"we are using to

LAKE MINNETONKA.

ONE OF THE LARGEST OF AMERICAN SUMMER RESORTS.

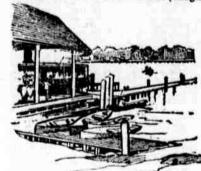
The Palls of Minnehaha, Made Famous by Longfellow, Are Near by, but They Were Never Seen by the Poet-The Lake De-

Tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and for a half hour run a crayon over a blackboard without making a break in the line. The result will, no doubt, resemble the shore line of Lake Minnetonka, which is a vast network of lakelets connected by narrow channels. It lies west of St. Paul about thirty miles, and is one of the largest summer resorts extant. The waters themselves form an important tributary of the Mississippi and a natural aquarium for myriads of bass. Of hotels there are a baker's dozen, three of which are of immense size. One of them has 600 rooms and accommodates 1,200 guests, and the writer has seen over 8,000 people Tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and and the writer has seen over 8,000 people feed there at a Sunday dinner. Numerous railways intersect these res

Lake Minnetonka covers over 200 square miles of surface. It is abundantly shaded with oaks and other trees. So much for the subject in particular. In general there are many objects of interest to visit and no end of amusements under proper

The lake is prolific in vachts and steamers, and if we take one of these with a guide there is no difficulty in securing several hundred pounds of fine, large bass in a day. The bass of these waters are green, and are called "croppies" for some reason best known to the natives. In the vicinity ere all, and does does not be the property of the prope some reason best known to the natives. In the vicinity are elk and deer, ducks, geese, woodcock, quail, prairie hens, ruffed grouse and the usual catalogue of aquatic birds. One of the most interesting features of the region is Minnehaha falls, formed on the outlet of the lake called Minnehaha creek.

Longfellow never visited the falls of Minnehaha, which forms the picturesque basis of his poem "Hiawatha." Sometime in 1851 Alexander Hesler, a Chicago photographer, made a trip to St. Paul, at that time a small town of 2,000 inhabitants. Minneapolis was then called St. Anthony, and beasted of some 800 population. and boasted of some 800 population. Hennepin Island, which is now thriving with industries, was a waste of under-brush. There was only one house between Fort Snelling and St. Anthony. On the Minneapolis side was only an old mill and a level plain gradually rising from the river. The falls of Minnehaha (Laugh-



VIEW ON LAKE MINNATONKA.

ing Water) were so hidden in underbrush that the photographer was obliged to denude a space for a view. A stump is still visible which marks the existence of a tree which he cut down and which obstructed his view. Mr. Hesler, at the time mentioned, made the Hesier, at the time mentioned, made the first photograph obtained of the falls. The sun print showed a beautifully picturesque environment to the falls, which civilization has almost wholly obliterated. The photographer returned to Galena, Ills., where he then resided, and shortly afterward met Mr. George Sumner, brother of Charles Sumner, to whom he gave a copy of the picture. Mr. Sumner had then a neighbor at Cambridge, Mass., of the name of Henry W. Longfellow, who had some poetic ability but little reputation. The struggling devotee of the poetic muse begged a loan of the photograph and went into the woods near by, and as a result of the imported inspiration, in con-junction with the surrounding beauties of nature, produced "Hiawatha." The vol-ume appeared some time in 1855, but did not acquire its great reputation for some years. The first copy was sent to Mr. Hesler with the author's compliments. It is interesting to state in this connection that Longfellow never saw the Bayou Teche, of Louisiana, nor the Saginaw forests, which figure in his poem "Evangeline." Not far away is Fort Snelling, once an important safeguard against the Indians. It stands on a high canyon wall of the Mississippi, whose waters beneath are so smooth and still as to form a natural

What Coney Island is to New York, Lake Minnetonka is to St. Paul and Min-



VIEW ON LAKE MINNETONKA. neapolis. These two cities, which must soon be one, are populated with a pleasure loving people, and between Minnetonks in summer and their ice palace in winter manage to keep amused. A very large

patronage of this resort, however, comes from the south. Many St. Paul and Minneapolis men have married into southern families. Col. Pat Donan is also much interested in Minnetonka and taken there many parties of southern girls and their chaperons. Last summer he came up in royal style with a splendid special train and a party of twenty-five. Besides the young ladies and their chaperons he had Eugene Field, the humorist of The Chi-cago News, Opie P. Read, the editor of The Arkansaw Traveler, George Yeno-wine, proprietor of The Yenowine News, and the writer. and the writer.

Once he took there a party of 200 from St. Louis, including the famous broom drill brigade of local belles. Other cele-brated parties have visited there. In 1882 the parties of Rufus Hatch, Henry Villard and President Arthur and Gen. Sheridan spent some time there. It was at that time that the young noblemen of the Hatch party rushed ahead, seized the boats and left the ladies to stand on the shore and amuse themselves. It is also remembered that one of the "nobles" rode a horse to death while there and told the owner to "charge it to Rufus.

Perhaps the mest remarkable thing about Minnetonka is the electrical displays, to be witnessed usually at night. which dispense with any necessity for lights. These displays, however terrific. are seldom dangerous. Very often two sides of the sky will be subject to their visitation, while the moon smiles calmly down in the center of a wide band of clear sky between. The waters are white and so clear that one can see the bottom

When Deaf in One Ear. Not more than half that is said in this world is worth listening to. That is con-solatory. You can turn a deaf ear to all lingual disagreeableness. Even when induced to go to a lecture which turns out duced to go to a lecture which turns out a delusion, you can lean your hearing side on your hand, and, while pretending to listen attentively, be alone in your own world thinking your own thoughts. But perhaps the chief advantage is this: Wherever you are at night you can obtain refreshing sleep. Dogs may bark, doors may bang, cooks may crow, hooters howl and railway engine drivers whistle out the whites of their own eyes, but they cannot anney you. You are lying on your side, deaf ear uppermost, in dreamyour side, deaf ear uppermost, in dream-less, wholesome slumber.—Physician in

TWO NOTABLE PIONEERS.

They Are Women and Westerners, and Are Hale and Hearty Yet. Are Hale and Hearty Yet.

Two well known pioneers—both women—of the west are Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, of Minnesota, and Mrs. Sarah A. Davidson, of Illinois. Mrs. Van Cleve went to Minnesota in 1819. Indeed she was born while her parents were on the way there, her father, Lieut. Nathan Clark, an officer of the army, having been ordered to the northwest for the purpose of building Fort Snelling.

The garrison, which while the fort was being built occupied Camp Cold Water, across the river from the fort, was the Fifth United States infantry. In the memoirs which Mrs. Van Cleve has recently written she has given many interesting facts.

which Mrs. Van Cleve has recently written she has given many interesting facts. While she was a baby at this camp there occurred the first tornado of which the records of that region furnish any mention. While the wind was howling Lieut. Clark was engaged in holding up the chimney, and when the storm had passed the baby (Mrs. Van Cleve) was found under the bed crowing lustily.



MOTHER DAVIDSON MRS. VAN CLEVE

In these memoirs there is also mention of Col. Snelling and Lieut. Hunter (after ward Gen. Hunter). Fort Snelling was then in the wilderness and surrounded by savages, and Mrs. Van Cleve gives many reminiscences of encounters, captures and escapes from Indians. It was during this time that she saw the first steamboat as it

went up'the river to St. Paul.

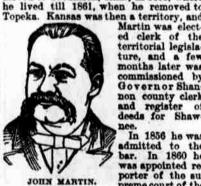
Mrs. Van Cleve also gives an interesting Mrs. Van Cleve also gives an interesting account of her visits to Gen. Jackson's family at Memphis. She afterward met Miss Taylor, the daughter of Gen. Taylor, who subsequently eloped with Jefferson Davis. In 1861 Mrs. Van Cleve's husband was appointed colonel of the Second Minnesota regiment, which fact gave his wife a special interest in the war for the Union.

Union.

Mrs. Davidson is probably the oldest living settler in Fulton county, Ilis. She was born in Springfield, Ky., in 1810, and is therefore 78 years old. When a girl she lived in a besieged fort in Bond county, Ilis., during the Indian war of 1811. Her father was a Methodist minister, and she became acquainted with Peter Cartwright and other notable Methodists. She has frequently entertained Abraham She has frequently entertained Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas at her house. Mrs. Davidson has lived all her life in a quiet region, and has never seen a railroad train.

Nominated in Kansas.

Judge John Martin, nominee of the Democrats for governor of Kansas, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1883. He received a common school education and worked on his father's farm. He re-moved to Tecumseh, Kan., in 1855, where he lived till 1861, when he removed to Topeka. Kansas was then a territory, and



non county clerk and register of deeds for Shawnee. In 1856 he was admitted to the was appointed reporter of the su-preme court of the

territory. In 1873 he was elected to the house of representatives and was re-elected in 1876. During this period he introduced a bill making an appropriation In 1873 he was elected to the for a state lunatic asylum, now an im portant and useful institution at Topeka. In 1876 Judge Martin was nominated for governor, but was defeated. In 1883 Governor Gleck appointed him judge of the Third Judicial district in place of Judge John F. Morton, resigned, and in the election which followed Mr. Martin was chosen permanently for the office.

How to Keep Down Flesh.

Plumpness is essential to perfect beauty. Fat is the opposite of it. Science informs us that to keep down flesh sassafras tea, without milk, may be taken; likewise cream of tartar, miking a drink by pour ing a pint of boiling water on a teaspoon ful of the tartar, letting it cool and flavoring with lemon and a little sugar. A draught of this half an hour before meals is a notable purifier of the blood, and an occasional dose of epsom salts, seltzer aperient or congress water may b taken, but always with the advice of a physician. One eminent physician recommends the chewing of a grain or two of roasted coffee to check abnormal craving for food. Jellies of Iceland moss without milk are excellent to satisfy the appetite without making flesh; so are water cresses and tender radishes, and all these are among the best purifiers of the blood and

preventives of consumption.
Scrofulous and delicate girls should be relishes, together with carrots and pars-nips, which last are the best food for quick and healthy plumpness. The richness of the milk of Alderney cows is due to long feeding on parsnips in the Chan-nel Island, and the finest and fairest children in some parts of Scotland use it as a daily food. A carrot poultice is admira-ble for softening the face, acting as a purifier by absorption and mechanically as a moist application. Thin, dyspeptic girls, or those with poor appetite, should be given twelve drops of acid phosphate in a small glass of water three times a day, half an hour before meals, till they feel hungry; then feed them on crusty brown bread and muffins, with a daily change of the sweet, suculent roots, be-sides fruit and meats. It is surprising how they will tone up. The dose of phos-phate is not to exceed twelve drops, as a very little is better borne than large doses, which are apt to produce rush of blood to the head.—Detroit Free Press.

Study of the Hypnotic State

Dr. A. Dichas has made a detailed study of the memory in the hypnotic state, and summarizes his main conclusions some-what as follows: (1) during the hypnotic what as follows: (1) during the hypnotic sleep the subject remembers the exper-tences of his wiking life as well as of previous hypnosis; (2) in hypnotism there is often an exaltation of the memory, and at times a change in its content, leading to the assumption of a foreign person-ality; (3) the me nory of what has been going on during hypnosis is usually lost, it can often be revived by a simple sug-gestion, and at times the memory of a suggested hallucination may linger on, and influence the waking condition; (4) the operator can at his will have any of the acts of the hypnotic state remem-bered or forgotten by making this a part of the suggestion; (5) suggestion seems to largely explicable as unconscious

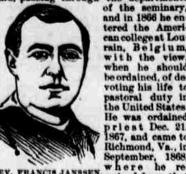
memory.

Dr. Cybulski has studied the power of hypnotic subjects to hypnotize themselves. He finds that such subjects that the subjects are less that strongly imagine for a minute or less that that the operator commands them to go to sleep, and the desired result ensues. Furthermore, if the subject, on going to sleep, imagines himself controlled by a certain person, then, even though another sent him to sleep, he will be subject to the former, and not to the operator. These observations show the importance of the subjective element in the process of hypnotism, and indicate the method by which the subject unconsciously take suggestions and acts upon them. Dr Berkhan has applied hypnotism to the amelioration of the hearing of the deaf He tested the hearing of nine deaf boys, and, after hypnotizing them, spoke to them and had various noises made before them. The hearing of four of them was found to be improved, and the improve-ment is reported as still persisting after eighteen months -Science

REV. FRANCIS JANSSEN.

He Has Been Appointed Archbishop of the He Has Been Appointed Archbishop of the Province of New Orleans.

Right Rev. Francis Janssen, Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Natchez, who was recently appointed archbishop of the province of New Orleans, as successor of the venerable Archbishop Leroy, was born in Tilburg, Holland, Oct. 17, 1843, and at the age of 43 began his studies at the seminary of the diocese called Bois le Duc. There he remained for ten years, passing through the departments of the seminary.



tered the American college at Lou-rain, Belgium, with the view, when he should be ordained, of de-voting his life to pasteral duty in pastoral duty in the United States He was ordained priest Dec. 21, 1867, and came to Richmond, Va., in

September, 1868, REV. FRANCIS JANSSEN where he re-mained from that time until May, 1881, each year becoming more and more beloved by the Catholic community. He was administrator of the diocese of Richmond from 1877 to 1878, and was senior priest under the successive administrations of Bishops McGill, Gibbons and Kean. By the last

McGill, Gibbons and Kean. By the last named he was appointed vicar general of the diocese.

Before leaving Richmond, at the re-quest of his parishioners, the Rev. Jans-sen was there confirmed as bishop by Archbishop (now Cardinal) Gibbons, of Baltimore, and his many friends and ad-mirers presented him before leaving Rich-mond with a surge of \$10,000 Bishop. mirers presented him before leaving Rich-mond with a purse of \$10,000. Bishop Janssen succeeded Bishop Elder as the head of the diocese of Mississippi. April, 1881. During his incambency of the bishopric he has placed the diocese in first class condition, and has made thousands of friends outside the faith as well as in it. Bishop Janssen is spiritual director of the Supreme Lodge of Catholic Knights of America, and is held in high esteem by all prelates of his church. The province of New Orleans embraces the dioceses of New Orleans, Galveston, Little Rock, Mobile, Natchez, Natchitoches, San Antonio and Brownsville, seven bishops and an administrator.

NOMINATED CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Who Comes o

Military Stock. Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, whose name has been sent to the senate by President Cleveland for confirmation as brigadier general of volunteers and chief of neers, comes of an old army family. His father was Gen. Silas Casey, of the army, and the son was born at Madison barracks, Sacketts
Harbor, New
York, in 1833. He

may, therefore, be said to have been literally born in the service. In 1852 he was graduated first in his class at the Uniiass at ... ied States Min-tary academy and tary academy and to the neers. From 1854 to 1859 he served

THOMAS L. CASEY as assistant pro-fessor of practical, civil and military en

gineering at the academy.

When the war broke out in 1961 Case was in the west, and was not ordered to the east until the engineer corps was so depleted of officers that no more were allowed to accept positions in the volunteers. This kept him at engineer duty during the whole was. He was on special duty at the at. war. He was on special duty at the attack on Fort Fisher in 1864, and for serv ices on that occasion was bravetted, and ices on that occasion was bravetted, and received the brevet of colonel and lieutenant colonel for faithful service during the civil war. For ten years, from 1867 to 1877, he was in charge of the division of fortifications in the engineer department at Washington, and was then placed in charge of public buildings. Under his supervision several important structures were reced. In 1868 he was sent to En. were reared. In 1868 he was sent to Eu rope to examine the torpedo system of foreign nations. Ten years later he undertook the completion of the Wash ington monument, which he effected in 1884. Two years ago he was made presi-1884. Two years ago he was made president of the board of engineers at New

A Noted Hymn Writer Dead. Rev. George Duffield, the well known writer of hymns, who died recently in Bloomfield, N. J., was born in 1818. He was graduated from Yale college in 1837, being a classmate of Senator William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Samuel J. Tilden and the late Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Duffield studied for three years in the Union Theological seminary of New York, and entered the ministry of the Presby terian church. He presided over churches



I . Philadelphia Pa.; Galesburg, Ills., and severs places in Michigan. He married wife died thirty years later in Michigan, and at death he retired from the ministry REV. GEO. DUFFIELD. and went to De-troit. Last fall he went to Bloomfield, N. J., to live with

in Brooklyn, N Y.; Bloomfield, N

the widow of his son.

Mr. Duffield was the author of a number of hymns, fugitive poems and severa volumes on religious topics. He is best known, however, as the author of the hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus," which for many years has been sung at religious gatherings. It has not only been used all over America, but translated into French, German and Chinese. It was written for the conclusion of a sermon preached by Mr. Duffield on the Sunday following the death of the Rev. Dudley S. Tyng, in 1858. It begins:

Stand up, stand up for Jesus; Ye soldiers of the cross. Lift high his royal banner; It must not suffer loss. From victory unto victory His army be shall lead, Till every foe is vanquish'd, And Christ is Lord indeed.

An entomologist has been engaged at the New Jersey station to give informa-tion concerning the best known remedies for injurious insect pests. All who desire to take advantage of this arrangement are asked to send their correspondence and specimens to Mr. George D. Hulst, New Jersey agricultural experiment sta-tion, New Brunswick, N J.

A Tendency to Change.

From the reports of local correspondents made to the agricultural department at Washington, it is learned that in Florida there is a marked tendency throughout the state to change from cotton to other crops. Truck farming is largely increased, and other crops are be-ing experimented with by those who formerly grew cotton. In Alabama a disposition is noticed to increase the area de-voted to movings and pasture and to be-stow more attention to the raising of

In Texas there is only a slight increase in the area of cotton. The diminished out acreage on account of bad weather at the sowing will be covered with corn and forage crops. From Arkansas there is re-ported a noticeable tendency to change the usual proportions of farm crops. There is a decided increase in the planting of forage and food crops, corn, sorghum, oats, grapes and fruits. In the northwestern counties hundreds of thousands of fruit trees have been planted, principally apples. In Kansas the tendency last spring was to put in more oats and corn. There was also a large increase in the sorghum acreage in anticipation of a demand for sugar manufacture. In Iowa there is a general and marked falling off in the acreage of spring wheat as com-pared with last year. A JOUST IN YIRGINIA.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK

The Great Event of the Year-Calling the Roll of Brave "Knights"-Glory and Shame-"Oucen of Love and Beauty" Crowned.

At last the hour of the tournament draws near, and all the vehicles are ranged in line around the field where the contest is to take place—and all are filled with is to take place—and all are filled with happy occupants; pretty girls in ravishing costumes, young men of every type, old men who recall the days when they contended in knightly lists, and old ladies who remember when they were honored with the crown.

The field, about which all are crowding, is a long, level stretch of pasture land, across which has been marked out a straight course, and at intervals of about 100 yards across it are built three frame

straight course, and at intervals of about 100 yards across it are built three frame structures, which strongly remind one of gibbets. A stanch upright is set in the ground, and to its top is nailed a cross bar extending over the course, while from the end of this bar hangs a ring upon a hooked wire. The object of the contest is to take off these rings upon the point of a lance while riding at full speed. At one end of the course is a platform for the judge.

the judge.
At length a bugle call summons the At length a bugle call summons the knights, and they are seen approaching at the far end of the field. Slowly they ride up to the stand—ten of them—and, reining up their horses, form into a line, facing the judges, ready to answer the roll call. A fine looking set of men they are and mounted upon superb horses. And now the call begins. "The Knight of the Golden Key," cries the herald, and a young man wearing a wide blue sash, and bearing a lance tied with the same and bearing a lance tied with the same color, answers "here." Next "the Knight of the Locust Grove," and a small, dried up looking man, decked in red, responds. Likewise are called "the Knight of Sleepy Hellow," "the Knight of Walnut Hill," "the Knight of Chincapin," and

The roll being over, all fall into an atti-The roll being over, all fall into an atti-tude of attention, while the orator of the day delivers the "Charge to the Knights," reminding them of the joustings of old, and in many a flowing period urging them on, to win glory and fame for the sake of their fair ladies. This ends the prelimitheir fair ladies. In several stir among the crowd in the effort to get good positions from which to view the riding. A HUSH OF EXPECTANCY.

Now, all is ready, and the hush of ex pectancy falls upon the people. Suddenly the bugle call bursts out amid the silence. and the herald cries, "The Knight of the Golden Key!" At the word he leaves the ranks, and fixing his lance, spurs his horse into a rapid run, and, his eyes unon the first ring, rushes toward it. On flies his steed, sending the loose earth in showers behind him, and as he passes the first support, the knight carries away the ring upon his lance. In a moment he is upon the second, but misses it by a hair's breadth, sending it spinning far into the crowd; the last he takes, and rides slowly back, flushed with his triumph, amid the cheers of the crowd. ranks, and fixing his lance, spurs his horse

back, flushed with his triumph, amid the cheers of the crowd.

The rings are replaced, and the next in order essays the feat, but fails to take a single ring. And so, in turn all try, each making a striking picture as his stout steed bears him on like an arrow, and he sits firm and erect in his saddle, his lance straight before him, his gay ribbons streaming in the wind, his eye fixed upon the coveted ring. It needs a stout heart, a steady hand and a true eye to succeed at such work, for the slightest false motion may not only miss the ring, but throw the luckless knight headlong from

his horse.
At length each knight has thrice essayed the run; some are covered with glory and some with shame. And now comes the most exciting time, for three knights have each the same score and must ride out the tie. By this time the horses have come to understand what is required of them, and the spirit of the sport has selzed upon each man's heart. The riding is superb. Again and again they run, each taking all the rings each time, until at last one of the knights misses and retires. Now comes the struggle of the champions. The crowd is wrought up to the greatest enthusiasm, and watch with breathless interest each knightly contestant, and break into deafening cheers at each sucbreak into deafening cheers at each success. At last another ring is missed, and the "Knight of the Golden Key" stands victor. As he rides for the last time down the field toward the judges' stand—his horse flecked with foam, his face blazing beneath his broad brimmed hat the people burst into wilder cheers, girls wave their handkerchiefs, boys throw their hats in the air, and all is confusion.

CROWNING THE QUEEN. And now he reaches the platform and salutes the judges. The crown is hung upon his lance's end. Then slowly he rides along the outskirts of the crowd, until he comes to a carriage where sits the lady whose colors he wears, and whose face is now radiant with smiles for her knight's success. Reaching her he dismounts and drops the crown at her feet, thus choosing her "Queen of Love and Beauty," while the acclamations of the Beauty," while the acclamations of the crowd attest their approval of his choice. Meanwhile the knights who have won the second and third places have received smaller crowns, and hasten likewise to bestow them upon their ladies, making them "Maids of Honor."

And now for an hour is a pause, while the crowd breaks up into groups and discusses the riding and its results. As it is growing toward evening, many selze the

growing toward evening, many seize the opportunity to eat the lunches they have brought with them, or are carried off by friends to sup in the neighboring farm

At length the bugle call rings out once more and the crowd reassemble near the stand. "The Knight of the Golden Key" leads his lady upon the platform, while the "Knight of Walnut Hill" and the "Knight of Warsaw" follow with their maios of honor. They are met by the judges and by the most famous speaker of the country, who proceeds to make a long and flowery oration, ending by crowning the ladies, amid the plaudits of the crowd.—R. W. Graves in Detroit Free

Finding the Real Man. Love sees the virtues that are of the soul, hatred only the diseases of the skin. 'All men have their faults, and stealing was Bill's " said a weeping widow over the corpse of a desperado, shot in at-tempted burglary. And grotesque, ludicrous as the expression may seem, she was right. She knew that not in the robber, the law breaker, the outcast, did the real man shine forth, but in those rarer moods of kindliness and generosity when he was the true friend and husband When he was the true friend and husband. Perhaps when two enemies, who have re-fused to see any good in each other on this earth, meet hereafter in another world, free from the muddy vesture of decay which clogs their vision here, the first thought of each will be, "Is this the beautiful soul that I maligned and hated?" -Lippincott's Magazine.

In Union There Is Strength. "Say, Jim, ain't you a member of the Sons of Industry?"
"Yes, I be. I was one of the first %

jine the organ'zashun."
"Then you want to go down to the blowout. They've hired a hall an are goin' to have a speech bout things." "Can't go. It's right mean, too."
What's the matter of goin?"

"Got to hold the baby while my wife chops kindlin'."—Detroit Free Press.

Correct Speaking. "My son, you should be more careful in your speech. It is just as easy to be right as to be wrong. And you should be more studious. While you were running about town last night I was burning the mid-

"No, you wasn't."
"What do you mean?"
"I mean that you should be more correct in your speech, father. You were burning gas, not oil. It is just as easy to be right."-Lincoln Journal.

Ancient and Modern Greece.

The traveler is often rudely shocked by the contrast between the reality of the present and the ideal picture of the ancient Arcadian life of the rural districts or the intellectual and artistic life of Athens. But doubtless if we could be transported back to ancient Greece, we should find much that would not please us in the daily life of the people. Men may say, "Tis Greece, but living Greece no more;" it is still an enchanted land for me. No other civilized country withdraws the visitor so far from the ordinary routine of the present; no other land affords so many suggestions of the life of the an-Ancient and Modern Greece tine of the present; no other land affords so many suggestions of the life of the an-

so many suggestions of the life of the ancients from whom our civilization comes.

I am sure that I understand Greek art better because of my life for a few weeks under the Athenian sky. A few days in Peloponnesus, and a few more in Central Greece, gave me a clearer comprehension of Greek political history. The Homeric age seems more of a reality after a study of the ruins of Tiryns and Mycenz. The pastorals of Theocritus have new life and meaning when the traveler hears the shepherd's pipe and rustic singers vie in amoebean strains, while he eats bread and milk from the wooden bowls which his hosts have carved.

from the wooden bowls which his hosts have carved.

A few of the ancient customs survive. The lover of Homer is delighted to find that the Greeks still throw back the head to express dissent or refusal, and that the trim maid still pours water on the visitor's hands. Some old superstitions have remained, notably that of telling a disturbing dream to the rising sun, in order that the threatened ill may be averted. No land is more thickly peopled with fairies and every kind of benevolent and malignant spirits than the Greece of today. Doubtless many of the ecclesiastical customs of the present have been molded by the superstitions of the past.—Thomas D. Seymour in Scribner's Magazine.

The Origin of Pottery Ware. Every man, no doubt, used his gourd as a gourd alone. But as time went on he "I was affleted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what re materd torned gray. I was induced to try Ayers Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the dis-cate in my scalp disappeared and my hair re-turned its original color." (Rev.) 8 8. Fins, Partor U. 8. hurch, 8t. Bernice, 1nd began at last, apparently, to employ it as

a model for pottery also. In all proba-bility his earliest lessons in the fictile art were purely accidental. It is a common trick with savages to put water to warm on the camp fire in a calabash or gourd with wet clay smeared over the bottom to keep it from burning. Whenever the clay thus employed was fine enough to form a mold and bake hard in shape, it would cling to the gourd, and be used time and again in the same way without renewal, till at last it came to be almost as a component part of the com-pound vessel. Traces of this stage in the evolution of pottery still exist in various outlying corners of the world. Savages have been noted who smear their dishes with clay; and bowls may be found in various museums which still contain more or less intact the relics of the natural object on which they were modeled. In one case the thing being imbedded in the clay bowl is a human skull, presumably an

enemy's.

In most cases, however, the inner gourd or calabash, in proportion as it was well coated up to the very top with a good productive layer of clay, would tend to get burned out by the heat of the fire in the course of time; until at last the idea would arise that the natural form was nothing more than a mere mold or model, and that the earthenware dish which grew up around it was the substantive vessel. As soon as this stage of pot making was arrived at, the process of firing would become deliberate, instead of accidental, and the vessel would only be considered complete as soon as it had been subjected to a great heat which would effectually burn out the gourd or calabash imbedded in the center.—Grant Allen in Popular Science Monthly.

At the Reception.

Mrs. Gadabout—Oh, there you are, with your devoted husband, Mrs. Lovematch. I often think how much he resembles the letter q, because he and u are always to-Mrs. Lovematch-Strange that I should have had the same thought about your husband. He is very much like q, be-cause, while he has less to do than any of the others, he never comes after u .- Table

She Didn't Hear Them. "Sister Jenkinson," said the new minis-ter, who was soliciting contributions for the heathen, "don't you hear the cry of our benighted fellow creatures in foreign lands?

"Hey!" said the sister, inclining her right ear toward the pastor. The ques-tion was repeated in a louder tone. "Law sakes, no!" replied Sister Jenkin-son. "I'm so awful hard o' hearing that I can hardly hear you!"—Drake's Maga-

In Hard Luck. "Well, Quimby, you look very tough. What's the matter?" 'I'm broke and hungry. Can you stake

me for a dinner?"
"Certainly I can, but I don't unne; stand your poverty. You had quite a fortune left to you less than a year ago." "Yes, but I had to hire two lewyers in the matter and I've been trying to get out of debt ever since."-Lincoln Jour-Give Him a Medal.

Give Him a Medal.

This is the season when stories about "freaks of lightning" appear in the newspapers. During a storm a few days ago lightning struck a building in a Pennsylvania town and left the date 1889 imprinted on one of the walls. Next day the same thunderbolt, suddenly discovering its error, returned to town, and with one well aimed blow obliterated the figures "1889" and left 1888 in their place.—Norristown H rald. ristown H rald.

Moving Very Rapidly. Policeman (to citizen clinging to lamp post)-My friend, you will have to move

Citizen-Move (bic) on! Gra-gracious, ofshur, I'm (bic) makin' fifty milsh 'n A Useful Hint.

Large manilla envelopes, with the flaps cut off, fastened to the desk and wall within convenient reach, I find useful for envelopes, stamps, clippings of transient value, and miscellaneous memoranda.— "A. N. J." in The Visitor. A flight Error.

Some one has discovered that 16,000 eggs may be found in a shad. Must have staken the bones for eggs .- Yonkers Statesman.

A man in Washington Territory has patented an ingenious telephone, where-by it is possible to detect the presence of metal in rocks.

Mining operations in metal and coal are begun with great energy in China. Ouite a Hardship

"Yes," said the sweet girl graduate in a burst of confidence, "my education is now complete, but still I am not altogether happy. Mamma and papa, unfortunately, have a habit of pronouncing their words so oddly, and they know so little of polite literature and the sciences, you know, that it really is quite a hardship for me to associate with them."—Boston Transcript.

A Fly Man. A man needs to be pretty fly in order to be successful in trout fishing.—Boston

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gr with of hair soon, came ut all over my hond, and grew to be as soft and heavy as ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set." J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

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