

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Jet is more worn in Paris than ever. Basques are made with long tabs at the back. Bunting suits are more fashionable than ever.

Silk and lisle thread gloves are in all the latest shades.

Short black satin skirts are shown to wear with grenadines.

Chenille is seen in nearly all of the latest galleons and fringes.

The breast of sea gull is used to ornament the English round hat.

A ruched garniture for the neck is called the Sara Bernhardt collar.

Parasol linings are sometimes of gay Scotch plaids or bandana goods.

New stationery is in Queen Anne pattern with letters in old English text.

Overdresses for evening and dinner wear are made of the new Breton lace material.

The cut-away basque is cutting away very fast, and will ere long be out of fashion.

Bonnets are of less importance now than those jaunty round hats alleged to be English.

Handsome half shawls are of black chenille, netted and fringed with deep fluffy fringe.

The fern leaf carpets in Persian colors, with lighter borders to match, are the latest designs.

A new trimming material is the Turkey satin, which is almost lusterless, but very handsome.

Beaded lace is in style still. On light dresses under the blaze of gaslight it looks very showy.

Stockings of lilac and of mauve take the place of silver-gray and light-blue hose worn last year.

Pretty fichus are formed of silk braid, netted in large meshes and finished with very deep fluffy fringe.

Handsome parasols are in light shades of satin with deep soutache embroideries in the favorite wood colors.

The new bright shade of crimson is called "peony," and the shade of red in crepe poppies is carmine brune.

Some of the new sashes are finished with handsome painted ends instead of embroidered ends as formerly.

An odd and pretty fan is of brocade velvet, in palm-leaf design, and is finished with the tips of peacock feathers.

Slippers are more fashionable for house wear than sandals. They are trimmed with satin bows set with crystal buckles.

Moliere shoes are low shoes with four buttons and a wide, flat double bow and square buckle which set on the instep.

Decorative art has got into the hair and all manner of things in the alleged Egyptians, and other lines are stuck in as ornaments.

The latest Parisian novelty in bonnets is cut away at the back, and has several large roses placed in the opening. The face trimming is bunches of smaller roses.

The narrow scarves used for trimming skirts are a Parisian whim in toilet garniture; the effect is graceful, producing a correct outline and giving an easy waving flow to the drapery of the overskirt.

Importance of Cleansing Beds and Pillows.

Two little children were simultaneously attacked with canker rash in its worst form. There had been no cases in the vicinity for years, and they had been kept entirely at home for the whole winter, so there was no possibility of their having taken the disease from any outside exposure to contagion.

It was a mysterious Providence, the clergyman said when he was called to perform the burial service, that the mother had bought a feather bed of a peddler a few weeks before and used it on the trundle-bed for her little ones to make them a comfortable nest for the cold weather.

Upon further investigation it was discovered that the peddler had bought it at a house some twenty-five miles away, and that two children had been sick and died of scarlatina upon the same bed the year before.

The bed had been laid away in an open chamber till the family sold out their place to move away, and they sold the bed to a traveling peddler for a trifling sum, thus distributing sickness and death through a distant town, for the disease spread in every direction and became a regular epidemic.

Had that bed, immediately after the death of the first children, been washed thoroughly and soaked in water with either a little carbolic acid or spirits of ammonia added to it and then dried in the sunshine, it would have been safe to be used by any one; but as it was it carried grief and desolation into many households.

Of course it was not a premeditated wrong—it was a case of ignorance or carelessness.

Diphtheria has been conveyed by using beds in the same manner; and if individuals would only consider for a minute how much suffering might be prevented they would be more careful.

There is never an effect without a cause, but perhaps the cause may not be discovered till too late to prevent the evil.

It is very little labor to cleanse pillows and beds, if done in a proper manner, and common sense will show that it is advisable to have it done often, even if no sick person has lain upon them.

A day's exposure to the hot sun—turning over and shaking them up often—is a great benefit and makes them sweeter as well as lighter. An occasional washing is a sure purifier. Carbolic acid is a powerful disinfectant and it sweetens beds, which will accumulate a disagreeable odor if not thoroughly cleansed and aired.

Pillows can be washed without ripping so that they will be delightfully renovated.

Use scalding suds in a wash-tub to soak them well, and then pass through rinsing waters till the water is not colored at all. This is all that is required unless they really smell badly.

In that case either carbolic acid or spirits of ammonia should be added to the rinsing water. Let them drain well and then hang them where they will get air and sunshine.—A Farmer's Wife, in Country Gentleman.

During the year 1878 there were 2,708 medical students graduated from the fifty-nine colleges of the United States.

As the statistics show that in this country an average of 500 people support one physician, there must be a constant supply of over 13,000 patients, who must pay the handsome sum of \$1,976,000 a year, in order to allow each doctor only two dollars a day.

Historical Sun Darkenings.

In 536, 567 and 626 we find mention of long periods of diminished sunlight. Schnurrer records that in 733, a year after the Saracens had been driven back beyond the Pyrenees, consequent on the defeat at Tours, "the sun darkened in an alarming manner on August 19; there appeared to be no eclipse by the moon, but rather an interruption from some meteoric substance." There was an eclipse of the sun, annular, but nearly total, on the morning of August 14; it is mentioned in the "Saxon Chronicle," which tells us that "the sun's disc was like a black shield." The near coincidence of date suggests, in this case, a connection between the darkness and the eclipse.

In 934, according to a Portuguese historian, the sun lost its ordinary light for several months; and this is followed by the doubtful statement that an opening in the sky seemed to take place, with many flashes of lightning, and the full blaze of sunshine was suddenly restored. In 1091, on September 29—not 21, as given in some of the translations of Humboldt's "Cosmos"—Schnurrer relates that there was a darkening of the sun which lasted three hours, after which it had a peculiar color, which occasioned great alarm.

A century later (or in June, 1191, according to others) on the 3th of February, in this year, a star was seen from the third to the ninth hour of the day, which was distant from the sun "only a foot and a half." Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster term this star a comet, and we may take it to have been the same which, later in the same month, was observed in China under the sign Pisces, and which, at one time, was supposed to have been identical with the great comet of 1680; this body, however, would not appear to have been sufficiently near the earth, as, on the assumption of a denser constitution than usual with comets, to account for a diminution of the solar rays by its intervention.

On the last day of February, 1306, according to a Spanish writer, there was complete darkness for six hours. In 1341, "five months after the Mongol battle of Leignitz," the sun was so obscured and the darkness became so great, that the stars were seen at the ninth hour about Michaelmas. In this case, again, the darkness referred to was undoubtedly due to the total eclipse of October 6, of which Professor Schiaparelli has collected a full account from the Italian writers. Lastly, in 1847, from April 23-25, Kepler relates, on the authority of Gemma, "the sun appeared as though suffused with blood, and many stars were visible at noonday." Schnurrer thought this phenomenon was what the Germans call a "Hohelrauch," notwithstanding the visibility of stars. From the above brief summary of what have been considered sun darkenings, we see that in several cases the diminution of light has been due to the ordinary effects of total eclipse, while it is clear that there are no grounds in the historical evidence for any prediction of a period of darkness. The nervous in these matters, and it would really appear that such exist, may take consolation therefrom.—J. R. Hind, in Nature.

A Virginia Ice Mountain.

The ice mountain of Preston county, says a correspondent, is a great natural curiosity. We passed over the Baltimore and Ohio road to Rowlesburg, then by steam three miles up Cheat river, past Vicksburg, and came out upon the Northwestern Pike. Following it two miles west, we came to the ice mountain, situated on the right bank of Flag Run, one-half mile from the pike. After refreshing ourselves with a very cold drink of water from the Twin Springs, we ascended the mountain for some distance and arrived at the ice-field, where we found Drs. West, Shafer and Schooley contemplating the wonder; also a newspaper man or two taking in the situation.

It is claimed that the ice mountain was discovered by some soldiers in the spring of 1861. Its discovery was afterwards reported again, but persons supposed the discoverer was only trying to hoax some one into making a fruitless trip to the mountains. No credence was given to the story until lately, when responsible parties visited the designated locality of its existence, and reported its actual discovery. On the north side of the mountain, about a quarter of an acre is covered with a mass of loose, unstratified rocks, none of which are of any considerable size. All was covered with a heavy mass of moss, which now is all torn off. No trees grow upon it, only here and there, a few small bushes. Removing the loose rock ice is discovered in small quantities. A thermometer stood ninety degrees in the sun, eighty degrees in the shade, and forty-eight degrees when placed in the rocks on the ice in their crevices. A cold air is present in the crevices, but no strong freezing currents are reported. Hundreds have visited it. The rocks are torn up and the ice is only obtained now by going down some little depth in the rocks. We would suppose from observation that the mountain is mostly a vast heap of rock, a portion of whose west side is more broken and loose than the rest. The porous nature of this portion would admit through its mass covering a considerable amount of water, which, infiltrating between the stones, would form ice in just the manner we find it. The ice thus formed would be protected from all external temperature by the non-conducting properties of the vast surrounding mass of rock. The ice mountain, we would suppose, is nothing but a huge natural stone refrigerator.

The Children of Ram Drinkers.

Dr. Martin, of the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, has made a series of interesting observations on nervous affections among the offspring of alcoholic parents. His results may be summed up as follows: In eighty-three families in which one or more members showed nervous excitability with a history of alcoholic origin, there were 410 children. Of these, 108—more than a quarter—had convulsions, and in the year 1874, 169 were dead; 241 were still alive, but eighty-three, i. e., more than one-third of the survivors, were epileptic.

A Lecturer's Reminiscences.

Anna Dickinson has written a book of reminiscences of her lecturing tours, calling it "The Ragged Register." Among other amusing stories she tells one of the rampant president of a certain lecture association who wanted her to lecture him his town. She could not do it, and meet her other engagements, and she told him so quite plainly. But he would not be put off. He told her that by taking the three o'clock train she could do it. After a hard night's work a three o'clock train is not a pleasing prospect, and she declined the honor. "I'll be under your window at 2.30 sharp," replied he, notwithstanding her expressed determination. And he was as good as his word. It was pouring rain, but he came and banged away as though the front door was a fort and he a battering ram.

While he was banging an indignant family servant came into Miss Dickinson's room with a bucket of water in her hand, and opened the door above the man's head. "Why do you waste the water, Maria," said Miss Dickinson; "he is wet to the skin already." But Maria knew what she was about, and standing the bucket on the sill, emptied the contents down over the besieger. A howl, a muttered exclamation more vigorous than elegant, and his feet were heard splashing down the walk. "I thought Maria said she passed out of the room," and that there tea kettle never would bile, but it did." Miss Dickinson tells of one man who took a seat by her in the cars and tried to make her talk by plying her with questions, to all of which she gave monosyllabic replies. Becoming discouraged, he dragged some greasy bills and currency from his pocket and said: "Well, now, look here; you'll never lecture in our town. It's too small. But I'd like to hear what you can do when your steam's up." "I thought I'd get a free blow-out," but I reckon you weren't born yesterday—got your eye-teeth cut. There's a dollar, 'll that pay you for a good square talk and all the fixings?"

Miss Dickinson tells some of the adventures she has had in keeping her lecture engagements. One night she was drawn across a river on a sled by two men—the ice was too thin for horses and a sleigh—in a driving storm. The journey took three hours. She arrived at the "institute, teeth chattering, stomach chattering (no nourishment for thirteen hours), fingers stiff, feet like wooden clogs, winter cold through and through." Miss Dickinson has heard that somebody once asked Mr. Beecher whether a man would have gone through that to have kept a lecture engagement, and that he answered, "No; no man would have been such a fool." And he was "justified in the saying," says she; "only he should remember that the world, in reasonable fashion, demands of a woman that she do twice as much as a man to prove that she can equal him."

Western scenery is Miss Dickinson's delight. But there she met a man whom she described as a "horrid little scoundrel" who was bound on a lengthy tour of the Pacific slope, his wife lecturing, he managing and an adopted daughter singing, the whole made to "go" by a gift enterprise. To make herself agreeable, Miss Dickinson said something about the marvelous Montana region. "A beastly country!" he cried, "a beastly country! we did not take \$500 in it." In traveling through this country, if in stages, she rode on the seat with the driver; if by railroad, on the locomotive with the engineer. Her dress for crossing the mountains on horseback consisted of a soft felt hat, loose coat, skirt to the knees, Turkish trousers, woolen stockings and stout shoes. Thus arrayed, she strode her horse like a man, notwithstanding the sneers of a lady who joined their party, and in an audible whisper told her companion to "look at that vulgar creature." The "vulgar creature," from her comfortable and secure seat, looked at the long skirts and twisted bodies of the other ladies, and, thinking of the twelve hours' ride over the mountains, said to herself, "Look at those idiots!"

Sitting on the platform alone Miss Dickinson has often had hard work to keep from laughing at the manner of her introduction by pompous chairmen of a lecture committee. One presiding officer in New England, instead of introducing her, offered up a prayer of twenty minutes' duration, in which he interceded with the throne of grace in Miss Dickinson's behalf. A Western chairman, with an eye toward Congress, spoke of her reputation as a lecturer. "I'll be frank with you, wherever the English language is spoken, wherever the stars and stripes wave, her name is like household words. Listen to her, then, and I know—yes, fellow-citizens, I know you will listen to her, since she always addresses herself to the ignorant, the down-trodden and the oppressed of every color, clime and tongue."

Audiences are thus described by Miss Dickinson: "Some audiences are stone. You strike against them and rebound—angered by their hardness. Some are absorbent, and absorb, and absorb, and give nothing back. To you feel as though you had enjoyed six hours of the Turkish bath, and then been put under an exhausted receiver—and some are like champagne, or vigorous tea, or clear cognac, or aggressive coffee, or whatever it may be that the most quickly and enchantingly stimulates your brain and nerve."

Substitute for Quinine.

It will be useful to poor people, and those in the country, away from drug stores and doctors, to know, on the authority of Dr. Beach, the noted botanic doctor, that a strong infusion of yarrow (white tansy) and boneset is a good substitute for quinine in fever and ague, or other malarious complaints. The plants should be gathered when in flower, and a double handful of each steeped in one quart of boiling water and drank freely three or four times a day. The prescription was given by Dominic Van Saxon, a well-known missionary to China for thirty years, who studied medicine and the properties of herbs before going out, as most valuable for usefulness among the poor. Though not fond of "quacking" in any shape, observation of the effects of this medicine in counteracting summer debility and malarious complaints among elderly people, has led me to a sincere respect for the missionary's experience, and I shall risk a smile for recommending herb teas, knowing the use such homely wisdom is to new settlers and those to whom quinine, even with the tax removed, is an expensive item. The small miseries of life make a sum so truly formidable that no one who has proved remedies for them is excused from giving others the benefit.—New York Sun.

TIMELY TOPICS.

A special number of the Congressional Record, lately issued, shows that the estimated value of the mackerel taken in American waters during a period of five years, beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1878, was \$10,560,790. The total value of the marine fisheries of Canada for the year 1876 is estimated to be \$11,063,650. The estimated value of the marine fisheries of the United States in the same year was \$70,278,829.

The Argentine Republic seems destined to become a formidable competitor with the United States in the grain markets of the world. The exports of wheat from that country for the present year will foot up 6,000,000 bushels. This amount is expected to be doubled next year and quadrupled the year after. These predictions are based on the present heavy emigration into the republic from Germany, France, Spain and Italy, particularly from the last named country.

Mr. Millais, the eminent English artist, has introduced portraits of his own children into several of his pictures. Recently on a Sunday his youngest appeared before him in a new and picturesque bonnet. "Going to church, my dear?" asked the father. "Yes, papa," answered the child, with a pouting lip. "Don't you want to?" "No, papa." "Very well, come and sit for me, and I'll paint you in that pretty bonnet." "No, thank you, papa; I think I'd rather go to church." Millais' models have to sit very still.

An event, perhaps without parallel in the history of medical science in England, has occurred in London, the "blue riband" of the profession having been carried off by a Japanese student. At the distribution of prizes at St. Thomas' Hospital, the gold medal—an honor coveted and striven for by every student who hopes to occupy a worthy position among medical men—was awarded to Konehiro Takaki, of Japan. Not satisfied with this honor, the young foreigner also carried off the Chiselton medal for surgery and anatomy.

The king and queen of the Sandwich Islands had a swimming race while on a recent excursion. James G. Fair, the Nevada millionaire, who was then visiting the royal family, says that the party could not land from their steamer for reason of the breakers. The king said that all ought to swim to the shore. The queen assented, and the pair jumped overboard together. They buffeted the waves with skill and soon reached land. They not only went where no boat could go, but braved another danger, for the place was alive with sharks.

This is an age of adulteration, and the practice is carried so far that articles used for adulteration are themselves adulterated. Coffee suffers as much as any other single article from this contemptible deception. Almost every kind of seed large enough to roast is used for this purpose, and various roots, from parsnips to dandelions, are called into the service. Ground coffee will float on cold water, and not soon color the liquid; the adulterations will sink and discolor the water at once. It is best to buy the coffee in the "berry," and grind it at home, or see that it is properly done. Even then one may be defrauded, as there are machines for making artificial green coffee.

In the neighborhood of Houdan, France—the home of this popular French breed of hens, which has never obtained great favor in this country, however—immense establishments are in operation for supplying eggs and poultry to the Paris markets. The main object in breeding is to keep an early-maturing breed, so that chicks are saleable at three months old. Hatching and rearing are carried on artificially, and the work so far proves that chicks thus hatched are found to be more lively and stronger than those from eggs incubated by hens, and also to grow and fatten quicker. For young chicks the food consists of milk, buttermilk, barley, or oatmeal and rice.

One of the most important features in recent studies of the soil, especially by experimenters abroad, relates to its physical characteristics; and the fact is now more generally recognized that the influence of the soil upon the life and growth of the plant is determined quite as much, possibly more, by its physical qualities—its relations to water and heat—which have hitherto been almost wholly overlooked, as by its chemical character, which has been given the more attention. The investigations so far made indicate a most interesting field for inquiry, and the results that are to come from this new phase of agricultural study must be both novel and valuable.

The large machinery hall of the Philadelphia exhibition has been torn away. It was bought by a speculative firm for \$24,000, and they will multiply their money. The stone was used to build extensive oil works at Point Breeze. The rougher lumber was worked into oil sheds at Communipaw, and the immense quantity of yellow pine and other valuable woods was sold to a railroad car company. Sixteen thousand pounds of cast and wrought iron were sold to a foundry, and 70,000 panes of glass were as good as new for the market. The tin roofing realized nearly the entire purchase money. The speculators gave the two cupolas to the Philadelphia Old Ladies' Home for summer-houses.

A curious plant has been discovered in Wisconsin which produces a kind of cotton and flax from the same stalk. It has already been woven into fabric, and any article that will make as good cloth as can be made from this plant will make good paper, it has been called the paper plant. It can be planted in the spring and cut in the fall and winter. It bleaches itself white as it stands, and will yield at least three or four tons to the acre. From a single root that was transplanted at Appleton last spring grew twenty large stalks, with 350 pods (containing the cotton), with at least sixty seeds in each. From this root were obtained seven ounces of pure cotton and over half a pound of flax. It is a very heavy plant, and grows from six to seven feet high.

There is no stronger temptation to a boy than to crack the kernel after he has eaten the peach. Therefore it is important that the boys should understand the poisonous nature of kernels. A timely case comes from Paris to serve as a warning. It appears that a five-year-

old little one ate the kernels from peach stones, under the impression that the peach was a nut. When found he was nearly dead from the effects of the prussic acid contained in the kernels, and aid arrived too late to save him. Writers on toxicology state that an ounce of the kernels contains about one grain of the hydro-cyanic acid, and it is known that one grain of the poison will almost to a certainty kill any adult person. Should sickness occur from eating kernels it is well to remember that ammonia is one of the best antidotes.

The total value of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued by the United States during the past fiscal year was \$29,530,020, an increase of \$671,866 over the year previous. There is a big difference between this showing and the first year of the existence of the Post-office Department. The whole revenue in 1790 was only \$27,935, and it was not until 1815 that the business reached a million dollars. It was not until 1860 that the business reached ten millions. In the last twenty years the business has trebled. When the postoffice branch went into operation in 1790, the postage on a letter, composed of a single piece of paper, was eight cents under forty miles; under ninety miles, ten cents; under 150 miles, 12½ cents; under 300 miles, seventeen cents; under 500 miles, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. It was not until 1815 that the mileage system was practically abolished by making the postage on a single letter of one-half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, three cents; if not prepaid, five cents. In 1863 the mileage system was entirely abolished and the present system adopted.

Oriental Extravagance.

The recent exodus of the Khedive and his family from Egypt has directed attention to the domestic arrangements of this most prodigal of Oriental princes, who was deposed by the Sultan of Turkey at the command of England and France for attempting to oust the English and French members of the Egyptian cabinet. By the Koran all true believers are permitted to have four wives, and Lual Pasha has availed himself of this privilege to the full extent. Although only three of the ladies whom he has successively taken to wife, and who are known as "the first," "the second" and "the third" princesses, enjoy local rank, the fourth, the mother of Prince Tewfik, the present viceroys, by virtue of that circumstance alone is entitled to consider herself as equal to the rest of Ismail's wives. Of the position of these royal favorites one may judge from the fact that last year the united income of the three princesses amounted to \$526,930 a year. The value of their jewelry may be imagined from the fact that in the recent crisis it was in contemplation to raise five million dollars on this security alone. Besides these ladies there are others too numerous to mention. The harem which accompanied his highness into exile consisted, besides the three princesses (the mother of Prince Tewfik remaining behind), of sixty women altogether, including twenty female slaves. It took sixty of the viceregal carriages to convey the party from the palace of Abdin to the railway station, and ten men-of-war's boats to embark the female travelers at Alexandria. The harem luggage formed a small pyramid, completely filling a lighter of 150 tons burden, and occupied over two hours in shipment. The above, however, was but a small portion of the female belongings of the late Khedive, over 600 of whom remain behind in Cairo, and are maintained by the present viceroys at a cost for feeding alone of \$15,000 a month.

Russian merchants recently returned from the interior of China to St. Petersburg have furnished terrible statistics respecting the famine which has for some time prevailed throughout certain provinces of the Celestial Empire. They deplore to having seen people die in the streets of many towns and villages from sheer starvation, and state not only that anthropophagy is practiced upon the bodies of the dead, but that famished men attack the living and prey upon them with all the ferocity and greediness of the fiercest carnivora. One of them alleges that he was present at the amputation of a mendicant, who had been arrested for some petty theft, and in whose professional wallet the mangled remains of an infant were discovered. This man confessed to the magistrate that for some time previous to his seizure he had lived exclusively upon the fresh flesh of human beings, as he could not surmount his antipathy to that of dead bodies. Another appalling case which came under the notice of a Russian merchant was that of a young man who had persuaded his father to assist him in murdering and subsequently eating a girl to whom he was betrothed. Men have been executed for killing and eating their own children, and sons have slain their fathers in order to appease the pangs of hunger. In some of the northern districts whole villages stand empty, their inhabitants having one and all perished for want of food. Some of the incidents recounted by these commercial travelers and published in the *Golos* are too horrible for reproduction; but the above details will convey some idea of the awful sufferings by which the population has lately been, and indeed still is afflicted.

Terrible Famine and Cannibalism.

Words of Wisdom.

We talk little, if we do not talk about ourselves. Men may be ungrateful, but the human race is not so. The first step toward virtue is to abstain from vice. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside. Happiness and unhappiness are qualities of mind, not of place or position. Prosperity seems to be scarcely safe unless it is mixed with a little adversity. To be really and truly independent is to support ourselves by our own exertions. Success has a great tendency to conceal and throw a veil over the deeds of men. The love that has naught but beauty to keep it in good condition is short-lived. An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid. Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse to all inaction. In the treatment of nervous cases, he is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope. In talking everything is unseasonable which is private to two or three or any other portion of the company. Domestic rule is founded upon truth and love. If it has not both of these it is nothing better than a despotism. There is no knowledge so thorough as that which is gained at last, after years of baffled and wandering inquiry. Rash words are scarcely more dangerous, and are generally much less unwholesome, than capricious silence. Have nothing to do with any man in a passion, for men are not like iron, to be wrought out when hot, or molded into any given form. Every person's natural weight of affliction is frequently made more unhappy by the envy, malice, treachery or injustice of his neighbor. There is a great deal of unmappped country within us which would have to be taken into account in an explanation of our gusts and storms. Probabilities are as various as the faces to be seen at will in fretwork or paper hangings; every form is there, from Jupiter to Jody, if you only look with creative inclination. Men and women make sad mistakes about their symptoms, taking their vague, uneasy longings sometimes for genius, sometimes for religion, and oftener still for a mighty love. The presence of a child is a radiant sunbeam in dark hours, a holy waning of happiness, but at all times that link which connects us with the far off Eden of innocence and purity.

Betrayed by a Sear.

About six months ago a young Brazilian, aged twenty-eight, arrived in Paris from Rio Jaerico. He called himself Ferdinand Costales, and gave himself out as a doctor rich enough not to practice. Of a pleasing exterior, and provided with authentic papers and letters of credit and introduction, the young Brazilian presented the air of the noble faubourg. He was an indefatigable dancer, an agreeable talker and always welcome. After these soirees used to go to the boulevard restaurants and carry on the gayety through the night. The Brazilian always wore his hair parted over his forehead and temples at all hours of the day and the night. Mr. Costales was dipping in company with two girls and a fourth person at one of the boulevard restaurants. The fourth person, feigning drunkenness, put his fingers through the hair of Costales. The latter rose furious and very soon left the room. The next morning he was arrested at his house. The fourth person was a detective, who had suspected Costales to be a certain Morin, who had escaped from New Caledonia. The cicatrice discovered under the hair was conclusive.