

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

CORN STARCH AND POWDER.

Every season the young woman who assumes great superiority to her kind because she doesn't use powder, "but merely corn starch," appears upon the scene. There is no more virtue in corn starch than in well-selected powders. It does not contain mineral substances injurious to the skin, as some cheap powders do, but it has exactly the same effect in clogging the pores of the skin. It is, moreover, somewhat coarser than the best powders prepared for the face, and is, therefore, not quite so soothing. If women must powder let them buy a good, simple face powder and use it as lightly as possible. And let them remember to wash their faces very carefully with hot water after using it, in order to clear and open the pores of the skin.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.]

NEWEST OUTCOME IN HOLLAND.

The brown holland suit, though popular several years ago, was never pretty in itself nor becoming to its wearer unless her complexion was youthful and beyond reproach. Still, in point of cut, it was superior to the newest outcome in holland. This has a skirt extremely wide around the hem, standing away from the feet on the front and sides. A pleated trimming divides the skirt midway of its length. The coat is shorter than an Eton jacket, so as to reveal a bit of the blouse bodice all around. This jacket has revers out of proportion to its size, and these, as a rule, are overlaid with linen gimp. Anything better calculated to cut up the figure cannot well be supposed.—[New York Post.]

USES OF PENNYROYAL.

Sprinkle a palm leaf fan with pennyroyal extract or the oil of pennyroyal, diluted a little, and not a mosquito will dare approach you as you sit on the porch. The pennyroyal plant, like the johnswort and the tansy, should be gathered and hoarded like gold, being careful not to tear them up by the roots, so that more will grow. Both of the former come out of the ground, too easily for the gatherer, so take your scissors along when you go hunting them. Pennyroyal, although far too burning to be applied undiluted to the skin, reminds us of Shakespeare's saying: "Like pumice for an open wound." It serves a wound before you get it by keeping away the noisy little winged lancet and blood sucker. The mosquito hates the smell of it, and you can easily run all such invaders away.—[New York Advertiser.]

PAINTING WITH THE NEEDLE.

An authority on needle painting says of embroidered roses: "An artist in embroidery does not stop at embroidery silk for color. Whatever she feels she needs in her work she must find in some way, when it is impossible to get it by mixing colors or in the regular grades of any of the different makes or dyes. Sometimes a color is too bright; wash it and hang it in the sun for days and it will soften. Ravel dress silks, ribbons, any material that has the color. Furniture textiles often have charming colors that can not be found anywhere else. To be sure, these will not do to work a whole leaf or petal, but they will serve admirably for shading or touching in places. Another rule for the good workwoman is to employ more than one kind of silk. Use flosses or filo-floss, as well as Roman floss and twist floss—this last being for turnovers, which, if well done, give beauty, depth and expression to rose work. Some of the Dacca silks are exquisite in coloring, but they must be split, and as they are twisted it leaves a little crinkle, which is not objectionable in a leaf. It is well, also, to remember, after your roses are finished, whether merely a spray or mass of roses, a day's work in touching up must be done. To do this the piece should be fastened up about as a picture is placed, and examined. Take it down, put a stronger touch in a bud, a darker shade in a petal, deepen the heart or raise a turnover, or shade it."

THE MUSIC MYTH.

By the "music myth" we mean the old-fashioned idea that a young woman's education is not complete unless she can perform on the pianoforte or some other musical instrument at least well enough to accompany her own voice in song. There is reason to believe that this myth is going out of fashion. It has long been insisted on, with a more or less cruel disregard of the wishes of the young lady herself, and of the enjoyment of the company for whom she is asked to perform.

It is now seen, even by a great many proud parents, that unless Miss Mary has a taste for music, just as Miss Martha has a taste for drawing and painting and Miss Elizabeth a taste for housekeeping, it is useless to drive her to the piano stool for a certain number of hours' practice daily; for it is the lesson of experience in many households that Miss Mary will get out of practice just as soon as she has a sufficient excuse for avoiding her irksome daily task. And if her voice is more musical on the easy level of conversation than in climbing up and down the stairs of the diatonic scale the comfort of others, besides that of Miss Mary, comes into the question, with a title to be considered.—[New York Press.]

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Gazurat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats, and to render them thus their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between the princes the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion

to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long.

The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. An ornament for the nose is necessary for the Peruvians. They hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforations are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps or bonnets, from four to six inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives!—[Kansas City Times.]

FASHION NOTES.

The hair at present is completely waved all over the head. The dark girl is again the rage, and deep chestnut hair is the fancy of the hour.

Pin-dotted Swiss muslins are very fashionable for summer gowns.

Lace is extremely popular, and is the prevailing trimming for summer dresses of silk, gingham, net, grenadine, and other light materials.

The infants hats and bonnets are now the popular fancy.

Yachting costumes for women are far more stylish than nautical.

The Isabella ring continues to be the most popular in the line of silver.

A new and unique bracelet is made of two strands of tiny gold and silver shells.

In both London and Paris at present many women of fashion carry a walking stick on the fashionable promenades.

A new napkin holder is made in the shape of a small silver clothespin, the napkin, of course, being folded flat and thrust in between the prongs.

A pretty little pocket pincushion is made in the shape of an acorn. The cup is crested in nut brown silk, while the rest of it is of olive green satin, filled with bran, and the stalk is finished with ribbon.

Accordion-plaited skirts of extremely thin material in very light colors are trimmed with rows of plain satin ribbon. They are worn with fancy waists made of lace with an abundance of ribbon in rosettes, bows, loop ends and streamers, and a very wide and full corset belt of silk to match is a necessary accompaniment.

The low-outlining for very thin dresses is again approved, and it is said that we are to have bare arms at dinner and all dressy afternoon entertainments as well as for evening. The first might be tolerated, the last may be as well left out of the regulations of the American society woman.

Dresses of white linen duck and serge are usefully and stylish. They are somewhat difficult to clean, however, and are better adapted to women with large means than to her who must study how to make the best appearance on a moderate amount of expenditure.

To be in the fashion one must wear flowers according to the season. The flower-garden is the milliner's calendar, so far as trimming is concerned, and she is most in style who can duplicate the beauties of the garden border on her dressy millinery.

One of the caprices of the moment is a skirt of silk with very thin material draped over it. The silk is of some very delicate or pronounced color, and the drapery material is semi-transparent.

To be stylishly dressed, it is not at all necessary to wear all of the fuss and feathers with which the shops are filled.

The fashion of wearing a cluster of real flowers pinned on the bodice has been revived again. Marguerites on snowy satin make a lovely effect.

Spangled brocades are among the new silks. Gray, showered with steel or silver, is especially pretty for light mourning.

Lace embroidered in colors is a fascinating novelty for evening gowns. Cream lace, embroidered in gold and turquoise, is effective on ivory brocade.

All-black organdie and grenadine dresses are trimmed with ribbon and lace, as jet spoils the light delicate, effect desired in summer gowns.

The popularity of the Eton jacket seems likely to continue indefinitely, as the Eton and zouave effects are seen on many of the new dresses. Shifred, plaited and folded vests are worn under them.

A pretty cape is made of green velvet, fringed with jet sequins and trimmed with perpendicular lines of jet. The upper cape is of coarse black tulle, with falling ends in front.

Black accordion plaited lace makes a successful cape if worn under a pointed figaro with wide turn-over collar and revers of black glace mervilleux, shot with gold and embroidered with jet.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To prevent starch from sticking, a good plan is to put a teaspoonful of clean white lard into a pint of thick starch while hot and stir it thoroughly through the mixture.

To clean mahogany, take one pin furniture oil, mix with one-half pint spirits of turpentine and one-half pint vinegar; wet a woolen rag with the liquid, and rub the wood the way of the grain, then polish with a piece of flannel and soft cloth.

To clean plush invert a hot flat iron, place upon it a single thickness of wet cotton cloth, lay the plush upon the cloth, with the wrong side downward, and rub gently with a dry cloth until the pile is raised; then take the plush from the iron, lay it on a table, and brush with a soft brush.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE officials of the royal British navy have for some time been considering the possibility of raising the hull of the ill-fated Victoria, which sank in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea near Tripoli some weeks ago. It now seems that the situation could not have been fully understood when the inquiries were instituted, as the report of the Salvage Association of Great Britain holds that the feat is simply impossible. The document is issued on the authority of C. A. Crafer, secretary of the association, and Captain Stephen Jarman, of the Royal Naval Reserve. Among other statements the report says that the vessel lies too deep. Referring to the proposal of a Frenchman to build a craft to go under the water to raise her, they say that such a plan is too visionary to be seriously considered. The depth is too great for anything with life to stand the pressure. The greatest depth yet reached is twenty-five fathoms, and that cost the diver his life. It was a vessel lost in the Canaries, and which carried \$500,000 in specie, \$400,000 of which was saved. The association is now looking for a diver who will go down even twenty-three fathoms, but has so far been unable to find one, notwithstanding that a liberal percentage of the \$50,000 left in the wrecked vessel has been offered as a reward. The Victoria lies in seventy fathoms, where the pressure is equal to that of ten atmospheres, or enough to crush anything short of a solid piece of metal, to say nothing of a human body clad only in a rubber diving suit.

THERE is a man in New Hampshire named William C. Todd, who holds to the theory that he is benefiting his fellow-creatures when he puts abundant supplies of newspapers within their reach. Harper's Weekly says that "the lately provided for an expenditure of \$2000 a year for newspapers for the Boston Public Library, and it has since been discovered that he recently made a similar provision for the public library of Newburyport. He believes in the value of newspapers, and yet it seems that he is not a patent-medicine man, as one might suppose, but a retired school-master, who has been a great traveler, and now pursues a life of studious retirement in a village. In extenuation of his action he declares that the press has become the great agency by which information is diffused and the people are educated, and that free reading rooms are likely to be more in demand in the future than free libraries. It is interesting to notice that he seems not to have suffered from the newspaper publicity about which there is so much complaint, and that even his neighbors in Atkinson, where he lives, were found to possess scarcely any reliable information about his past career or the size of his fortune. They knew him to be frugal in his personal habits and generous in his benefactions, but that was all."

A CERIOUS law case has been heard in Berlin. In the year 1891, in Russian-Poland, a quantity of placards were placed on the walls inviting the people to emigrate to Brazil, saying that a Polish kingdom would be founded, and that, if they went to Bremen, they would be forwarded across the ocean. An immense number of emigrants thereupon traveled to Bremen, only to learn that they could have no free passage. Having no means of returning to Poland, they soon spent their last penny in the Bremen inns. When the Poor Board found that they were paupers and likely to become a burden on the community, a drastic measure was taken. A railway train was prepared, and the Poles were told that it would take them straight to Brazil. About a thousand of them entered it, and were speedily taken to Berlin. In that city the wretched wanderers naturally found their way to the public refuges, and the Berlin Poor Board was obliged to take care of them and feed them until they could be despatched gradually to their several homes. The Berlin Poor Board then sued to recover expenses from the Bremen Poor Board, and the courts have just decided that the latter must pay up. The railway trick does not seem quite so smart now as it did a little while ago.

A LEGAL contest is going on in Nevada over the right to the use of the water of the Carson River. The litigants are farmers and mill-owners. If the mills are run by water power, the farmers' crops must be raised without irrigation, which they say is impossible. The suit is known as the Union Mill and Mining Company versus Danberg and 104 others of Ormsby County, Nev. The plaintiff represents the claims of many other mills, the Mexican mill, the Brunswick, the Santiago, Nevada, Franklin, Woodworth, and Rock Point. The contention is that each of these mills is entitled to 7,000 inches of water during all seasons, both as riparian owners and as prior appropriators. The farmers claim to have appropriated the waters of the river before use thereof by any of the mills. Reams of testimony have already been taken, and the case is causing an intense and excitement that is inconceivable at this distance. The Carson does not flow very far, nor are its waters deep, but for those very reasons they are inestimably precious in that arid region.

THOUSANDS of Americans who have climbed to the summit of the famous Drachenfels to behold the beauties of the Valley of the Rhine may bear with regret the death of "The Singer of the Drachenfels." The ancient bard in his fantastic costume, with his thick, long silver hair falling upon his shoulders and his flowing white beard, seemed a wanderer from the "minnesinger" days, and in strange keeping with the rugged mountain whose beauties, history and romance he sounded. Ludwig Erber, to give him his real, rather prosaic, name, was a tenor singer of prominence so long ago that few remember the time. But he grew weary of the world, and built his hermit hut on the summit of the celebrated mountain. There, at certain times each evening, he sang "of the Drachenfels," and reaped a rich harvest from the people who heard him. Even to the last his voice was clear, sympathetic and strong, the result no doubt of his mode of life. But he is dead, and the Drachenfels has lost one of its attractions.

THERE went to the Santa Monica (Cal.) Poorhouse recently a man whose career singularly indicates life's ups and downs. George Bingham went to California in

1840 on the Yorktown, and helped raise the bear flag at Monterey. He fought in the Mexican War, taking part in thirteen fierce engagements, and in the civil war from beginning to end. He also fought against the Digger Indians and other tribes, never being wounded. But not long ago he lost his arm running an elevator at Alameda. He is almost 76 years old, and has seen gigantic fortunes grow up like mushrooms.

A CHEMIST, who owns a fine farm on Long Island and has been experimenting in butter making, says that the average farmer throws away in buttermilk one half of the healthful solids in milk, especially if he uses the old way of churning. By the use of a small quantity of black pepper double the amount of butter can be made. A teaspoonful of pepper added to each gallon of cream will combine in the form of butter much that is thrown away in buttermilk. But the butter will not be so good as if made in the ordinary way.

ALEXIS COLUMBUS, a resident of Buffalo, 101 years old, says he is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus. He has an interesting history, and the data on which are based his claims for a direct descent from the great navigator are numerous and convincing. It is claimed that he is the great-great-great-great-grandson of the man who discovered America.

ELECTRIC power is already used as a motor in farm work. An English electrician, Mr. Bonney, says that a current of electricity passing through the soil breaks up the salts, and in that way nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda and phosphate of lime may be brought into forms easily available as plant food.

COLONEL R. G. Dytrenforth, the rain-maker in whom some Chicago capitalists placed a good deal of confidence, but who failed to come up to expectations, is still an enthusiast on the subject. He maintains that it is possible by scientific methods to make rain even in the Desert of Sahara. He thinks that rain-making will eventually supersede irrigation in arid parts of the country.

A Giant Bee Expedition.

The expedition which the Department of Agriculture contemplated sending out some time ago to India for the purpose of procuring certain giant bees, which are wild in that country, has not as yet been dispatched. These are the biggest species known in the world, and they build combs in the forests six or seven feet in length, which are found hanging from the limbs of lofty trees or from projecting ledges of rock at a high altitude. The combs yield enormous quantities of wax, which is a valuable commercial article, so that many skilled men make a business of hunting for them. The hunters, having a superstitious fear of the insects, attack them by stratagem. Having smoked them out with a bunch of leaves on the end of a long stick, they cut away the combs, which, when reduced to wax, find their way eventually to warehouses in the cities, where tons on tons of this material may be seen to gether.

Sooner or later some of these great bees will be fetched to the United States, where it is thought that they could be made to supply large crops of the finest and most valuable wax. The fact that the drones are no larger than the males of ordinary species has led enthusiasts to believe that they could be crossed with the females of stocks already acclimated here. Nevertheless, the practicability of accomplishing this result must be regarded as very doubtful, inasmuch as they are probably distinct species.

These wonderful insects from India have been long known to be possessed by other bees, and the belief is entertained that they could secure from many kinds of flowers honey that now goes to waste. No faith is placed in the remarkable stories told of their extraordinary ferocity and of attacks which they are alleged to have made upon whole villages of people with direful results. Dr. Frank Benton, the bee expert employed by the Department of Agriculture, investigated them in their native forests not long ago and demonstrated that expert beekeepers could easily handle them.

Languages of Indians.

In the recently issued seventh annual report of the bureau of ethnology, Maj. J. W. Powell, director, comes to several new conclusions about the North American Indians. He holds that instead of related dialects, originating in a single parent language, they speak many languages belonging to distinct families, with no apparent unity of origin. The population at the time of Columbus has been greatly exaggerated. As compared with the vast territory occupied and the abundant food supply, it was very small, and nowhere, save possibly in California, had it augmented sufficiently to press upon the food supply. Though the Indians had overspread the whole of North America, the Europeans found them in a state of equilibrium. With the acquisition of horses and firearms, but not till then, many of the tribes became nomadic. Agriculture was generally followed among the tribes of what are now the Eastern United States, but nowhere were its products sufficient to emancipate them wholly from the hunter state.

Sound Photographed.

It is said that Professor Hermann has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the vowel sounds. He first spoke them into a phonograph, which afterward slowly reproduced them into a delicate micro-telephone. To the vibrating drum of the telephone was fixed a small mirror, from which a single ray of light was reflected to a moving strip of sensitized paper. The vibrations of the drum were thus delicately and accurately pictured on the paper. Sound has thus been actually made to record itself legibly on paper, and it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of the possible that a machine may be ultimately invented in which the business man, or author, may speak his thoughts and have them returned to him in clear typewriter copy. Such a machine is no more impossible than the telephone or phonograph.—[Detroit Free Press.]

FACTS ABOUT THUNDERSTORMS.

Results of the Government Investigations of Last Summer.

Desiring to have a practical study of thunderstorms made during the summer of 1893, to determine the feasibility of making thunderstorm forecasts, and to obtain a better knowledge of their characteristics, Prof. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, began preparations in April of that year for systematic work in this line by issuing a circular to selected stations, together with a supply of record cards upon which reports of storms in the respective localities should be made.

The data have been compiled from a large number of these reports, and have been condensed from separate State charts into one general chart, and a bulletin based thereon has been published. In regard to heat thunderstorms, the bulletin says, it is found that two distinct thunderstorm belts may traverse the same territory, but that the second storm does not appear to hold its force to the same extent after it reaches the territory which has been covered by a previous storm on the same date. This was well defined in the thunderstorm belt of June 6. While there is no infallible rule to be laid down for forecasting thunderstorms from the daily weather charts, yet certain conditions indicate the development of a thunderstorm belt, which generally follows during the succeeding twenty-four hours.

It was found that during the season nearly 90 per cent. of the thunderstorms occurred in the belt covered by the isobar of 30 inches and at or near the isotherm of 70 degrees. In heated terms thunderstorms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure (30.01 inches) and where the temperature during the afternoon continues high. These storms are more liable to occur the day after the maximum heat has passed.

Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard University, made the report of the investigations of thunderstorms in New England. He says that the data for one summer are too few to give any reliable average. A few general facts, however, were noted. The majority of the thunderstorms in New England had their origin outside of the district and came to it ready-made from the West; they were mostly large disturbances, covering a wide area, in several cases covering two or three hundred miles, and moved in a systematic way in an easterly direction.

Charles M. Strong, the observer of the Weather Bureau at Columbus, Ohio, in his report on thunderstorms in Ohio in June, July and August, says that storms appearing over the northwest portion of the State either moved northeast over the counties adjoining the lake or took a southerly trend to the southward of the northern watershed over the Scioto and Muskingum Valleys, and passed south-easterly into West Virginia. Forty-six per cent. moved to the southeast, 25 per cent. to the northeast, and 29 per cent. to the east.

Prof. Harrington says he is of the opinion that the time has not yet come for more definite forecasts than are given at present.

Conquest Over Floods.

The Dutch Government is about to engage in an undertaking to rob the sea of half a million acres of land. The scheme is nothing less than to cut off a great sea inlet known as the Zuider Zee from the German Ocean, and while reserving for the central part connection by ship channel with the ocean, the greater part will be converted into cultivable land, although its surface will be far below the sea on the outside of the dikes. The sea is to be shut out from the entire area, but only certain large tracts along the margin of the enclosed are to be reclaimed. In the centre will be left a large tract of sandy bottom, and he depression will be filled with fresh water. It will be known as the Ysel Lake, and wide, navigable channels will radiate from it to important towns. The geological features of the sea bed are, therefore, to determine the areas to be reclaimed. That part of the bottom of the Zuider Zee now covered with fertile clay has been marked out for reclamation, while the uncultivable stretches of sand are left at the bottom of the future Ysel Lake. The dike that will cut the basin off from the ocean will be eighteen miles long, but there are already 165 miles of dikes which have heretofore protected the coast along this body of water.

The commission says it will take eight years to build the proposed cut-off dike. It will take at least twenty-four years or more to build the four great dikes that are to wall off the four large areas of clay bottom which will be reclaimed. The total cost of the reclamation works is estimated at about \$80,000,000.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

The Prize Hero of the Year.

Amid the instances of heroism, gallantry and pluck of which the catastrophe has given us so many examples, none stands out clearer than that of young Lanyon, the little middy who stuck by the Admiral to the last. We can fancy the boy standing by the great, burly figure of Sir George, a giant, as Froude somewhere describes him, and the sense of security which his presence must have inspired in the youngster. "You had better jump," the Admiral is reported to have said, and sharp came the reply, "I'd rather stay with you, sir." The subject is one worthy of being placed on the walls of the Academy next year.—[London World.]

Blackbird Days.

Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1 are famous at Constantinople, Brescia and along the Danube and the Rhine as the "Blackbird Days." A curious legend says that originally all species of grackles (blackbirds) were white, and that they became black because during one year in the Middle Ages, the three days mentioned above were so cold that all the birds in Europe took refuge in the chimneys. At Brescia, Mr. Swainson says, the three days are celebrated, with a feast called, "I giorni della merla," or "the feast of the transformation of the bird."—[Philadelphia Press.]

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

The following interesting letter appears in the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: I have been asked to give my recollections of the manner in which President Lincoln delivered his remarks of dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in 1863. I stood during the entire service of the day on the extreme right and front of the speakers' platform, and closely observed all the participants. When the President's time to speak came, his first movement on rising was to take from his left breast coat-pocket a sheet of foolscap paper on which his address was written. His next movement was, with manuscript in hand, to put in place his spectacles, which, with short arms of about two inches, were fastened upon the temples. He advanced in his habitually stooping position toward the front of the platform, from which, looking over his glasses, he viewed his audience and then straightened himself to his full height. He then read his address, holding the manuscript before him, one hand on each side of the sheet, which was folded in the middle. As I remember, he read it without much animation of manner, with little gesture, and with the subdued and solemn tone becoming the thoughts therein expressed. It was so short that people had hardly begun to listen before it was finished; and my recollection is that the prevailing sense of the moment was one of disappointment among the thousands who stood before him.

But there were persons on the platform who saw the gleaming of the jewels deftly set in that matchless work. One of them was Mr. Everett, who, in responding to Mr. Lincoln's congratulations upon his elaborate oration, quickly answered that the President had already wiped it from the memory of men. There could be no greater contrast of manner than existed between those two. Mr. Everett was never more elegant or graceful. Mr. Lincoln was never more superbly natural. His speech gained nothing from the manner of its delivery; but it went to the hearts of many auditors, as it sped itself to the admiration of mankind. These statements differ from those of some others which are in print. But I appear to have an absolutely clear recollection of every fact stated; and I believe that the event occurred substantially as herein described. EDWARD M'PHERSON. Gettysburg, Penn., Aug. 1, 1893.

The Authenticity of Christ's Portrait.

Lecturing at Richmond, England, recently, Mr. Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, taking as his subject "The Authenticity of the Commonly Received Portrait of Christ," said that the likeness of Christ was not the invention of the genius of some great painter but was the real likeness of a real man. He left others to deal with the religious side of the question, and limited himself as an artist strictly to its bearing upon art. By the likeness of Christ he did not mean this or that one; but the likeness that painters in all ages had before their minds when they were tempted to portray His visage, and that to which we all unconsciously referred when we distinguished in a group of figures that which was intended to represent our Lord. We saw this likeness everywhere, and we noted that it was common to every form of art and to every country, and that to-day, at all events, it was a fixed type. No painter of our own time would dream of altering it or claiming it as an invention of his own. Bayliss proceeded to trace the sacred likeness back through the centuries, always practically the same, until he traced it actually to the time of the contemporaries of Christ and His Apostles, and it was quite certain that St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul would not have sanctioned the perpetration in the churches of a likeness that they did not recognize to be true.

A Clever Irish Girl.

Miss Mary O'Brien, a clever Irish girl, has won the Scientific Research Scholarship (£150 per annum for two years) at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Since the subject selected must be upon an industry, she proposes to take up the question, so important to agriculturists, of the nitrogen supply of leguminous and other plants. Only one of these scholarships has previously been awarded to a woman. Miss O'Brien was educated at the Friends Schools, Ackworth and York, gaining an open scholarship of £25 for Natural Science at the Aberystwyth College in 1890. After passing through an advance science course, she took her B. Sc. degree last year with second class honors in botany and zoology. In the former subject she was third in order of merit and was alone in her class; in the latter she was placed fourth, and no candidate attained to the first class.

A Round Robin.

It has happened before, and will happen again, that people sometimes suffer great injustice, but do not care to complain of it directly for fear of dismissal from their situation or of other unpleasant consequences of their action. They therefore adopt what is called a "round robin"—that is, they sign their names to their petition or letter in a circle, in which form it is impossible for any one to detect the name that was first written down, which of course would be the name of the leader of the agitation, or, as we say in this connection, the ring-leader. The phrase is merely a translation of the French rond (round) and ruban (ribbon or robin).

They Make Auroras to Order.

Artificial miniature auroras of the borealis variety have been produced by both De La Rive, the French savant, and Lenström, the Swedish astronomer. In Professor Lenström's experiments, which were made in Finland, the peas of a high mountain was surrounded with a coil of wire, pointed at intervals with tin nibs. The wire was then charged with electricity, whereupon a brilliant aurora appeared above the mountain, in which spectroscopic analysis revealed the greenish yellow rays so characteristic in nature's display of "northern lights."—[St. Louis Republic.]