

TRAVELING LUNCHEON SET. An attractive traveling luncheon set comes in a small flat case. In the body of it is a tumbler or thick glass made in a thin oblong. In this are a folded knife and fork and spoon, and above it is a little round box for salt. On the opposite side of the case is a strap which holds a napkin.

FASHIONS IN TAILOR MADES. Gray and white is admittedly one of the most attractive cloth admixtures of the hour. And yet another growing freak of the tailor world is the suppression of revers and even collars to the short coats and boleros, a deletion that afor blouse and so falls in happily with severe outline of the plain fronted never felt satisfied with her efforts—as caotee. One must of necessity be possessed of curves and undulations, combined with a certain width of shoulder.

SEVERE SIMPLICITY IN A ROYAL NURSERY.

suite of the king and queen above.

CHIEF ITEMS OF DRESS. everything, from leaves and other de- made."-Philadelphia Record. signs cut out in canvas, voile, silk of satin, to the sprays and flowers printed A WOMAN'S "BOARD OF TRADE." on silk, satin, velvet, cretonne, chiffon or mousseline, which are cut out and progressive work as the Woman's Board then applied to the gown, the edges of Trade of Santa Fe. This club, oror the narrowest of lace insertion. Some- exhibit at the latter, took the name times the edges of the flowers are laid with mousseline, the result being a ment. Santa Fe, like all cities, both in garniture which, at a distance, moves old and New Mexico, has a plaza in the admiring women to marvel. "What is centre of the town. The plaza at Santa

THE NEWEST ATHLETIC FRILL. ments for outdoor wear hail from Eng-land, and consequently are welcomed which has been the seat of authority ever ng and tennis wraps (to put on after a heating game of tennis) made of thick. white blanketty stuff called bath coating. Some of the wraps are loose-fitting sacks. Others are long enough to cover the dress and are confined with a little strap at the back, like an ulster. Some are shaped to the figure and are cut and stitched with studious care. One fair maid who has one of the coats straight from London, says that there is a lamblike innocence about these garments which should appeal to the most worldly. She further asserts "that the soft. woolly feel of the stuff suggests a ride in a perambulator, under the embroidered coverlet of infancy, confronted with the superfluous brother or sister we longed to kick or otherwise assault. A doubtful recommendation of a coat, but undeniably original .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

ELBOW SLEEVES THE THING. Elbow sleeves appear on more than half the summer gowns, the pompadour ruffle making a very graceful and pretty finish. This ruffle is quite deep at the back of the arm and graduates to a few inches at the inside seam. Quite the prettiest gown of the season seen at a fashionable wedding last week and worn by an East End society woman who has frequently been called "the prettiest woman in Pittsburg" by those who love and admire her was of pure white crepe de chine made over soft white taffeta. The longtrained skirt was beautifully rut and was without trimming, save for two accordion pleated flounces at the foots. The bodice had these pompadour ruffles falling from the elbow sleeves, and around the low neck was an exquisite bertha of rare old lace which came down to a point at the waist line. Around the waist ran three halfinch white satin ribbons, ending in the back with three tiny bows, one set above the other, and from which swept long streamers to the end of her_train. A superb diamond sunburst, a white expedition or any time, aigrette in her hair and a fan of duchesse lact with mother-of-pearl sticks with silver daisies on them completed the details of this charming costume. -- Pittsburg Dispatch.

MISS SUZETTE SORABJI, OF

INDIA. There came to the shores of America lately a picturesque visitor from the Orient, Miss Suzette Sorabji, a young Parsee woman, belonging to a notable family in Bombay. Miss Sorabji is one arm. of the very few native ladies of India who have achieved marked progress in the higher education, and the only Indian woman of culture who has ever visited this country. She is a slender, frail-looking creature, probably weighing less than ninety pounds, with aquiline features and great, deep, luminous eyes. These eyes absorb the attention of any one who converses with her, and seem to be the dominating feature of her expressive Oriental face.

Miss Sorabji's family seems to have industry.

been characterized by striking mental qualities for several generations, differing materially in this respect from the average Eastern family. Some twentyfive years ago her mother started a school which has since grown to be one of the most successful in India. Her two Parsee sisters are highly cultivated women, whose superior education brought them into prominence. One is the only woman in India who ever took the degree of bachelor of science, and another sister was the first woman barrister in

Miss Sorabji is a successful teacher and a graceful and persuasive orator, accustomed to addressing large audiences. During her stay in this country she will speak and lecture on educational topics. -Success.

A VALUABLE "KNOW HOW." "I've just had a talk with Mrs. White," said the chatty member of the fords a greater display of the undervest circle, "and I intend to profit by the idea which she has given me at my the summer scheme of things. Not to very first opportunity. Mrs. White says every figure, however, is it given to it is necessary for her to do her own carry off successfully this somewhat sewing, and she does it; but she has she expressed it, 'she always felt so home-made.' She finally made up her mind, after taking serious counsel with herself, to find out where the trouble

"She knew so far as the sewing itself Princess Yolanda of Italy, the baby was concerned that her work could not daughter of the king, has a very modern be much improved upon. It was the nursery in the old palace of the popes, 'effect' that did not satisfy. Among her where she was born. Her apartments acquaintances there is a dressmaker who consist of three rooms, and every article turns out very effective costumes. For of furniture in them, as well as wood- \$5 this artist agreed to teach her those work and walls, is painted white. No simple but important points upon which carpets or curtains are allowed at this the success of a gown depends. She who season of the year, but in the winter had prided herself upon her small, even chintz curtains of cream and pink will stitches was surprised to find that in hang at the windows. The apartments of the hemming and adjustment of drapthe little princess and her nurses are eries a long and even stitch gave better those occupied by her father when he results. She learned how to properly was prince of Naples. Two short flights fasten in the stays, put on facings and of steps lead from these rooms to the bindings and hooks and eyes. How to press seams, to slip-stitch and to finishoff-all the many details that to the uninitiated might seem trifling and of Transparencies, incrustations and ap- little consequence. To-day a more bepliques are the chief items among the comingly dressed woman is not to be summer dress trimmings. Appliques met with, and she says the money she are especially to the fore, and the name paid to learn the 'little tricks' of dressthis season seems to apply to just about making was the best investment she ever

Few clubs have done such useful and worked with beads, feather stitching of ganized at the time of the Columbian silk or wool, the tiniest of gold braids exposition, for the purpose of making an "Board of Trade," to denote its practouched with gold paint applied by hand tical objects. After the exposition it with minute brushes and then over- turned its attention to city improvethat, and how in the world is it made?" Fe is a place of great historic interest, many of the salient events of the history of the territory having occurred there. The very latest and smartest gar- On one side it is bounded by the govwhich has been the seat of authority ever with great good will by the gay Anglo- since New Mexico was a crown colony maniac set. These novelties are boat of Spain. With this interesting old building on one side, and the best shops and hotels of the city on the other three, the plaza should have been an ornament to the town. Instead, it was sunken and irregular in surface, covered with a rank growth of alfalfa, and surrounded by an old wooden fence. The Woman's Board of Trade took vigorous possession of the plaza. They transformed the surface into a fine level lawn, replaced the old fence with an elegant stone coping, and erected a handsome drinking fountain. This was not only an achievement in itself, but it gave an impetus to like improvements throughout the city.

The board has also established a free ibrary and reading-room, which now contains several thousand good volumes. It has a visiting and relief committee, which looks after strangers and gives them a welcome, a boon in a city to which so many sick and unfortunate victims of tuberculosis bend their steps. It also has a committee on prevention of cruelty to animals. The board is recognized by taxpayers and city government as an active factor in successful municipal government.

Notwithstanding its splendid achievement it has no command of public funds, but such is its standing in the community that it has never had any trouble in raising sufficient money for its work .- Chicago Record-Herald.

WHAT NOT TO WEAR.

-White petticoats on muddy days. -Cheap jewelry any time.

-Bright red with florid complexion.

-Conspicuous bicycle costumes

-A broad belt on a stout figure.

-A plain basque on a slim figure. -Cheap trimmings on a good dress.

-Cheap lace on anything. -Diamonds in the daytime.

-Linen collars with dressy frocks. -Picture hats with outing costumes. -Soiled white gloves on a shopping

-Worn shoes with an elaborate toilet. -Dotted veils with weak eyes,

-A linen collar that is not immaculately fresh.

-Gloves with holes in, or boots with buttons missing.

—Hair dressed high with a snub nose.

-Hair in a Psyche knot with a Roman nose.

-Pointed shoes when bicycling. -Gaudy colors in cheap materials.

-The new tight sleeve on a long, thin

-Tan shoes in midwinter. -A long draggled skirt on a rainy day. -Lace frills or chiffon ruches for

work or school. -Elaborate toilets for church, -- Untidy frocks for breakfast,

-Horizontal stripes or tucks on stout figure .- Leslie's Weekly.

Attempts at the culture of silkworms are being made in Madagascar, which is

believed to be specially favorable to that

GARDENSFARM

A CATTLE-DISEASE CURE.

The United States Consul at Mayence diseased cattle, and, having been boiled, ows."

OF WEEDS.

ground for a crop is carefully prepared | seed, can be no weeds, and they will be- time. of the earth.

of plants takes about 300 pounds of farm. water from the soil, and some plants, such as clover and oats, will take much and full of weeds.

A FOWL'S COMB.

The comb of a fowl materially affects the prices in market. A young Leghorn cockerel, of but three or four months' age, is tender and juicy for the their combs the young cockerels must be sold as roosters. Brahma cockerels, which have small combs, will be selected in preference to the Leghorns. Customers understand that the comb indicates age to a certain extent, and but few of them know that some breeds of fowls have very large combs, while others do not, the result being that young chicks sell for less than their real value if their combs are large for their age. This fact should admonish to avoid the large comb varieties, or else sell the chicks as soon as they can be marketed. The object should be to endeavor to satisfy the customers.

CHICORY GROWING.

Chicory growing in the United States has assumed new life in the last tew side. years, and there would seem to be no SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS. reason why we should not, at least, produce enough for home consumption. It is used for the adulteration of coffee, a profit. many, though mostly Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians-declaring that it im- | cultivation. proves the coffee. But there are many Americans who agree with this conclusion, and millions unknowingly drink coffee that is thus adulturated. The foreign element mentioned is prejudiced against American chicory, but without grounds, for it is just as good as the foreign chicory of which we are importing less and less, a fact that shows that foreign lovers of chicory-coffee are buying the domestic product-possibly under misrepresentation-and are satis fied with its merit.

In some portions of Europe chicory tops are used as fodder, and are valuable for that purpose for the reason that is will grow on very poor soil, and will produce for several years, and will sometimes, after the first year, yield twentyfive tons of fodder per acre. However, it is not worth consideration as a fodder crop, if the land will produce our common crops. It is grown in Michigan, Illineis, Wisconsin and Nebraska. and the average cost of producing it ranges from about \$31 to \$54. From six to ten tons, and with special culture. fifteen tons per acre can be produced. It sells at from \$6 to \$8 per ton. Any soil, except the heaviest' clay, lightest sand, of very strong land, will produce good crops .- D. H. R., in The Epitomist.

CELERY GOING TO SEED. Every little while somebody comes to me with the tale that his celery is running up to seed, and wants to know the reason why. In most cases I find, on investigation, that the seed was start- of. ed very early under glass, say, about It is just as important to brush the Febuary 1. Such plants, if they suffer cows as it is the horses. When you have the least bit of check at any time in dirty cows it is a hard job to have clean their early growth, especially in trans- milk. planting to open ground in a someliable to run up to seed rather than to his output. make merchantable stalks. And they will do this even when the seed used was of the very best and most carefully grown.

Celery is a biennial. If we start the plants in the fall, no matter how late. and winter the plants over, they will surely produce seed stalks quite early the next spring. Plants from seed sown under glass in January almost always, and from seed sown in early February quite often, especially when a check to their growth exercises an influence some thing like that of wintering, will send up their seed stalks later in the season. All that is easily explained. The problem for us, however, is to discover how to treat celery so as to secure good stalks for the table, rather than seed, in early summer. My way is to wait until nearly March before sowing the seed in flats in the greenhouse, then transplanting to frames or seedbeds in open ground, and its summit. Alpine Chasseurs made the

to lag even in and through the final transplanting to the celery patch. And beware of blights, too .- T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

CARE OF THE MOWING FIELDS.

Every year there is more or less complaint about run-out meadows. This year there is in Vermont and many other reports that a simple but effectual pre- parts of the country an exceptionally ventive of the fatal hoof and mouth dis- large crop of hay, still there will usually ease, to which cattle are subject has been be this addition to most reports: "With discovered there. Milk is taken from the the exception of run-out or old mead-What are these run-out meadows it is fed for seven or eight days to those or fields, as they are designated, from not yet affected. This treatment, like the more productive ones? If tillable inoculation, or the serum cure, makes land they are usually such as have gone the cattle immune to the disease there- too long without plowing and re-seeding-good soil most likely, but for the best results needing a shorter rotation-CULTIVATION STOPS GROWTH that is to be plowed oftener, devoted to crops requiring cultivation and fertiliz-If the ground is cultivated often lng, and then stocked again to grass enough no weeds can grow, and if the with a proper amount and variety of

before putting in the seed, by deep plow- For best results some meadows should ing and frequent harrowing, the cultiva- not remain in grass more than three or tion required after the plants are up four years at a time. In this way they need not be more than one inch deep. can be kept in a productive condition. It this is done after every rain there Other fields will do well for a longer

come fewer every year, while the culti- Every farmer having fields that are vation will prevent loss of moisture in largely adapted to cultivation should the soil by affording a loose covering have a well defined system of rotation, in which grass being a leading crop. should have special attention. The other SAVE THE WATER IN THE SOIL. crops with their attendant cultivation The importance of saving the water make the best kind of preparation for in the soil cannot be urged too frequent- succeeding crops of good hay, in yield ly, and cultivation therefore pays be- and quality. In this way run-out cause it assists the crop to withstand meadows or mowing fields will make drought. Every pound of dry matter a small showing on the well managed

There are on nearly every farm some fields not naturally adapated to cultivamore than that quantity. When the tion, yet that will with proper care proground is loose it secures more water duce very good crops of hay. These than when the soil is hard. An inch should be fitted as well as possible for of rain will sometimes prove more bene- securing the hay and kept in a proficial on a well cultivated soil than two ductive condition by frequent applicainches of rain on ground that is hard tions of manure or some approved fertilizer. It is better not to plow such land oftener than actually necessary, in order either to secure a smoother surface or a better seeding. With topdressing a "little and often," is preferable to a single large application.

Another serious hindrance to keeping table, but as Leghorns quickly develop meadows in a productive condition is allowing stock to run on them, as many will persist in doing and even directly after the hay is removed, until cold weather. Such a practice cannot fail of producing bad results. It may be allowable in some instances where there is a large growth of grass that it is not advisable to mow, and might prove a hindrance rather than a benefit if allowed to remain on the ground. But this is not very generally the case. There should always be sufficient grass to fully those who produce broilers for market protect the roots during the winter sea-

> It will be much more profitable for the farmer to grow some kind of crops to feed to the stock, rather than allow them to run on the meadows in the fall, or indeed at any time of the year. -E. R. Towle, in Farm Field and Fire-

Cleanliness with the pigs always pays

Good cultivation does not mean deep

Siop cannot be made to take the place of pure water for hogs. Cream should be churned at as low a

temperature as possible. The pigs will appreciate a mess of

skim-milk and bran every evening, A poor selection of breeding stock is

apt to wipe out all the future profits, The man who reads with a purpose will sooner or later become well-instructed.

Every weed that grows near a plant takes just so much plant food away from it. The calf intended for the dairy should never be fed a ration that will make

it put on fat. Filthy stables, filthy cows and filthy milkers are an abomination and should

be done away with. Pay attention to the pasture land. The land devoted to pasture can be made to

pay handsome profits. Every farmer should know for a certainty whether or not the stock he is

keeping pays for its keep. A great many farmers believe that the pig gives a better return for the food

consumed than any other animal. Much of the injury from droughts

could be reduced if the farmer would If it is desired that the orchard should be productive, it must be liberally fed with plant food and taken proper care

The farmer who is always after what dry time, or in other ways, or by knowledge is sure to learn some day being put into rather poor soil, are very how to decrease expenses and increase

Did you ever figure out how much time some farmers lose by not having a

place for everything and everything in its place? Any farmer who makes two blades of grass grow in the place of one, and one difficult to secure. cow do the work of two, generally has

a bank account.

hundred pounds. make the most money at and then ever- bruises. - Good Words. lastingly stick to it.

Mont Blanc bas for the first time seen a fully equipped company of soldiers on pushing the plants to thriftiest growth right along, never giving them a chance Chamonix. FLOWERS FOR THE APPETITE.

Part They Play in Increasing a Hote Guest's Bill.

"'No appetite? Too hot to eat, anyway?" the doctor repeated after his patient, a thin and bloodless little woman who seemed to be fairly withering under the summer sun. "Then why don't you put some flowers and green the only good mosquito is a dead mosstuff on your table?

"I don't want you to eat them, understand," for the patient stared at him as if she doubted his sanity. "They'll help your appetite, though. See if they don't, ly worse poets have drawn government "Up to last summer it never had oc- salaries. curred to me that flowers in a diningroom served any other purpose than that of decoration. But in a London hotel I met people who had studied the thing. and the head waiter gave me their tension of the systems of irrigation. theory. "'Yes, sir. certainly, sir,' this man

said, when I complimented him on the general. 'We find it 'elps, sir, to trim weather. Say that a gentleman-as it might be yourself, sir-is almost hovercome by the 'eat and doesn't care whether 'e heats hanything or not. But the flowers and the greenery make the place look cool, and then hinfluence 'im, sir, they hinfluence him. Hafter a while 'e feels rested and refreshed, and 'is happetite comes back. We hestimate that it's worth pounds to us to 'ave such things 'ere on the table.'

"I believe the waiter was right, and I've been recommending the flower cure ever since. There's just one warning to add: don't overdo it. Use only one kind of flower, and that in one color only, at a time, and have plenty of green has forbidden the farmers to fight the stuff. A rose or two and a little smilax will do more good than a 'Joseph-coat bouquet'-as my wife calls the 'loud' kind—as big as a water pail."—Youth's tion of comparatively few insects. Companion.

A Youthful Promoter.

A horseman had an amusing experience near the Speedway a few days ago, Frederick and Crispi, the greatest states-He called to an idle newsboy to hold his horse while he made a call on a client, Even such youngsters as the Kaiser must On leaving the house he was surprised feel that they are getting along and will to see another boy in charge of the soon be veterans. The old order changes horse. So he asked:

"How's this? You are not the boy I left my horse with." "No, sir. I jist spekilated, and bought him of the other boy for ten cents. He tion of statistics as to the number of

quarter. See?"

The boy got the quarter and went around the corner, where the first boy mules and horses, and New York City was waiting under an open window in the most asses. the home of the horseman's friend. "That's ther way ter work the swells."

said the young speculator to his companion. "Ef yer had stayed he woulder coughed up a dime. The bluff made him Great Britain and the United States in ershamed to hand over les than two bits, You gets twelve cents and I keep the extry cent for permotin' dis scheme, each government, and it is quite sure See?"-New York Times.

Parliamentary Sittings.

Parliamentary sittings in the early days began generally at 8 o'clock in the morning, but often at 6 or 7, and continued until 11, the committee being appointed to sit in the afternoon. In the time of Charles II, 9 o'clock was the usual hour for commencing public business, and 4 o'clock the hour for rising. At a later period 10 o'clock was the ordinary time of meeting, and the practice of adjourning the house nominally until that hour continued until 1806, although so early a meeting had long been discontinued. According to the present practice no hour is named by the house will take his chair. There is nothing to prevent the house sitting at a later hour than usual for the sake of convenience. laus on the occasion of the naval re-Chronicle.

The Missing Link.

and the islands near by, which have long of fact. been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabitated by the very lowest orders of human beings, the pithecanthropus lives with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found around him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. keep the surface soil loose at all times | In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that nearly 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago .-McClure's Magazine.

The Fulmar Petrel.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull at a distance, but has a much more graceful flight, skimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only, as it is found on the precipices, it is more

It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a An Illinois dairyman found that when pint, and which it uses as a means of pork is worth \$4 a hundred live weight. defense, and ejects with great force at skim milk fed to pigs of too pounds the enemy. The present general use of weight, was worth twenty-five cents a mineral oils makes that of the fulmar of less importance, but it is the purest ani-No farmer can expect to do a little of mal oil in existence, and is still used everything and make it all pay. Find for various purposes, and also medicinout at what branch of farming you can ally by the natives for sprains and

A Night Thought.

It must occur to every honest man when he looks at his bare feet at night again he became a mere gambler and that great credit for his personal appearance is due to his shoes .- Atchison



In spite of the scientists, some persons are unscientific enough to believe that

Sir Edwin Arnold is out of health and without much pecuniary reliance. Vast-

The drougth has been a severe experience to the western farmer, but it may prove a valuable one if it causes an ex-

Eighty-four square inches of land

offered for \$1,000 is the biggest "askappearance of my table and the room in ing price" yet recorded in New York City. Yet full lots have been sold at pretty hextensively, especially hin close prices between \$2 and \$3 per square A town that leaps into life with 10,-

000 population may be considered something of a phenomenon, but one of that kind has popped up in the former Indian reservation recently opened to white Diamonds have been rising in price

on account of the South African war, although the supply from Brazil has been considerably increased and new mines have been discovered in British Guiana.

The Nebraska State Game Warden grass-hoppers longer with poison, saying that the loss of birds and game is too costly a price to pay for the destruc-

Time is taking heavy toll of the big actors on the historic stage of the last century. In one week the Empress man of the new Italy, passed away. rapidly, giving place to the new.

An interesting feature of the recent work of the Census Bureau is a collecsaid as how you were only worth a fenced live stock in our country. The nickel, and I says you were good fer a figures show that, so far as the great cities are concerned, Chicago contains the most swine, Philadelphia the most

> The Montreal Gazette says that Canada is quite well satisfied with the restriction under the agreement between 1817 of three war vessels of less than one hundred tons on the great lakes for that the Dominion would not willingly sacrifice it "for the benefit of a few Grand Lake Shipbuilders."

Referring to the facilities given in French harbors and on French railways for the transportation of American coal to the Swiss frontier, the Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: "It is pretty certain that this will enable American coal to be offered cheaper than German coal, and the Swiss manufacturers, who have heretofore bought German coal, will highly welcome the American product.'

The story of John Winters, the San Francisco thief who stole over \$300,000 for its next meeting, but it is announced in gold bullion from a smelting comin the "votes" at what hour Mr. Speaker pany and hid it in the Bay, reads like a rather improbable, or indeed impossible, romance. If the incident had been described in a tale of adventure, the fact that one man was represented as view at Spithead in 1853 it did not meet doing the job alone would have exuntil 10 o'clock at night.-London cited the indignant scorn of the youngest schoolboy critic. But here once more it is shown that it is the chaps who live by their imaginations who lag behind that great romancer-the truth. In the jungles of Southeastern Asia Fiction takes a back seat in the presence

> The Agricultural Department's exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition includes a case hung with squares of cloth that were originally white, but are now yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, blue and purple, all colored by aniline dves extracted, as an object lesson, from various jams and jellies that are sold in the open market. The object of the Department, of course, is to show up the adulteration practiced by some makersto turn on the light, as it were-and thus let publicity help to put a stop to it, When Mr. Gladstone jokingly advised the English farmers to turn their superfluous turnips into "beautiful jam" he little thought, perhaps, that his suggestion would be carried to an even greater length in America.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who died in Cochin China the other day, was marked for a profligate career from the beginning. No one of his stock and the same circumstances of birth could have eluded the destiny which he fulfilled, Born a prince and trained to an exalted idea of the dignity and rights of the title; the son of an exiled father, and himself debarred from the country of his sires; surrounded by foolish friends, and idolized by silly women; possessed of plenty of money for vanities, and shut out of all honest ambitions in early life by the sense of his own dignity, it was inevitable that he should go the rapid pace of spoiled royalty. Under the financial aid and moral encouragement of some of the old aristocracy of France he had periods of ambition during which he underwent experiences of severe privation and did some service to geographical science; but the influences of birth proved too strong, and spendthrift. There are few cases in which ancestors have more plainly doomed a man to a life of folly.