FOR OLD LADIES.

Few ladies past sixty have not had to wear mourning, and it may be said that ninety women out of a hundred over that age wear black only. When that is the case, the double shawl is the most elegant and comfortable wrap. When black only is worn, it leaves little limit for choice in fashion, but there are endless combinations in black with white tulle and laces .- [New York World.

A CHILD'S QUAINT DRESS.

One of the quaintest expressions of the new gown ideas is the child's dress with with a bonnet such as women wore in some ways. 1862 and 1863, it will be about as quaint little faces contrast piquantly with the out wholesome and nice after a session demure, old-lady headgear. The bonin sunshine.—[New York Press. nets have round crowns that fit the back, not the top, of the head, narrow capes, and round, flaring brims. They are of leghorn or other fine white straw, and trimmed in white satin ribbon and delicate white flowers .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DAGMAR CROSS.

The Princess of Wales, says a foreign letter in a report of her visit to Rome, wore the sacred Dag-nar cross. Ages ago it adorned Princess Margaret, daughter of King Ottacar, of Bohemia, who was married to the Danish King Waldemar II, 1202 to 1241, and whose memory is cherished by the Danes under the name of Queen Dagmar. This crosswas found in her tomb, when years ago it was opened by order of the King of Denmark. It was suspended around the skeleton neck of the once beautiful gowns. queen. It is one of the earliest known specimeus of the art, and it was so highly prized by the King of Denmark that he considered he could offer nothing more effect will be that of a new gown. appropriate to the Princess of Wales on necklace of pearls and diamonds, which very stylish appearance to the garment. were given to her royal highness by her father .- [New Orleans Picayane.

PICTURESQUE PRESENT FASHIONS.

Picturesqueness is the distinguishing feature of this season's fashions. The costume plates show reproductions of the dates of the Empire, Directoire, Restoration and Victorian eras and the fashions of 1830. Of course, there are mo lifications in every case. In the matter of the burning question of the of the season. skirt the following rules seem to prevail every way that ingenuity can devise, and | such as blue, pink, or red. all are lined with crinoline above the Seamless bodices, flaring skirts and knee. Many of them are umbrella- distended sleeves sum up the fast back and a straight breadth in front, but the caprice of caprices is that cut in two circles-one joined to the bottom of the other to simulate a double skirtthe seam being covered by a band of trimming.

INFREQUENCY OF BALDNESS IN WOMEN.

The small amount of baldness among women as compared with men has given rise to many interesting speculations, and if M'ss E. F. Andrews, who has recently written on the subject, has added in them for the new season is the use of but little that is new to what has already a full frill, wide around the shoulders been advanced in the way of arguments and opinions, she has at all events taken a practical method of ascertaining the relative amount of baldness in the two the shirt waist idea in many of their rich sexes, in sending out a large number of circulating blanks to be filled in by the Blouses of plaid or rainbow velvet conrecipients. From the returns received tinue to be shown with many French it is found that of 1,196 males between costumes where the skirt and remainder the ages of ten and twenty, eight-tenths of the dress are of shaggy wool camel's per cent. showed signs of baldness, hair. whereas, of 1,374 females of like age, only seven-hundredths per cent. gave symptoms of it In other words, the proportion of baldness was eighty in the case of males to seven in the case of females. The conclusion reached by falls in a large Watteau pleat back and Miss Andrews is that while "man" is evidently evolving into a bald-headed animal, "woman," on the contrary, and perhaps, by a law of compensation, is destined to develop in the other direction. and produce her crowning glory in still greater abundance and beauty. of course, taking it for granted that the aesthetic instincts of man as regards the fair sex do not undergo a radical change, and lead him to prefer bald-headed women in the same way that many women express a preference for a baldheaded man, because 'it looks intellectual." Miss Andrews surmises that the day may not be very far distant when, in the course of human evolution, a man personal charms, so long will women the chief ornaments of their sex .- [Couvier Journal.

SUNNING CLOTHES.

Sunning clothes and carpets ought to be as important a part of the twice yearly cleaning as scrubbing and wash-

he would banish at least two-thirds of the disease and misery on this planet. The free circulation of air dilutes and carries off what is obnoxious and furnishes fresh supplies for breathing, but air alone has not the power of sunshine

as a disinfecting, cleansing agent. The direct rays of the sun have a strong chemical effect on the particles of decaying matter. Its powerful chemical action is seen in bleaching stains from linen send them out now. My wife always has in a few hours which sharp acids would the house full of sewing women. -[New fail to remove. It is a similar potency | York Weekly.

which, as we say, "sweetens" clothes

and bedding hung out in the sun. When house cleaning, all the clothes hanging in closets and all carpets and bedding should be carried out as soon as the morning dampness is out of the air, about 9 o'clock, and be hung or spread in the full blaze of the sun for the day, moving them out of the shade as it creeps over them. Hanging in the shade won't answer till the sun has done its part.

A keen sense of smell is the best guide in this matter, for it will soon tell by the sweet wholesome smell of a pillow or carpet when the sun has done it's work.

Pillows, blankets and beds should hang in the sun all day or for two days expanded skirt. This gown is an exact if possible, on frames which allow the copy of the inflated skirts that the air to circulate freely under them. And mother is adopting. It expands gradu- they must be turned from time to time ally from waist to hem, and looks even so that every part on the surface may more as though it was held out by a get the sun. A two days' airing and hoop-skirt than any of the mother's do. sunning in a warm spring sun is the next Of course, it is flounced all over. Worn thing to a steam cleaning, and better in

Colored clothes should be turned ina costume as could be gotten up for the side out and hung an hour or two to sun little ones. Such bonnets are on sale, each side, and the rest of the day in the and delightfully old-fashioned and be- shade. Boys' clothes and woolen shirts coming they are. Fresh, rosy-cheeked lose the odor of perspiration and come

MSHION NOTES.

Do not wear a wide or heavy trimming if you possess a small face. Rose color, bright magenta, and sul-

ferino are popular combined with black in fashionable millinery. Fashion has returned to the dainty

linen cambrics, lawns, and fine nainsooks for underwear. Invitations to luncheons and teas are sent on medium sized paper, in different

shades of purple. Do not wear a mourning vail so long that it will tire the neck. Vails can be so draped, also, as to lessen the weight. Several rows of black satin ribbon of graduated width make a neat decoration

for dark green or navy blue woolen If you have been wearing a yoke and girdle of some vivid color with a black dress, make it over with jet, and the

Popular jackets show a close-fitting her marriage than this sacred cross. It three-quarter length model, with a plaited is worn suspended from a magnificent rever on the right front, that gives a

> The new shapes in hats are of medium size, the crowns being shallow, and the brims drooping, and curved in every imaginable way, while the toque is still a favorite style for ladies who prefer a close style.

Wide collars and cuffs of rich lace, particularly Irish crochet in cream silk, heavy point de Gene, and white silk Spanish guipure, are worn with many of the handsome day and evening costumes

The latest fancy in stockings is the in all books of mode: A little fulness insertion of a bit of real and often priceacross the front and hips, more in the less lace on the foot and ankle. In white back, and great expansion at the foot. silk stockings white lace is introduced, To achieve this effect skirts are cut in while black lace is let into co.ored silks,

shaped, others have circles; some have a the present moment. Seamless bodices, bias seam in front and a straight breadth while a pit-fall to the amateur dress behind, others have a bias seam in the maker, are remarkably effective on a graceful tigure, in the hands of a highclass modiste.

> The purple of this season must be used with prudence, even for a house costume. In the richest of velvet it can be combined with many shades and colors, the favorite being yellow, while in millinery it is most effective with light green, yellow, gold, and silver.

Shirt waists and blouses promise to be even more popular than ever during the coming season. The principal change and graduated in width to the waist, This gives the effect of bretelles.

The French conturieres have adopted costumes of wool with silk or velvet.

In capes the little Watteau Is, perhaps, best worth noticing. This cape is "little" only in length; in breadth it is of no small proportions .. It reaches barely to the waist, is cut perfectly round, and front. Heavy satin, with guipure insertion, and the shaded velvets, are employed for it.

The materials for girls' best dresses are crepon, taffetas, and the finer woolens, and these last, with the accessories of velvet still retained, or with galloon garniture, rows of braid, or applied passementerie, are extremely pretty, while tweeds and cheviots have become so attractive as to be quite good enough for almost any occasion of day-time wear,

Will This Calm an Excited Brain?

A new remedy for calming an excited with hair on his head will be as great an | brain, and one which has at least the anomaly as a bearded woman, but as merit of being cheap and harmless, says long as men love beauty and are won by a writer in the New York Times, is to seek a quiet room and, lying down, place continue to rejoice in those abundant the palm of the right hand on the foretresses of brown and gold the are one of head, and the palm of the left hand over the back of the neck. The eyes should be fixed upon some object and kept there; the breathings, slow and easy, should be counted up to forty-nine, the patient listening intently, as if expecting to hear good news. When the forty-nina inspiration have been counted the right hand must be placed on the pit of the stomach, the left on the opposite part of The sun is the great refiner and purifier | the back, and the forty-nine inspirations of all things on the globe, the great counted again; then the left hand is health commissioner of the world; and if placed on the small of the back and the he were allowed to do his proper work, sight hand is moved to a point directly opposite. It is claimed that the patient will be happily sleeping or happy awake before the final series is concluded.

Old Bachelor-Now that you're married you don't have to send your gar-ments out any more to be mended, I pre-

A STRANGE QUESTION

WHEN WILL THE EARTH BE EN-TIRELY PEOPLED.

Au Estimate of the World's Present Population and its Future Increase.

In order to answer this query at all satisfactorily, says a writer in Goldth-waite's Geographical Magazine, it is necessary to determine: First-The present population of the world and its probable nerease. Second-The area capable of being cultivated for the yield of food and 1950 there will be 2333 millions; in the other necessaries of life. Third-The total number of people whom these lands would be able to maintain. I need hardly point out that a precise answer to these apparently simple questions is well | hinted at voluntary checks to the growth nigh impossible.

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE WORLD. This is a fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply to it with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized states, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark. Of Africa we know next to nothing, while the long array of figures presented to us as the results of a census taken in China are not calculated to inspire confidence. I have taken some care to form a true estimate of the population of Africa, and I cannot believe in that continent supporting more than 127,000, 000, instead of the two, three or even four hundred million allotted to it by certain statisticians. Even 127,000,000 is a high figure, for it means eleven peo-

THE WART D'S POPEL LTION IN 1810

South America five only.

ple to the square mile, while in Austra-

lia there are not one and a half and in

	Total	o a squar Mile.
Europe	328,200,000	101
Asia	850,000 000	57
Africa	127,000,000	11
Australia	4,73 ,000	1-4
North America	89,250,000	14
South America	\$9,420,000	5
Total	1 467 600 000	31

CULTIVABLE AREA.

I shut out from consideration all those in toward the shore. Very slowly and territories of the polar regions which lie cautiously he lifts himself upon his beyond the limits within which the cul- knees, stealthily forces the muzzle of his tivation of cereals is possible. I divide piece through interlacing tree boughs the remainder of the lands of the globe and netted wild vines, brings the ribbed into three regions. The first I describe | gun barrels into line with eye and game, as fertile, meaning that it is fertile so far and breathless, his figure tense with the only as within it lies most of the land huntsman's rigor, pulls both triggers at which is capable of remunerative culti-once. There is a deafening report, a vation. It cannot be assumed for an in- wild cry from the startled birds. The stant that the whole or even the greater | recoil of the overcharged piece hurls the part of it could ever be converted into gunner bodily back upon his haunches, fields yielding the fruits of the earth. but he leaps forward Instantly, tearing My second region includes the "steppes," his way through the thicket, and dar's or poorer grass lands; and as within the down the beach. The surface of the 'fertile' region we meet with compara- lake that a moment before was almost tively sterile tracts, so within these tranquil, shining with the arimson lustre 'steppes" there exist large areas which of the dying day, is now a scene of wild can be rendered highly productive, commotion, beaten into foam and spray especially where means for irrigating the by the sinewy pinions of half a score of land are available. The third region in- mangled wild fowl. The sportsman does cludes the deserts, within which fertile not hesitate, pauses not to divest him-

cases are few. The area of these regions in square lake, and swinging, wading, tumbling miles I estimate as follows, exclusive of about, hunts his game in its own element the polar regions:

Australasia N. America	Fertile Region.	Steppe. 687,-00 4,230,000 3,5:8,030 1,5:7,000 1,405,600 2,5:4,000	Desert. 1,200,000 2,236,000 614,030 95,000 4 *,000
Total	24 269 000	13,901,080	4 190 000

POSSIBLE POPULATION.

The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be weeks to the dairy people on Colonel capable of supplying with food and other K. M. Lynchurst's stock farm, situated necessaries of life, once it had been nine miles from Bushville, Penn., was fairly brought under cultivation, is very solved a night or two ago by a shrewd difficult. There are at present some veg- milker known as Jim. Into Jim's special etarians. These would maintain that if care was entrusted the Colonel's well their peculiar views were accepted three blooded, pedigreed cow called Kentucky men would live where one lives now, and Rose, which has been accustomed to there would be no further need of keep- give three full gallons of rich milk daily. ing up large herds of cattle and sheep. But all at once Kentucky Rose dwindled I am not sufficiently utopian to believe down to a gallon, scarcely enough for that mankind generally will ever accept her calf. Jim was puzzled over the

these principles. Again, it has been asserted that our climates and among various peoples. Upon this basis I calculate that the "fertile regions" would be able to support 207 human beings to the square mile, the present mean population of those

The "steppes," with their large tracts of land capable of cultivation, I believe to be capable of supporting ten inhabihad one inhabitant to the square mile.

sumer of food should live in the country that produces it.

From all these considerations I assume that this world of ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,994,000,000 human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

estimates are as follows:

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Increase in a decade.

 Asia
 6.0

 Africa
 10.0

 Australasia
 30.9

 North America
 20.0

 South America
 15.0

The whole earth...... 8.9

Accepting these figures as correct, it

becomes an easy matter to compute the

increase of the population. By the close

of this century the 1468 millions who

now dwell upon the earth will have in-

creased to 1587 millions; in the year

year 2000, 3425 millions, and in the year

2072, or 182 years hence, there will be

4979 millions. These estimates are not

presented as a prophecy. I have already

of population which will come into play

as civilization advances and the demands

for the comforts of this life shall be more

general. At all events, so far as we are

personally concerned, 182 years is a long

period to look forward to; but if we

look back a similar number of years and

remember that William III. and Mari-

borough were then still among us, we are

bound to admit that it is but a short

Hunting Wild Geese.

A sure way to hunt wild geese is to

stalk them at daybreak or just after sun-

set, when they are resting overnight in

the waters of rural lakes, way stations in

their migratory flight to the north or

south. Sometimes the sportsman builds

a blind on the shore of the lake, and,

screened by its leafy thatch or wall, gets

a dozen shots a day at as many different

flocks. Oftener, though, he trusts to

luck for a shot. From his home above

the shore of the pond he marks a flock

that has dropped leisurely and unsus-

piciously into its quiet waters at sun-

down, and a little later, musket in hand,

skulks through fields and pastures,

tangled underbrush and swamps, fre-

quently crawling over the quaking sur-

face of black morasses, to the fringe of

thickets about the brink of the lake.

Then, with wonderful patience and self-

control, he lingers there, prone on his

face, until the game, splashing about in

the water as it feeds, has worked well

period in the lifetime of a nation.

CONCLUSION.

TO REMOVE GREASE PAINT .- Paint should be cleaned by using only a little water at a time and changing often; a soft flannel cloth is better than cotton or a brush, and that a piece of pine stick with a sharp point should be used for the

How to Avoid Fires from Gas and LAMPS. - There are few days when our papers do not contain records of serious exolosions, which a trifling amount of care would have averted. Very few housewives take the trouble to master the simple laws of physics, which govern the working of these various explosions. They act by hearsay, not by direct knowledge. The plumber has told them the "range would water back is frozen. In too many cases they try the experiment with the inevitable result of an explosion.

Now if the housekeeper had understood the workings of the water back in the range, the danger from this source would have been self-evident without any hearsay warning on the subject. The freis common for servants to kindle fire trusted to do her work conscientiously, it is best to keep the oil where she cannot kerosene for illuminating their houses, with the skill of an experienced retriever. He wrings the birds' necks with the lawless conscience of a chicken-stealing wood and meadow lands, laden with

self of a garment, but rushes into the

peacher, and throws their bodies ashere.

Some of the fowl elude him, eventually

may escape, but most of them he bags,

and returns home through the darkening

A Canine Cow-Milker

spoils .- [New York Sun,

What has been a mystery for some mystery.

Every night watchers were set to try present method of cultivation are capa- and solve the problem. One night, after ble of vast improvement; that the earth | waiting until nearly morning, the party might be made to yield much larger har- started for home, when all at once the vests than it yields now, and that popu- Colonel saw a white object shoot across lation might thus be permitted to in- a patch of moonlight. He and Jim recrease without correspondingly increas- turned to Kernucky Rose's stall, the ing the cultivated areas. This is no | furthest from the sleeping rooms of the doubt true as respects many countries, men, just as Jessamine Bell managed to but it is hardly true of the world at squeeze himself through the narrow pass large. Making all reasonable allowance, into the stall. The two men then noisehowever, of these suggestions, I take as lessly climbed to the loft above, and a basis for my estimate the standard of there they saw the setter on his hind life, such as we find it existing in various legs steadily draining the cow as dry as his capacity admitted.

At last Kentucky Ross, no doubt aggrieved at the wrong done her offspring, who were compelled to go hungry, turned about and gave him a severe punch in the side, and it was to this treatment, undoubtedly, that the setter owed his present adornment. The next day he was seen to steal to the pasture, to give tants to the square mile, while the himself another good "tuck-in," but on "descrts" would be fully peopled if they looking up he saw his master and the and one inhabitant to the square mile. man just gazing at him with laughing I do not take into consideration the countenances. He dropped his tail and colouization of the tropical regions by disappeared for days, avoiding the other Europeans, because I am constrained to animals and the men on the place, as maintain that the tropical regions are no well as his master, as if he felt guilty or field for European immigrants, and be-cause it is not necessary that the con-ous dog.—[New York Telegram.

How Some Lemon Trees Pay.

"I see in the newspapers," said Edward Cressey, of Highland, to us a day or two ago, "a clipping from the Progress about there being some lemon trees in Duarte that have yielded a crop worth over \$30 to the tree. I don't doubt it. My widowed sister, near Highland, has On this point not only are our statistics | twenty large lemon trees on her place still very incomplete, but conditions, that have, since she and her boys learned social or otherwise, may arise, that would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all trees are over eleven years old, and they the causes which are all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the six boxes of fruit to the tree for three world, I assume that the increase in the years, and the lemons have sold from \$5 course of a decade will amount to 10 per to \$6.75 a box. There are a few trees Summarized, the results of my careful of even \$40 each.—[Pomona (Cal.) Profitments are as follows.

blow up" if a fire is kindled when the

quent explosions from kerosene oil are due to reckless carelessness. It with oil. Unless the maid-of-all-work is one of those rare persons who can be get it. It is really an easy matter to keep a little locked box, which may be opened once a day, when needed for filling lamps. It is not likely a careless maid will take the trouble to pour oil from a lamp, but if you are doubtful the kitchen may be furnised with the metal lamps which are so arranged that a valve closes the opening when any attempt is made to pour oil out. It is strange how often people yield to a sudden impulse in such a matter as this. Save bacon and ham rinds, scraps left from trying ont fat and greasy papers to assist in kindling the fire if you wish, but let kerosene oil or any explosive oil entirely alone. When we realize the fact that millions of individuals use nothing but and that the vast majority use only glass lamps, it is certainly astonishing that we do not have more accidents from this source. It seems self-evident, that for the sake of safety when the lamp is upset, the font should be of metal or some material that will not break or spread the oil; and there certainly should be some valve arrangement to prevent the oil pouring out of the openings as it does in some lamps when they are upset. It is the lighting of this oil from the lighted wick which usually causes the serious trouble. As a point of fact very few scientists now believe that the frequent accidents, or so-called explosions of lamps are worthy of the name. On the contrary they are fires spread by lighted oil, not explosions, and like all fires that are unrestrained, they work a destructive course in a few moments. It is the duty of every mother to be level-headed and to train her children to be cool and collected at such times as these. Nowhere is cool judgment needed so often as in the household. When we realize what dangers may lurk in gaspipes, which have been imperfectly laid, as many of them are, it is also astonishing that more accidents do not occur from this source. When there is the slightest odor of gas about the house the premises should be carefully inspected until the leak is found. A good house. keeper will do well to inspect the fixtures once in a while, as they are often put together by careless workmen, and may become loose or unscrewed. The stop-cock of the gas fixtures has been known to be loosened so that it finally fell out before anyone was aware of it, and a stream of gas filled the house, which could only be stopped at the main. Every woman should understand that when a certain per cent. of gas has become mixed with the surrounding air the result is a dangerous explosive that the presence of the first flame may kindle into deadly power. As soon as the odor of gas is noticed the windows should be opened, not only for the purpose of purifying the atmosphere, but because they are liable to be blown out as soon as the needed quantity of gas has become mixed with the air. One of the most beautiful and complete of American country houses was totally destroyed by fire because the lights in the house were not extinguished before the search began

for the escaping gas which the noses of the household perceived. It seems as if enough has been said concerning the dangers of axphyxiation from the gas of a coal stove to warn every one. Yet when occasionally a family is sent to death from this cause it is usually found that for years they have been accustomed to arrange their stove dampers at night so there was little or no escape for the inevitable gas that would be generated by the burning coal. For years they have been saved by some accident, and the only marvel is that they have escaped so long.

He Cornered the Cucumbers.

The Shah of Persia is passionately fond of oucumbers. On one occasion, early in the sea-on, a pile of them was placed before him. Now, in Persia, early cucumbers are almost worth their weight in gold, The Shah never said a word, but began to put himself outside of as many of these cholera-provokers as he could safely do. He buried a couple of dozen of them, and the host and his more prominent guests began to indulge the hope that their turn would soon come, when His majesty quietly and solemnly stowed the remainder away in his various pockets, and left the table literally loaded. —[Yankee Blade.

False Teeth Not Chattels.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, has decided that a dentist does not have a lien on a set of false teeth on a plate after they have been attached to the mouth and the dentist has parted with the possession thereof. This decision is reached in the case of Charles A. Vauduee against William J. Woolsey. It had been claimed liam J. Woolsey. It had been claimed that the Sheriff could take possession of the teeth 2nd dispose of them at public sale, but Judge Kelly decides that so long as the teeth are in the defendant's. mouth they are part of his body and can-not be seized as "chattels." The case has been before the courts for some time and has attracted much attentic . - [New

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Showing How Kindness to Others May Bring Interest.

"In the fall of 1849," said David

McLeod, the white-haired pioneer, "I sailed from New Orleans for California y way of Panama with \$300 in my pocket. On my arrival at Panama I took the Chagres fever and had to lie over. I was a carpenter and had brought my tools along. One night as I lay in my tent Spanish thieves broke in, stole all my money and even carried away my tools. When I woke up my condition was desperate. However, I was about well of the fever and I set out to trail the thieves. At length I found the chest broken open and with a few of the tools yet remaining. I went to a man who kept a hotel there and told him I was robbed, was a carpenter and had nothing to cat. I told him I must have some work. 'Well,' he said, 'I'll give you \$10 apiece to cut windows through the walls.' I accepted the offer and he took me in. It was an old Spanish building. and the wood inside of the brick was very tough. It took me three days to cut one window. Finally, however, I discovered how to cut the wood easily, and then I made two windows a day. In this way, and by doing other work, I finally got together nearly \$200 again. The steamer Panama was then just leaving, and I got on her as one of the carpenters, the agreement being I should pay my passage in this way. I had put in a wooden bulkhead fu the engine while the Panama was in the harbor, and pleased the Captain so well that he placed the best stateroom at my disposal. But shortly after we sailed it developed that there was a man sick on the deck, and I went to him and gave up my stateroom and took his place, spreading my blankets on the deck. On our arrival here I went to work at carpentering on various ships in the harbor, and the sick man, who had at length got well, took the position of cashier in or General Naglee's bank. There were fifty sixty vessels here, a great many being from Sydney. The first day I made \$16 and some days I made \$00, and again as high as \$60 and even more. I did so well that, though I arrived in May of 1850, by October I had \$4.800, all of which I had deposited with the cashier in Naglee's bank. But just then the bank broke and its doors were closed. I went to the bank, but officers guarded it. I at length saw the cashier and he said the bank had gone to pieces and he didn't know whether he could get my money out or not, but he would do so if possible. He was permitted to go in at 7 o'clock each evening, and that night I stood in the rain and darkness as he came out and handed me the bag containing all my wealth. 'You did me a kindness once,' said he, 'and here is your gold. I won't forget it.' I got away with my money in the dark and nobody was ever the wiser. This has taught me to always favor a man whenever I can, for no man knows how badly he may need to have it some day reciprocated .-San Francisco Examiner. The Bed of the Atlantic.

Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean bad deepens very gradually; in fact, for the first 230 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile. the next twenty miles, however, the fall is over 9,000 feet, and so precipitous is the sudden descent that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,600 fathoms are encountered in very close proximity to the 100-fathom line. With the depth of 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms the sca bed in part of the Atlantic becomes a slightly undulating plain, whose gradients are so light that they show but little alteration of depth for 1,200 miles. The extraordinary flatness of these submarine prairies renders the familiar simile of the basin rather inappropriate. The hollow of the Atlantic is not strictly a basin whose depth increases regularly toward the centre: it is rather a saucer or dishlike one, so even is the contour of its

The greatest depth of the Atlantic has been found some 100 miles to the northward of the Island of St. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms were obtained. The seas round Great Britain can hardly be regarded as forming part of the Atlantic hollow. They are rather a part of the platform banks of the European continent which the ocean has overflowed. An elevation of the sea bed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North Sa and join England to Denmark, Holiand, Belgium, and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this the majority of the flords would be connected. A great part of the Bay of Bixay would disappear; but Spain and Portugal are but little re-moved from the Atlantic depression. The 100-fatnom line approaches very near the west coast, and soundings of 1,000 fathous can be made within twenty miles of Cape St. Vincent, and much greater depths have been sounded at distances but little greater than this from the western shores of the Iberian Peninsula. - [Nautical Magazine.

Which Was First Admitted.

It will never be known which was ad mitted first-North or South Dakotasays the Detroit Free Press, which makes this explanation: "When the two proclamations were presented for the President's signature, somebody raised the question of priority, and the President, finding it hard to decide which to sign first, ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blank sieft for his name. They were turned face downward, and rapidly changed about until nobody could tell which was which. After this they were turned over, and the President wrote his name on each." The ink was allowed to dry without the use of blotting paper, and then the documents were again turned down and again shuffled about. They were then taken up and the coverings removed. One of them came into the Union before the other the length of time it took the President to write his

New vails are made of very fine Russian net, bordered around the lower edge with three rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon, and thed in front with three tiny bows.