

WHITELAW REID is the third newspaper man nominated by the Republican Party for the Vice Presidency. The first was Schuyler Colfax, who was first a reporter on an Indianapolis sheet, and then for many years the owner and editor of the leading Republican paper at South Bend, Ind. While in Congress he was the Washington correspondent of his paper up to the time of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, in 1868, and after his term expired, in 1873, he was offered the editorial chair now filled by Whitelaw Reid. Henry Wilson had been for several years editor of the Boston Republican, before his election to the place, and was always a frequent contributor of political articles to the Republican press.

AFTER much exhaustive and conscientious figuring a scientific man has discovered that the influence of waves and storms upon the earth is so destructive and remorseless that in about six million years the entire surface of the earth will be covered with water. If he thinks this sort of yarn is going to scare anyone he is very much mistaken. Long before that time there will have been so many improvements in the construction of yachts and houseboats that everyone would rather live afloat than ashore. Still better, the fishing season will then last all the year round, and there will be so many men in the business that the highly picturesque industry of manure facturing "fish-stories" will be driven by ruinous competition to a place among the lost arts.

THE Century says that "among the most important acts of Congress touching the welfare of the farmer are those which provide for the establishment of institutions of learning which are to give special attention to agriculture and the sciences related to it; for the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations which are devoted to the scientific investigation of agricultural problems; and for the elevation of the United States Department of Agriculture to a cabinet department. These three educational agencies, the colleges, the stations, and the Department, are the most important ones now at work for the betterment of agricultural matters, for nothing can benefit the farmer so much as a knowledge of the best methods of farming for the region in which he may live."

AN American from Boston has reached Paris on a voyage around the world "personally conducted" by himself under entirely novel circumstances. His avowed object is to complete the whole trip without the expenditure of any money whatever, and according to his own statement, he has already crossed the ocean and visited England and Germany in accordance with the conditions of his self-imposed task, which also contains the stipulation that he must do no work on the voyage. Needless to say that our traveler's rather unusual methods do not meet with the approval of all the hotel-keepers whom he honors with his custom, and in Berlin he underwent one month's imprisonment for failing to pay his bill. The only wonder is that this unusual kind of traveler does not spend most of his time in jail, but, needless to say, he is gifted with an unlimited supply of what may be best described as "self-confidence," and is a past-master in the peculiarly American art of "bluffing." As he himself puts it, "If I can only make a man laugh I've got him!" and certainly there is a sublime assurance about his system which must force a smile even from his victims. Our circumnavigator has, of course, not set himself any particular route for his voyage, as he is dependent on "free passes," and has to be content with what he can get in that direction.

SOME prospectors who have just returned to San Francisco from an expedition in search of a "lost mine" supposed to be situated in the heart of the Colorado desert (which, of course, they did not find) came across some interesting relics of a bygone age. One of these was an old fort some distance north of Indian Wells, which is near the border line of Mexico. From the pottery picked up in the ruins it was evidently of Aztec origin. Near Sackett's Wells the explorers found the ribs and prow of an old boat half buried in the sand. How it came there is a mystery, since no stream of water flows within hundreds of miles of the spot. In the neighborhood of Cabasos Mountain a shallow cave containing the skeletons of ten Indians was discovered. The Lagunas, a local tribe, have a superstitious dread of this opening, because the Indians whose bones are there deposited were all killed by a stroke of lightning. While the prospectors were searching the desert north of Mountain Springs in the end of

February they experienced in one day no less than 200 shocks of earthquake. At another time, while they were resting under a mesquite tree, the ground cracked open almost under them, so that they were able to see down twenty feet into the earth. The same shock that caused this crevice destroyed the hot springs at Jacumba, which had been flowing for a great many years.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

A bundle of spiderwebs, not larger than a buckshot, and weighing less than one-half a drachm, would, if untangled, make a line long enough to reach from Philadelphia to Boston and back again.

The microscope exhibits 4,000 muscles in a common caterpillar; a thousand mirrors in the eye of a drone bee, besides proving that the large eye of a dragon fly is really a collection of 28,000 polished lenses.

Ask the average man what he thinks about the funnels, or smokestacks, of the large Atlantic steamships and he will most probably say somewhere between four and eight feet, the latter figure being put at the outside limit. And he will be about ten feet wide of the mark on every guess, for steamship funnels are the most deceptive things afloat. The funnels of the Etruria, which may be taken as a fair standard of the big liners, measure over eighteen feet in diameter. One of the leading engineering journals in the country is responsible for the measurement.

SANITARY PLUMBING.—Says The Philadelphia Ledger: "One of the finest object lessons in sanitary plumbing in the United States is the new Institute of Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania. Throughout the building the pipes have been left outside the walls, and each pipe, wherever found, is a steam pipe, red always denotes hot water, blue stands for cold water, white means gas and yellow shows drainage. This makes it possible to trace each system in all its branches and test it at will, from the cellar to the roof. About everything in the way of drainage devices now known in the building, and everything put on the market will be given a fair trial."

SMALL FEET.—"Contrary to popular opinion," says a Western shoe dealer, "the female descendants of the Puritans have smaller feet than those of the Cavaliers. We manufacture ladies' shoes all most exclusively. We sell most small shoes in the Northeast, most large ones in the Southwest, in Arkansas, New Mexico and Texas. The Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Kansas and Nebraska also order a good many large sizes. Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri buy medium sizes. The retail trade of large cities requires more small sizes in proportion than does that of the smaller cities and villages. Still there is a great difference in cities. Boston is pre-eminently the city of small-footed women. Next in the order named come Hartford, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, New York and Denver. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg and Salt Lake City may be classed as big-footed."

PRESERVED MEATS.—One of the most important and extensive methods of meat preservation is by the exclusion of air, which finds its modern and most remarkable illustration in the great growth of the canning industry during recent years. Up to the time of our Civil War this industry, although known and practised to some extent, was of so small proportions as hardly to merit recognition. Indeed, its full development may be said to have occurred during the past fifteen years. The American people have taken up and enlarged the Australian idea. England has for a considerable time imported from Australian colonies large quantities of canned beef, before the enterprise of some Chicago houses reached out to grasp the full possibility for the industry. The Australian method consisted of packing the meat in the cans while cold, afterward exposing to a boiling heat; but a much better result was found to come from putting the meat into cans while hot, and that is the method now employed in this country. Only the best grades of beef are used for canning. The bones, sinews and other objectionable parts are removed, the meat is cut into small pieces and passed into large wooden vats where it is exposed to steam heat until scientifically cooked, the strong tin cans of two, four, six and fourteen pounds capacity are then filled and immediately hermetically sealed. Thus prepared the meat will keep indefinitely, and may be used in almost any manner. The canning of corned beef and beef tongues is also carried on to a less extent. Some idea of the business thus transacted may be gathered from the fact that as long ago 1880 over 100,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were canned annually in this country, since which time the industry has developed very largely. To say nothing of the amount consumed by our own people, the export of canned beef for 1885 reached the large valuation of about four and one-fourth million dollars.—[Good Housekeeping.]

HOW IT FEELS TO FALL.—The experiences of many persons who have undergone all the sensations of death by fall have been collected by Prof. Heim, of Berlin, who finds that the feelings are by no means such as the witnesses of the accidents imagine. The victim retains his knowledge of what is going on, suffers no pain or paralyzing terror, but has his mental faculties aroused to marvelous activity. In a few brief moments his past life passes before him. The thoughts, the purposes, the deeds, of years—long forgotten, many of them—are compressed into the seconds of his rush through the air to the earth. Then a gentle ringing fills his ears. He hears his body strike, but does not feel it, and the rapid vision of the seemingly long time of his fall fade away into unconsciousness. The testimony of all, even of those who have retained consciousness, is that no pain is felt. In a fall in the Alps, at the end of which he was still perfectly conscious, Mr. Whymper bounded from rock to rock with absolutely no pain; and those who have had limbs broken by falls, or on the battle-field, have been unable to tell the limbs affected until after trying to use them.

## AROUND THE HOUSE.

Clean piano keys with a soft rag dipped in alcohol.

Take egg stains from silver by rubbing with a wet rag which has been dipped in common table salt.

Never use a metal spoon for stirring stewed fruit or tomatoes. A wooden one is the best, and those with short handles are preferable for stirring thick messes.

HOW TO FIGHT MOTHS.—A great mistake which the housekeeper makes is to await the heat of the summer before watching for moths, says the Upholsterer. It is the worm that she should have been on the lookout for, which hatches out of the egg, and as the egg is hardly perceptible to the naked eye—a mere white speck like the point of a pin—the danger is passed over unseen. It is now a clearly defined fact that there are three distinct species of wool-destroying moths common in this country. The commonest species are light brown in color. They begin to appear late in April, and may occasionally be seen flitting about as late as August. They pair off, and the female then searches for suitable places for the deposition of her eggs, working her way into dark corners, crevices of the walls, cracks in the floor or deep in the folds of garments, apparently choosing by instinct the least conspicuous places. The moth lays from 18 to 140 eggs at a time. From these eggs hatch, in a period of from three to seven days, the white, soft body larvae of worms, all of which begin to make a case for themselves from the fragments of the cloth upon which they feed. The case is in the shape of a hollow roll. The worm reaches its full growth in 35 days, and then crawling into some yet more protected spot, remains torpid during the winter within its case, which by this time is thickened and fastened at each end in the full size cocoon. It is the 36 days period, from the time that the eggs are laid to the time that the worm or grub reaches full size, that the damage is done. After a thorough airing of a woolen fabric for the purpose of driving out any concealed moth—for a moth abhors light—and after time has been given to the development of any concealed egg, you may be reasonably sure that there is nothing harmful on the fabric; then it is as safe done up in a paper parcel as it would be if saturated and buried beneath all the anti-moth remedies in existence.

### Antidotes for Snake Venom.

Snake-bites are always dangerous and should be attended to as soon as possible, as the venom spreads very rapidly, particularly in warm weather. The following recipe is perfectable reliable and, being simple, is easily obtained. Take an onion and cut it crosswise and hold one-half of it on the wound until it turns green. Apply persistently and the onion will finally draw out all the poison. Many old woodsmen will not be without several onions this time of year when in the woods. The old white-haired dandy that first gave me this recipe has spent the best portion of his life in the swamps, where the rattlesnake, copperhead and other deadly reptiles abound, and he assured me he has never known it to fail. A strong ligature should be tied tightly above and below the bite to prevent the poison spreading through the system. Copious draughts of brandy should be given freely. A little ammonia taken internally is very good also. The above simple remedy is equally as good for beast as for man.—[Richmond Times.]

### A King Killed by Fright.

One of the most remarkable instances in history of death by fright is that of King Frederick I. of Prussia. He was actually scared to death by his wife. He was one day sleeping in an arm-chair when his Queen, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had been hopelessly insane for some time, escaped from her keepers and made her way to his private apartments. As mentioned above, Frederick was dozing when his wife, dressed in a pure white gown, dashed through the plate glass in the door and threw herself in a raging delirium upon him. In breaking the glass she of course cut herself most horribly. The King had not been apprised of the hopelessness of her case, and was astonished beyond measure at the appearance of the woman, clad only in linen and covered with blood. His shrieks aroused the whole palace, but when she had been secured the King himself was found to be in a raging delirium. From this he never recovered, but died trying to hide from terrible phantoms.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### Curiosities About Amber.

It is a curious fact that clear yellow amber exhibits no peculiarities of texture when examined by the most perfect microscope. On the other hand, if opaque or white amber be cut into thin slices and examined by a microscope of from 200 to 500 diameters, round and oblong cavities of varying sizes may be observed in the interior. The cavities in milk-white amber are smallest; in the clear yellow there are absolutely none, while in the opaque yellow varieties they have the appearance of a collection of miniature soap bubbles. Water appears to be contained in these minute cavities, for if fresh amber be exposed to intense heat for some minutes it very sensibly diminishes in weight. From this it would appear that this peculiar fossilized resin will admit of water diffusing through its substance. Another oddity in this connection (taking the above into consideration) is the fact that the insects found in it are always perfectly dry.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### A Bone Collector.

While the Chinese seem very anxious to live in America they do not like to die here and have a horror of being buried away from the resting-places of their ancestors. Moy Hoo, a Chinaman of San Francisco, has taken advantage of this feeling in his countrymen, and does a large business in collecting the remains of his defunct countrymen and shipping them for burial in their native soil. For this end he visits all the principal cities of the country and has penetrated even to the mining camps where Chinese are employed. He says that he has shipped many hundred bodies to China.—[Picayune.]