#### FOR THE LADIES.

A FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR KISS.

At a recent charity bazaar, given at the Princess d'Aremberg's residence in Vienna, Austria, one of the most beautiful stallholders was the Marchioness Pallaviccini. An English gentleman who was present offered to pay \$5,000 to the charity if the marchioness would give him only one kiss. This she did, to the great joy of the onlookers. The kiss was paid for on the spot with a bank of England note. -[Chicago Herald.

#### THE NEWEST JEWELRY.

The latest fads in jewelry are little green frogs and tortoises made entirely emeralds. Besides these there are tizards and serpents. A wild fowl on the wing is the newest design for a diamond brooch. The daintiest little brooches consist of three tiny birds carved in colored stones and perched on a gold or enamelled twig. Diamond ornaments for the corsage are made to represent bows and strands of ribbons. The bow is usually worn on the shoulder and the ribbons follow the curve of the low bodice. - [Detroit Free Press.

#### CAPES OF LACE.

Lace capes, fashioned much like the winter models, with velvet or jetted yokes and collars, have made their appearance, like many other of the season's fashions, long before they are required. These capes are very handsome, indeed, especially those which are only garnitured with expensive cut jet ornaments and fringes. Some costly French capes have yokes and collars of gold and jet net, dotted with cabochons, and a few models are lined throughout with rows of jetted galloon in stripes falling over the cape from the yoke.-[New York World.

#### WOMAN IN JAPAN.

Every fold of the dress, every turn of the sash, has its meaning in Japan. You can tell the sex of the tiniest baby by its garments, for the little girls have the brightest, gayest colors. Every woman is a walking biography of herself.

You know by the dress, the coiffure, the sash her rank, her age, her position. The wife's dress differs from the maiden's and womanhood has its insignia of honor which other women may not wear.

You might object to the dress etiquette which betrays years in the arrangement of the costume, but in Japan it is considered quite as much of a compliment to ask a woman her age as it would here be considered an impertin-

She will always answer you at first by saying: "How old do you think?"-[Oakland (Cal.) Echo.

# FEMININITY'S MANY BADGES.

Women who meddle with the affairs of the world are beginning to wear as many badges to represent their orders as did the knights of old. The college woman has her class colors in ring or pin, and if in addition she be a colonial dame, she will probably wear a badge of blue, buff, and white in enamel and gold that testifies to her ancestry. It is said that more women are proud to wear this badge than to display the modest little silver cross with the purple ribbon that belongs to the Daughters of the King. The women of the Federated Clubs have an order of pink and blue, and the members of the Isabella Society and the Women's Relief Corps still another. A woman of great energy may also find time to wear on occasions the white ribbon of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the yellow of the female suffragists, and mourn that there are no more societies to demand her time. - New York Post.

A DRESS THIRTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD. The oldest dress in the world is probably that described by a French traveler in Japan. It belonged to an Empress of Japan who lived in the Thirteenth Century, and it has been kept all these centuries in a temple near Yokohama, where the priests sometimes exhibit it for a sufficient reward. It is kept in an old coffer, and it is shrouded in white silk. The robe or robes, for there are seven of them, are described as a diaphanous mass, crumbling at the edges with decay. The material is crepe or some filmy stuff, and the effect must be like that worn by the serpentine dancers. It is made with a long train, pagoda sleeves and a high collar like a Medicis cuff. The upper layer was once white, and is now the color of ivory, embroidered with flying birds the size of crows, with dragon's heads, green, blue and violet. Then come seven layers of the silk muslin, yellow, blue, violet, old gold and green, on which seem scattered strange animals, all in flight. The seventh, which touches the body of the long dead empress, is violet embroidered with figures like phantoms. The embroidery on this wonderful robe is said to be as transparent as the gauze. The effect of the whole is smoke colored.—[Washington Post.

# THE NEW BODICES.

The new bodices of taffeta silks are generally quite full. They are made with bretelles or wide collars and cuffs of Venetian guipure or Russian em-broidery; or where the skirt is trimmed with ruffles, edged with point d'esprit or Valenciennes lace, there is a deep ruffle of silk surrounding the shoulders in berthalike fashion, similarly edged with lace. Where this extreme sloping effect is not becoming, the bertha is caught up by a small pleat on the shoulder to give a slight bouffancy to the top of the sleeve. This is more becoming to most women than the full. effect of the fashionable bertha.

Combinations of color are seen on some of the handsomest French dresses. Thus a new gown of satin de Lyons, a fabric which is revived with stiffer silks, is made of turquoise blue, combined with Havana brown. The upper part of this gown was fitted with perfect smoothness around the waist, and was of the turquoise blue; but the deep Spanish flounce quoise blue; but the deep Spanish flounce twentieth century of Christianity, and that fell from the knee was made of the brown satin, with two narrow ruffles with rolled edges around the bottom and more centennials in an hour than most two similar ruffles at the knee, where

fall of guipure lace, in which the pattern

was run with threads of gold. Swiss muslins and organdies are more suitable trimmed with ruffles than anything else. The fine dotted Swisses are especially pretty when finished with point d'esprit ruffles, while the sheer organdie is made in genuine old-time fashion with ruffles edged with Valenciennes and full waists and lace-edged berthas and trimmings of satin ribbon. - New York Tribune.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Serpents of silver coil around umbrella

Moonstone flowers with gold and ieweled centers are shown. Hair ornaments that appear to be pop-

ular are large rings of gold through which pass arrows of shell.

The latest hair-pins are of shell with two long curved lines in diamonds folding back and terminating in whirls. A new hair-pin is tipped with a row

of gold feathers. They form a curved ornament and are drawn and modeled with great perfection. The chrysoprase is green and in high fashion abroad, the Prince of Wales

having recently bestowed it as a bangle set in diamonds as a wedding present. Yellow is said to be a favorite shade for children's dresses this summer, and is especially becoming to those who have

dark hair and eyes. Galloons and ribbons are among the most stylish of skirt-trimmings, both being frequently applied to the same skirt. When used together they should

agree in color. Pale violet stockings are embroidered with black fleur de lis, and black ones

with tiny violets or miniature rosebuds. The street gown should not measure over four and a half or five yards at the bottom. It is close at the waist.

Baby ribbon is much used for trimming children's dresses. The tiny loops are ruched up so closely that actually miles of the ribbon are used on a gown. A child's party gown of cream colored bengaline is bordered with a ruche of this ribbon, over which falls a frill of fine blonde, headed by another ruche of the baby ribbon.

Grass linen and linen canvas are used with all materials except those of very light weight, for which crinoline or tarlatan is preferred.

Young ladies abroad are wearing in the hair with evening dress a flat bow of velvet corresponding in color either with the gown or the trimmings. This bow is put on wire covered with velvet and curved to fit round the coils of hair at the back. Sometimes the velvet is very finely wrought with gold, silver, jet or jewels, and it often serves as a background for some sparkling diamond or-

A new capote is the Charlotte Corday cap. It is a full crowned cap like that which bears the name of the famous French woman. A twist of black satin ribbon, with standing ends in front and perhaps a rose or jeweled aigrette, completes an arrangement that does duty this summer for an elaborate bonnet.

The daintiest new trimmings are composed of arabesques of suede leather on a background of fine guipure lace or of bands of gold canvas set thickly with spangles of vario-colored metals.

The favorite shoe for travelers to the World's Fair will be a laced boot of russet Russia leather or one of fine kid foxed with patent leather.

The cape which covers the waist line or a picturesque empire coat of tan cloth with miroir velvet trimmings, is the favorite wrap.

Embroidery on footwear is more general and more elaborate than ever before. A stylish cottage Oxford tie is shown of French kid, with close jet embroidery on toe and each side the instep.

Some of the new bodices are finished with deep collars, which cover the shoulder-seams and give the sloping effect to the shoulders now esteemed elegan.

# Pluck of an Opera Singer.

Fifty years ago European audieuces listened with rapt admiration to Rubini, a tenor of whom it was said that, though he himself could not act, he made his voice act for him, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. The intensity expression he gave to his voice, the ju-dicious use of the tremolo and the management of light and shade produced a thrilling effect. But his best vocal feat consisted of taking the bass of the upper stave without preparation, thus retaining it for a long time, and then let it imperceptibly die away. The listeners could hardly believe their ears. The adventurous are always on the edge of danger. On one occasion Rubini, after repeating this vocal feat, and being a second time encored, found himself unable to produce the expected note. Determined not to fail, he gathered up his vocal strength and made a supreme effort. The note came with its wonted power, and brillancy and duration, but at the cost of a broken collar bone. A surgeon examined the singer and found that the tension of the lungs had been too powerful for the strength of his collar bone. Two months rest would be required to reunite the clavicle, and this the singer claimed to be impossible, as he had only finished several days of a

long engagement.
"Can I sing at all with a broken collar

bone?" he asked. "Yes; it will make no difference in your voice," answered the surgeon. "But you must avoid lifting heavy weights and any undue exertion-above all, you must leave the B flat alone." Rubini continued to sing with a broken clavicle until the termination of

the engagement.

COLONEL Jesse E. Peyton, of Phila-delphia, "the Father of Centennials," has started a movement for a great international celebration to comme two similar ruffles at the knee, where the flounce joined on the skirt. The bodice of this gown was finished with a too old to be vigorous.

#### DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

# Man.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual pro portion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travellers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be coniderably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owner of gray locks.

Suppose, for a moment, that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled in the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward apbut at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees, objects, stars, for example. or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmistakable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion by change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an Alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guineas. Mr. Carcass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock coat, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possible. We obvious. have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, though "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes, and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age." says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinion." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many wise men will it never be

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool And to do that well demands high wit; while the foolish one, in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor. -[Nineteenth]

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

Century.

KARTOFFEL-SUPPE. - The famous kartoffel-suppe of the Germans is an excellent soup maigre, though it is often made with stock in place of water. Boil a tion in the circulating system are called handful of chopped chives in half a pint mental sti.nuli. They consist of joy, of water for ten minutes; add a quart of milk to the mixture. When it boils tions. Sudden horror, remorse or fear, have six large potatoes, well mashed, with a large tablespoonful of butter and a scant tablespoonful of salt ready in a colander, and pour about half the soup mixture over them. Press the potatoes through the colander with the liquid and add the puree to the remainder of milk and water on the stove. Bring the soup. to the boiling point, stirring it continually. Beat two eggs with two or three tablespoonfuls of milk; add a tablespoonful of the hot soup, which must now be drawn to the back part of the fire, where it will not boil. Stir in the beaten eggs and milk very carefully, stirring the soup all the time to prevent their curdling. Pour the soup in the tureen as soon as the eggs are added, and SOTVO.

BROILED MACKEREL.-The best way to cook a mackerel, like a shad, which it succeeds in market, is to broil it. For an ordinary family take two spring mackerel or one Spanish mackerel which has been well scaled and cleaned. Remove the backbone as you do the backbone of a shad, using a boning-knife and taking care to remove as little of the flesh as possible. With a little care, this is an easy matter and a great improvement to the fish. Rub the fish thoroughly with a little sweet oil, season it with salt and pepper, and lay it over a grid-iron, flesh down. The fire should be of clear, bright coals, and the fish should be allowed to cook steadily for about ten or twelve minutes without turning it. When it is thoroughly done it should be an even brown on the flesh side. Turn it and cook it for a minute or two on the skin side, and slip it at once on to a hot platter. Spread a little maitre d'hotel butter over it, and garnish it with watercress and a lemon cut lengthwise in six sections.

# The Butcher Bird.

The shrike bird is very common here in Florida and generally known by the name of butcher bird. It is a most cruel and windictive bird, and it seems to have the same traits North or South. Most varieties of orange trees, especially seeding trees, are covered with thorns. often three or four inches long. It is common to find beetles, grasshoppers, katydids, and the harmiess chameleon impaled on these thorns, and one often surprises the bird in his cruelties.

I was once taking dinner with a friend in town; the windows were open and in the room was a canary bird in its cage. Suddenly a butcher bird darted in a window, and flew around the bird cage.
The poor little canary seemed fascinated, and drawn to the side of the cage, when the cannibal thrust its head in between tutor) and half the pupil the wires and with a most dexterous twist, took off the head of the canary and, dropping if on the dining table near my plate, flew out of the window.

us realized the catastrophe until the helpless little head fell on the table.
Only a couple of weeks ago I came across two boys on the road who had killed a black snake, some five or six fort long which they were stretching turned that awful boy; "I never catch killed a black snake, some five or six feet long, which they were stretching across the road. While standing looking at the snake, and within a few feet of it, a butcher bird pounced down and, al-

most as quick as lightning, seized and twisted off the end of the tail and flew Its Color in Relation to the Pusuits of away with some four inches of it to ornament some thorn on an orange tree. -[Springfield Republican,

## The Power of Telescopes.

The following curious statement by Prof. H. S. Holden on the power of the eye and the telescope, as they are contrasted in actual experience, is of special and permanent interest:

If the brightness of a star seen with the eye alone is one, with a 2-inch telescope it is 100 times as bright, with a 4inch telescope it is 400 times as bright, red pepper, and though this may fail for 8-inch telescope it is 1,600 times as humankind in general, something might bright, 16-inch telescope it is 6,400 times be done toward increasing the pigment as bright, 32-inch telescope it is 25,600 times as bright, 36-inch telescope it is 32,400 times as bright. That is, stars can be seen with the 36-inch telescope which are 30,000 times fainter than the faintest stars visible to the naked eve. While the magnifying power which can be successfully used on the 5-inch telespearance of affairs. If a rogue could cope is not above 400, the 36-inch telescope will permit a magnifying power of more than 2,000 diameters on suitable

This power cannot be used on the moon and planets with real advantage for many reasons, but probably a power of 1,000 or 1,500 will be the maximum. The moon will thus appear under the same conditions as if it were to be viewed by the naked eye at a distance of, say, 200 miles. This is the same as saying that objects about 300 feet square can be recognized, so that no village or great canal or even large edifice can be built on the moon without our knowledge. Highly organized life on the moon will make itself known in this indirect way if it exists. If one were look ing at the earth under the same conditions, the great works of hydraulic mining or the great operations of Dakota farms or California ranches would be

## Blushing.

Blushing is not an art. Neither is it an absolute sign of ill-breeding, as somunkind people maintain. The fact is, it is just as natural for some people to blush on one occasion as it is for others to turn pale on another. The same laws of nature which govern the one rule gov-ern the other. The capillaries or small blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins in the body form, particularly over the cheeks, a network so fine that it s necessary to employ a microscope to distinguish them. Ordinarily the blood passes through these veins in normal volumes, leaving only the natural com-plexion. But when some sudden emotion takes possession of the heart its action increases and an electric thrill instantly leaps to the cheeks. The thrill is nothing more than the rush of blood through the invisible capillaries; the color is nothing more than the blood just beneath the delicate surface of the skin. The causes that bring about this condion the contrary, influences the nerves which control the blood vessels, and the face becomes white. Blushing and pallor result from the sudden action of the mind on the nervous system. So, if the mind be forewarned and prepared for emotions, both habits can at least be partially overcome. But when the nervous system is highly strung it would be a lifelong if not futile task to endeavor to effect a perfect cure. - [Boston Globe.

# Copper From Birds.

It has long been known that six or seven per cent. of copper could be obtained from turacin, a crimson pigment yielded by the feathers of the turacou, the African plantain-eating bird, of which there are twenty-five distinct species; but some new light has recently been thrown on the subject by Professor A. H. Church, of London. Of the twenty-five kinds of turacou, eighteen, namely, all those belonging to the three genera, turacus, galurex and musophago, contain, according to this gentleman, the pigment turacin in from eight to eighteen of the primary and secondary feathers of each wing. It occurs also in the head feathers and crests of some of these birds. The pigment may be extracted by the most dilute alkaline liquids, producing a magnificent crimson solution, and it has a perfectly welldefined absorption spectrum. When a single red feather is burned, the green flash of copper can, it is stated, be distinctly seen. The presence of copper is easily accounted for by fact that bananas, the chief food of the many of the turacou birds contains this metal. The amount of copper in the turacin of a single bird is not quite onefifth of a grain. Did the turacous yield metal of greater value than copper it is possible that their special breeding would have proved a more remunerative proceeding than investing in many gold mines. As it is, their capacity of yield-ing copper is merely regarded as a scien-tific curiosity.—[New York Telegram.

# He Never Caught Anything.

I remember years ago a seventeen-year-old cousin from the country unexpectedly joining a family party in town

He had brought his portmanteau, and, like one of Mr. Smiles' young men arrived in London to make his fortune, had evidently "come to stay."

"Glad to see you, Jack," said the "Oh, such a lark! Old Dobbin (his tutor) and half the pupils are down with scarlet fever."

There was a dreadful scrimmage. The elder children snatched up the younger and fled from the room. The hostess So quickly was it done that, though seven persons sat at the table, none of us realized the catastrophe until the helpless little head fell on the table.

> anything." But he did that time.-[Shethela

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

THE CROW'S REASON. A great black crow sat on a tree, And cawed, and cawed, and cawed at me.

Said I, "Old crow, you're not polite To caw at me from morn to night.

"Pray tell me why you ope your jaws And jeer me so?" He answered, "Caws." Which, true as you and I do live, Is just the reason small boys give

When they are asked why they will do Some things that they've no business to. - St. Louis Star-Sayings.

## BRAINY BANTAM.

A pair of full-grown, pure-white Ban-tam chickens, male and female, very tame, delighted to be fondled by the children about the house. Set the and he seemed to know that he gave the children pleasure, as he always began crowing his loudest, with a twinkle of fun in his eyes, as they laughed and danced around him. I had a small looking-glass that we would hold before him. As soon as he saw a rival, as he was foolish enough to believe, he would begin to pick gravel, ruffle his neck feathers, and approaching the glass, strike savagely with spurs, and would hibition: "Those who have time to see have broken the glass did I not jerk it away too quickly for him. One day he very best of it." A government report leaped on top of the frame to find his enemy on the other side, and for a moment seemed surprised. It was then wisdom entered his head, for he could not be fooled after this .- [Germantown | Fair intelligently, and with time properly

A wren built her nest in a box on a young to sing. She sat in front of them. One of her young attempted to imitate notes, its voice broke, and it lost the the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before, and continuing the song as long as it was able; and, when the notes were again lost, the mother began again for years believed to be a visionary and where it had stopped, and completed it. a crank. Then the young one resumed the tune and finished it. This done, the mother and finished it. This done, the mother wisdom of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you sang over the whole series of notes the are right; then go ahead."—[St. Nichosecond time with great precision; and las. again a young one attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first, and so with the third and fourth, until each of the birds became a perfect songstor .-Sacred Heart Review.

HOW SOME BIRDS LEARN TO SING.

## LEARNING TO FLY.

One morning there was great excitement among a family of robins living in small to hold them any longer. For several days they had been hopping about on the branches, exercising their wings and learning to take care of them-

bugs and worms for their dinner. She showed them how to spread their wings and move along on the air, and en-couraged them to follow her and not to be afraid of falling.

They all tred to do as she told them, and two followed her and crossed the road, landing safely in the garden, where they soon began to find something good to eat. The third young one was more timid than the others; and he only

tree, where he stopped to get fresh courage.

While this was going on, Farmer Larkin was driving down the road. Just as he came along by the orchard, the little robin made another attempt to get over and down for a short distance, and then dropped suddenly, lighting on the back of the horse. He rode the whole length of the orchard, hopping around on old them as one. Billy's harness and making himself very comfortable.

When Mother Robin saw where he was she was greatly alarmed, and circled wildly about, calling him away. By and by he spread his wings again, and flew off to the fence, where she joined him movements. When he went home he told his children about the little ird that took a ride on horseback .- [Our Little Ones.

"SIDE-SHOWS" AT THE WORLD'S PAIR. The Art Galleries fill a superb building that is unmistakably classic in architecture. Surmounted by a grand dome supporting a winged statue, the front sends out a beautiful pillared portico, which is repeated by smaller doorways of similar design. Around the whole run great galleries, forty fact wide, presenting surfaces for moiding, sculpture, and raural paintings. Leading up from the Lagoon are steps and terraces, upon which a number of square pedestals support groups of sculpture.

Standing apart from the other large buildings, the Palace of Fine Arts need not harmonize with them. It is of impressive simplicity in its lines, and attains grandeur by a few commanding features. Two wings of not dissimilar effect emphasize the beauty of the main

In the opinion of many, this building should be made a permanent memorial of the Fair. It is the least dependent upon others of all that have been been dependent upon others of all that have been grouped within the park. Within are galleries admirably adapted for the safe preservation and convenient exhibition of memorials of the great Fair. Architects agree that but little labor and expense would be necessary to convert the whole into a fire-proof, durable, and beautiful monument to the great Columbian Expo-

We cannot even barely mention a tenthousandth of the features each of which some boy or girl will pick out as "the

best thing of all." But let us run over just a few of the "side shows," outside of the classified exhibits.

Here will be found ancient and modern villages imitated; a captive balloon; settlements of foreign nations; a wheel 250 feet in diameter for whirling people up into the air on revolving chairs; a great tower ascended by an electric spiral railway; a panorama of the Alps; an immense swimming-building, with tank; a great company of trained animals; an artificial-ice toboggan-slide; Japanese bazars; Bohemian glass-blowers; an African savage settlement; a great glassfactory in operation; a Moorish palace; a volcano panorama; a 109 miles-an-hour railway, where the cars are driven by jets of water and slide on films of water; gondolas and electric launches plying upon all the waterways; an Eskimo village; a steam-engine, in the powerhouse, twice as large as the celebrated Corliss engine, but using oil for fuel; all rooster on top of a post or on the knee | the State buildings; a hunter's camp; a complete Indian village; a dairy; the largest cannon that the Krupp works have ever built; a moving sidewalk, part moving slowly enough to step upon, and part carrying the passengers quickly along. Most of these amusing sights are in a strip of eighty acres called the "Midway Plaisance." And the chil-

dren's Building. A Century editorial says of this exis quoted as saying: "This exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history." And to the boys and girls of America we can say that to see the apportioned, will be an education more liberal than can be acquired in any college in the land.

One great difficulty will be the impossibility of seeing more than one drop New Jersey farm. The occupants of the out of the ocean offered. Remember, if farm-house saw the mother teaching her you go, that you will have to select the few things that you wish most to see. and sang her whole song very distinctly. Then go resolutely and see them. Never mind the gilt gingerbread; find out the her. After proceeding through a few very jewels that you wish to make your If you love art, see the pictures own. tune. The mother recommenced where and statuary If you love machinery, gosee the wheels go round.

It will be a good lesson to draw from the Fair that all its magnificence is the result of an idea-the idea that the world was round; and that the man in whose honor the people are there gathered was

Which brings us back to the homely

## THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

#### Why is it More Highly Developed in Some Persons Than in Others?

If there is any subject that people in general think they are specially familiar with, that subject is their own sense of ment among a family of robins living in touch or skin-feeling. Yet how few Farmer Larkin's orchard. This family will not be surprised to learn that the consisted of the father mother, and three children. The young ones had grown and three-fifths inches apart against the to be so large that their nest was too middle of one's own back feel like but one point? If opened to two and a half inches, they feel like two. This was discovered by Weber in a series of experiments to which Mr. Herbert Spencer has

The mother thought they were strong enough to fly across the road into the garden where they could find plenty of when closer together. Between this fine sensitiveness and the coarse sensitiveness of the middle of the back all the outer

parts of the body vary. For instance, the inner surface of the second joints of the forefinger can distinguish the two compass points one-sixth of an inch apart. The innermost points have less senstiveness of this sort, but rank in it equal with the tip of the nose. The end of the toe, the palm of flew down to the lower branches of the the hand and the cheek have alike one-

head are nearly alike in having 14 times robin made another attempt to get over less sensitiveness of this sort than the into the garden, but he only wavered up tip of the forefinger. The thigh has less near the knee, and the points of the compasses must be an inch and one half apart before the breast ceases to feel

Mr. Spencer accounts for these differences on the ground of the greater practice of some parts of the body in feeling various objects. For instance, the fingertips are educated in the matter, and their qualities transmitted by inheritance to off to the fence, where she joined him and coaxed him along till at last he reached the garden. Farmer Larkin was much amused as he watched their cated. Its tip can distinguish between compass points 1-24 of an inch apart, and is the most sensitive member of the

Mr. Spencer's theory agrees with some well known facts. For example, he showed what was pretty well known showed what was pretty well known long before he was born, that the fingertips of the blind are more sensitive than those of persons who can see, and who therefore do not practice their sense of touch so much. He also found that skilled type-setters were more sensitive than the blind on whom he experimented. for the type-setters could distinguish both compass points when one seven-teenth of an inch apart.

It may be suggested that many facts could be adduced to show that parts of the body do not become more but less sensitive by continual touching of things. The fingers of a seamstress are often "calloused" by needle-pricks or pressures, and yet she is always as much seeking to avoid the pricking as the

type setter is to seize but one type.

But in such scientific matters theories are plentiful and easily made. The facts

England has five admirals who are

ninety years old or over. A hatchet, hammer and pincers are now coubined in one tool.

The \$10,000 gold note bears a picture of Andrew Jackson.

The French lead the world in the production of pansies. The juice from the peel of bananas is said to make an excellent indelible ink.