A CHOCOLATE CITY.

Interesting Details of a Model French Village.

Interesting Details of a Model French Villag. When the son of the great chocolate manufacturer, Menier, was married in Paris the other day, the workmen of the function of the sent a pillow of roses as their bridd gift, which was an improvement upon the custom which ends pillows and custions of flowers only to funerals here. But the Menier workmen have good reasons for the graceful tribute. Their employer has not strewn their path with roses, but he fund the sent stress of the sent stress of the sentence of the sentence of found atom of a large scale, how pros-perity and comfort and good-teeling mong his workmen are as much the foundation of a flourishing manufacture. The Menier chocolate, although the board of the sentence of the solid men were were the france, ar repre-sentative manufacturer of the solid men who supply for the republic what the great hakers used to do for the emirre, onfidence, and when needed, the sinews of the moves of france, ar repre-sentative manufacturer of the solid men were the bourgeoise, as it was once the sentence of the solid men beards of the solid men were the bourgeoise, as it was once the solution to call them under the monarchy, and who supply for the republic is bound in this ad-perior of merchants and manufacture of the function of the solid men when the bourgeoise, as it was once the salidon to call them under the monarchy. The details of this fragment manufactures the solid when and one here the solid when the monarchy.

Orleanist. The details of this fragrant manufac-The details of this fragrant manufac-ture, the huge hydraulic engines on the Marne, the amount of water-power, the sugar, cacao nut and packing boxes re-quired—this last a business of itself— with the busy women at work on the dainty envelopes of tin foil and yellow papers, although of much interest, might be in other shape, and, instead of the chocolate city, this might be an iron city, or glass, or cotton, equally on the same good basis as that of Noisiel. The town of Saltaire, in England, at the town of Saltaire, in England, at the famous works of Sir Titus Salt, probably town of Saitaire, in England, at the famous works of Sir Titus Sait, probably approaches it in thrifty detail, and there are American manufacturers who lend themselves to many plans for the com-fort and improvement of their men. But. Noisel seems to be a pattern and to pos-sess in itself all the modern improve-ments. The cottages are close to the works, each with its four rooms, its good cellar and a garden, and for which the rent is twenty-four dollars a year. Flowers, fruit and vegetables are culti-vated in these blooming gardens, and, although the women are largely employ-ed in the factory, there are arrangements, as will be presently seen, for lightening the household cares. The schools at Noisiel are maintained at M. Menier's expense, and they are graded from the the household cares. The schools at Noisiel are maintained at M. Menier's expense, and they are graded from the infant school, where the children go at the age of three years, to a day nursery for the still younger ones, who are taken care of in their tiny cots in tidy, cozy rooms on the one hand, and the upper schools, where the boys and girls are taught to the age of fourteen. The branches are those of a good French education, with needlework, singing, bookkeeping and drawing. All this is conducted at M. Menier's expense and without a sou's cost to the married em-ployees. So that one great difficulty of manufacturing towns, where the mothers have to be busy all day and their chil-dren left to themselves (and the matches) seems to be very squarely met at Noisiel, in the Ecole Gardienne. From the baties of a year to the time the boy or girl is ready to go into the factory, it is under care or instruction, and this last fits these children to find good positions either at Noisiel or elsewhere. There is a library also belonging to the operatives, and a savings bank, which they are encouraged to patronize. But

There is a library also belonging to the operatives, and a savings bank, which they are encouraged to patronize. But the most striking feature of the place, after schools, are the co-operative stores. There are no store-orders, it appears, at Noisiel, of the sort that are so hateful and oppressive to workmen in this coun-try, although the Meniers are in position to make as good profit out of these as any Northern manufacturer or Southern planter here. The workmen at Noisiel are their own shopkeepers; they get the profits and the benefits of the low prices of the wholesale supplies. Meat, gro-ceries and other articles of daily domes-tic need are sold at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associa-tion being entirely made up of the choco-late workmen, the thrifty ones who get the benefit of their savings in a double sense. We have given some space to this little

Mental Effects of Physical Injuries.

Mental Effects of Physical Injuries. Dr. Henry Maudsley, in a paper before the Royal Institute. England, said: Many instructive examples of the per-vading mental effects of physical injury of the brain might be quoted, but two or three, recently recorded, will suffice. An American medical man was called one day to see a youth, aged eighteen, who had been struck down insensible by a kick of a horse. There was a depressed fracture of the skull a little above the left temple. The skull was trephined, and the loose fragments of bone that pressed upon the brain were removed, whereupon the patient came to his senses. The doctor thought it a good opportunity to make an experiment, as there was a to make an experiment, as there was a hole in the skull through which he could

The doctor thought it a good opportunity to make an experiment, as there was a hole in the skull through which he could easily make pressure upon the brain. He asked the boy a question, and before there was time to answer it he pressed firmly with his finger upon the exposed brain. As long as the pressure was kept up the boy was mute, but the in-stant it was removed he made a reply, never suspecting that he had not an-swered at once. The experiment was re-peated several times with precisely the same result, the boy's thoughts being stopped and starts his locomotive. On another occasion the same doctor was called to see a groom who had been kicked on the head by a mare called Dolly, and whom he found quite insen-sible. There was a fracture of the skull, with depression of bone at the upper part of the forchead. As soon as the portion of bone which was pressing upon the brain was removed the patient called out with great energy, "Whoa, Dolly!" and then stared about him in b'ank amazement, asking: "Where is the mare? Where am 1?" Three hours had passed since the accident, during which the words which he was just going to utter when it happened had remained locked up, as they might have been locked up in the phonograph, to be let go the moment the obstructing pressure was removed. The patient did not re-member, when he came to himself, that the mare had kicked him; the last thing before he was, that she wheeled her heels round and laid back her ears vic-iously. iously

Interesting Scientific Facts. Air is about 816 times lighter than

All is about 816 times lighter than common water. The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 4,160 pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sus-tains the enormous pressure of 30,340 pounds.

at rarifies air to such an extent that can be made to occupy 5,600 times the pace it did before. The violence of the expansion of water

when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to re-quire a force of 23,000 pounds to produce buring the conversion of ice into

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed. Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 18,000 times. One hundred pounds of Dead sea water contains forty-six pounds of salt. The mean arnual depth of rain that falls at the equator is ninety-six inches. The explosive force of close confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

square inch. The greatest artificial cold ever pro-duced is ninety-one degrees Fahrenheit. Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second in the air, 4,960 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass and from 4,636 to 17,000 in wood, Water obstructs one-half of the perpen-dicular rays of the sun in seventeen feet and three-fourths in thirty-four feet, and less than one thousandth part, reaches

than one-thousandth part reaches depth of 200 feet; hence the bottom leep water is in total darkness.

Noisiel of the sort workmen in this county, although the Meniers are in position to make as good profit out of these as any Northern manufacturer or Southern planter here. The workmen at Noisiel are their in the benefits of the low prices and other articles of daily domestic in each are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality, the membership of the associate are soid at low prices and good quality of the solution of many vexed questions. It is the pleasure of this weathy manufacturer banks and decrease of the solution of many vexed questions. It is the pleasure of this weathy manufacturer banks and the stores, but the workmen themselves, in this county try of better wages, might, with a little different too young for school would be sure of warmth, care and confort while with with alittle will worth working out, *Philadelphia* will wor

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Facts.

Francisco France States of the second states of the

will be greated used. When contrast-ing materials for the trimming, clusters of plaits of the gay trimming will alter-nate with others of the plain material chosen for the dress. Wide or narrow box plaits, according to fancy, will also be used. Tabs and revers of striped satin, like the trimming so popular dur-ing the summer, are repeated on new French costumes. The woolen dresses for early fail wear are in dark cloth colors in the new shades of green, prune, golden brown and duck's breast blues. The materials are camel's hair, cloth, cashmere and toile de sanglier—a new fabric that somewhat resembles bunting, yet has a rough surface and is made sufficiently heavy to serve for warm winter dresses. The fashionable corduroy is simply a new soft variety of ribbed velveteen, which is almost equal to velvet in its

new soft variety of ribbed velvetcen, which is almost equal to velvet in its effect. It is very well adapted for trim-ming upon woolen materials, as it is not costly, and looks and wears well. The new colors and brocaded patterns in American silks introduced for the fall and winter scores are profer bett

in American silks introduced for the fall and wivter season are perfect, both in style and finish. The new designs in figures will be "taking," and the colors are clear, rich and full. These brocade silks will be very popular for overdresses and the various drapings, combined with plain silk matching in shade, the exact tint being found in American silks. The favorite Carmen bonnet is shown-with greater breadth in the back. The rolled brim (English turban) promises to remain in favor, and pretty round

rolled brim (English turban) promises to remain in favor, and pretty round hats, with the front square and droop-ing, have both the sides and backs turned up. The jaunty Derby hats are precisely like those worn by gentlemen. Many quaint shapes are represented in the softest silk plush in fur beavers, with pile an inch long and in smooth French felt. A novelty is feather felt, with loose shreds of feathers forming the pile of fine felt, and these in white or pale gray make dressy bonnets. The poke, Carmen and Directoire shapes are shown in these fabrics. shown in these fabrics. The all red bonnets are not visible

The all red bonnets are not visible. Satin and velvet have taken the place of plush, and rich, dark shades the place of "combinations" to a considerable ex-tent. A striking feature is the quantity choice uses satin and velvet, and the

Combinations to a considerable extent. A striking feature is the quantity of lace upon satin and velvet, and the profusion of elegant feathers and feather trimmings, including crowns made entirely of small feathers.
Tiger velvet is a novelty used for trimming bonnets. It has a satin ground with irregularly shaped spots, in long raised velvet pile.
Feather ornaments combine many rich colors mounted in flat pieces that conform to the shape of the bonnet. Sometimes a whole bird is placed in a natural poise on the front or side of the hat, or one bird is made to do service for two has by being split in halves from bill to tail, with a little topknot added. The beautiful Brazilian humming birds are mounted to show their feet, and at times the feet are stuck in pompons or in

solid color of the shade of the dress, or its prevailing tint. These are tied at the back of the waist in a bow, with two very long flat ends, reaching quite two-thirds the length of the dress. The Parisian fancy of trimming long street basques is to place six large buttons on each of the side seems, the button itself being of pearl, enamel, or porcelain, de-corated with a horse's head. Little horseshoes are also seen on buttons, but a more refined style to be adopted here is the use of polished steel buttons with a very small horseshoe or a clover leaf set in cut steel.—New York Herald.

Mrs. Ada Bowles, of San Francisco, occupies her husband's pulpit every Sunday evening. Basques are to be short and even all around, or else curved upward at the sides this winter, it is said.

A woman's political club has been started in London, called the Summer-ville Club. It numbers 1,000 lady nembers.

Rachel Turner, who lives with her son-in-law in Middleford, Del., is said to be 115 years old. She is blind and hard of hearing. Louisiana ladics will have to pluck up

courage in the matter of their ages, since they are to be eligible to office after they own to twenty-one.

One of the most successful farmers in Pennsylvania is Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of the Uni-versalist denomination.

An art students' home has been estab-lished in London for the benefit of ladies studying art in that eity who are away from friends and relatives.

Mr. Holloway is actively proceeding bout the erection of the proposed col-ege for women in England. The whole ost, it is said, will be more than \$2,500,-000 Plumes for all bonnets, birds for these

worn on dress occasions, and flowers for every-day wear, is said to be the winter programme of the milliners, so far as it is arranged. Dresses made in the style of forty

ars ago with square necks, a littly uff on the sleeve, a gathered skirt and nort train, appear now and then at nglish parties.

English parties. In Paris a municipal college for girls, to which the best pupils of the common schools will be admitted, is to be founded shortly on the same principles as the colleges already existing for boys. So great have been the changes since the establishment of the republic in France that many young ladies of high family and brilliant prospects are study-ing in convents to qualify themselves for governesses.

Young James, of the Scots Gravs, who Young James, of the Scots Grays, who killed two Zulus with his own hand at the battle of Ulundi, when they made a joint attack on him, was betrothed to the daughter of Miliais, the artist, the day before he sailed for Africa. The new silks for autumn wear have broceded strings of two or three solors.

The new sitis for autumn wear have broended stripes of two or three colors, or else small shot figures. Those stripes are about an inch wide, and alternate with pencil lines of twilled satin. These sitks will be used for sashes, side panels r vests.

Shirring is to be used in all kinds of Shirring is to be used in all kinds of initistic ways this winter, and knife and ox plaiting will appear on all skirts. 'ery few gowns will have the whole kirt plaited kilt fishion, possibly be-ause that style.'s tolerably comfortable a winter skirt

cause that style is tolerably comfortable in winter. Three or four stuffs are required to make black costumes now. First is the heavy silk of which the dress is osten-sibly composed; then the velvet brocade for the draped sash, then the satin for pipings, and last of all the cheap silk of the underskirt. he underskirt.

the underskirt. Silver brooches, gold bracelets, fans of marabout feathers, crystal lockets, marquise rings of pearl and turquoise, and pins headed with a viscount's cor-

and pins headed with a viscount's cor-onet in pearls and diamonds, are among the gifts recently bestowed on brides-maids by English bridegrooms. Some of the bonnets prepared for the autumn by the French milliners have the crown covered with plumage of a bird, and the brim hidden by gathered velvet or silk, and others have all the trimming placed on the birm and the trimming placed on the brim, and the crown composed of silk or satin. Mrs. Thankful Taylor, of Washington.

Mass. and seed seventy years, is a self-made and remarkable woman. In her youth she gained a thorough knowledge of English, Greek and Latin, working for her books and studying them at the spinning-wheel. She also became versed

spinning-wheel. She also became versed in secular and church history; medicine, science and general Herature. Something very like an absolutely in-destructible article of millinery has been devised by English women who have the serge hats matching their traveling dresses made up without any wire or any net lining, the shape being given by running an elastic around the scrown, and thick piping cords in the shirrings of the brim. A hat made in this fashion can neither be bent nor crushed, and cannot be made to look any worse, by any fury of wind or weather, then it does when new.

Plain Words to Careless Girls.

The tender and general feeling of sym-pathy for the suicide Lavinia Roach will rapidly abate now that the girl's history is known. She seems to have started in life with unusually good pros-pects, for though humbly born and bred she was so pleasing in face and manner as to excite the kindly interest of her betters. Had she maintained the control which is within the pow overy woman she might to-day happy wife instead of a loath the power be a wife instead of a loathsome She preferred to have a "good time"—an expression not uncommon among girls, and not necessarily of a bad meaning, though the beginnings of tied good time are never with bad in-sant the end is almost universally dis-sant the end is almost universally dissant the end is almost universally dis-graceful. To keep company with men apparently above their own station-men who dress well, have money and call themselves gentleman-is by such girls held to be a delightful honor, but not a particle of honor or respect does it ever bring them from their male com-panions. What they usually get is shame, disgrace and a terrible wounding of affections really pure that may have been honestly stimulated under promises foolishly believed. Some of these women have character enough to begin a new life, but the streets of any large city after nightfall show what becomes of most of them. Perhaps the womanly incentive to love some one unselfishly may be as strong in them as it ever was, but who will accept their love? The story of Lavisia Booch pretty and lady. but who will accept their love? The story of Lavinia Roach, pretty and lady-like to the day of her death, gives suff-cient answer. If young women would extract the greatest possible happiness out of life let them never exchange the pleasures of their own social circle out of life let them never exchange the pleasures of their own social circle, humdrum though they may be, for the society of bright young men who can zive them suppers and invite them to bails, drives and excursions. Men whose intentions are honorable woo girls at their homes, not by stealth and in out-of-the-way places.—New York Herald.

KATE BENDER FOUND.

A Horrible Crims in New Mexico Reveals Her Whereabouts.

Sheriff Whitehill, of Grant county, New Mexico, was recently in St. Louis, n route for Indianapolis, where he was en route for Indianapolis, where he was taking a bright nine-year old boy, named Josie Gr.nger. The had is the nephew of Bishop Granger, of Indianap-olis, and the sheriff is confident that the boy's father, who was the bishop's brother, was murdered at the instiga-tion of none other than Kate Bender, who six years ago was the most odious woman in the United States. It will re-quire no effort on the nation the rate of the most tion of none other than Kate Bender, who six years ago was the most odious woman in the united States. It will re-quire no effort on the part of the reader to call to mind the Bender family, who for several years kept a human shaghter-house in the shape of a little hosterie on a lonely Kansas road, about sixty miles from Fort Scott. The traing of a prom-inent citizen named York to their house, and the discovery of his murder, led to revelations of the most horrifying char-acter, and the grazely old murderer with his inhuman family field in great haste from the wrath which must follow the discovery of the graveyard which they had made all around their home. Whether they were overtaken and all lynched, or whether they really escaped and scattered, has always been an open question. The most fiendish member of the family was Kate, then a stout young woman, whose thews had grown great in wielding the hamner that crushed travelers' skulls. The story which the sheriff of Grant county tells has refer-ence to Kate. He says that William F. Granger, the father of the boy if his charge, married a wite in California, and when she died moved with his son Wil-liam, a weak-minded, cruel sort of a boy. to Fort Snith, Ark. A second marriage took place there, and Josie was the is-sue. Mr. Granger took into his family as nurse and servant a young woman who had been a domestic in a hotel, and who had been a domestic in a hotel, and who may be the mame of Dora Hesser. The family moved to Grant county, New Mexico, and Dora west along. The second wile died, and about a year ago Granger married Dora. Just three weeks after he was enticed into the mountains by his own son, William, and a man named Young, and the boy fired a built form a needle gun through the old man s brain. They dug a hole, jammed ale body into a heap and threw it in, then covered it up and stamped the ground level. Going back home they divided the old man's possessions, amounting to about \$,000, Young tak-ing one-third, William one-third and the brite one-thi

hidden under one bed were the old man gray clothes, which Dora had chopp into pieces. William was closely qu tioned and finally acknowledged that h stepmother and Young had fixed up t job on the old man and findu do the killing, the object of plunder. He led the officer fixed up t being one to the sce do the murder. He led the the of the murder, and the Since then the of the murder, and the humed. Since then the h growing that Dora is Kat acknowledged that her r Kate, Benand she knows a deal ab ders. A young man who w with Kate Bender when sh Bender when shears old visited of silverware, most of it House, Kentucky." The

the sheriff intends to Josie, who is a very a gent child, and who g

count of the Bishop Granger. mur

fik as a Subs As long ago as the a wicked wor mysterious n transfusing bi just deceased few minutes inces t penes

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a whose observations on the several singlection of milk have at-egeneral attention of the medi-cate of the several statement of the medi-cate of the several statement of the medi-cate of the several statement of the several statement opinion of the assembled physicians was that death was inevitable. Life was prolonged six days by means of five in-plections, varying in quantity from eight to fitteen ounces. From this and other cases, Dr. Thomas concludes that the in-plection of milk into the circulation in place of blood is a perfectly safe and feasi-ble operation, easier to perform than transfusion of blood, and of equal effl-ciency in cases of exhaustion from pro-fuse and repeated hemorrhages. These experiments are in curious agreement with those of Dr. Wulfsberg, performed on rabbits and dogs in the laboratory of Prof. Marme, at Gottingen. After bleed-ing the animals until all movements of

mcParlan, the Belective.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes concerning this man: He was formerly Pinkerton's coachman. The latter believed him the man to consummate the perilous task of unearthing the Pennsylvania Molly Ma-guires. He was engaged at a salary of only twelve dollars a week and all ex-penses, after a long struggle with his own convictions as to the right and wrong of the mighty task he was about undertaking. How he ingratiated him-self among these people, for years lived with them as a boon companion, wrenched from them their direst secrets, prevented many a murder, and at last, when Pinkerton had his nooses all ready, emerged from his identity as McKenna, the brawing Molly, beccming the terri-ble instrument of justice that has trans-formed the coal region to a compara-tively peaceful section, although a score or so of necks have been stretched in the consumation, are already familiar to the public. I know "Jimmy," as his friends call him, well, and he has been to me a remarkable study. He was for-merly simply a " broth of a boy," kind-hy-bearted, impulsive, not ignorant, but what is termed quick-witted, and that is all. Had he not become, by mere chance, Pinkerton's coachman, he would have remained to this day what he was before (and what I believe he often wishes he still was), a sort of porter or man of all work about stores and whole-sale houses. But now he is a man of brans and intellect. The intense strain upon McParian's mind through these years has made him unecognizable by his former self. In-tellectually, in experience, in thought, motive and purpose, he has virtually be through what he has. I believe he regrets it. From the vast body of firsh people he is virtually ostracized. "He is an informer." That settles it with his race. I respect him because I know him. Never a more honest, upright and sin-tere man lived. But this is a load that he carries. No man can contemplate a sorie of scalifolds and a score of souls jounged into etering through his instru-mentality free from a regr

vanced in value

The Bowery Boy.

The Bowery Boy. The New York correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says: The Times has been humenting over the disappearance of the Bowery boy, once one of the most picturesque adjuncts of Gotham, and it als of an interview that Thackeray had him one night on a Bowery corner. ccimen was one of the best, and y just to try him and see a creature he was went up creature he was, went up dway." "Well, oculiar drawl, be gray ny.

the specimen he than one accosted in the specimen he ethan one accosted in another stranger. "My said. "I want to go to the see." "Well, said Mose, with-taking the "Long Nine" cigar from between his lips, "Why the deuce don't you go?" That was a good deal more like the real Bowery boy of old times than the answer to Thackeray. But the Bowery Boy really has disappeared. A few relices of him may still be seen in out of the way places, but the man himself is gone. He began to die when the old fire der utment was disbanded, and he is now hitle more than a tradition. The Bowery boy was usually to be seen between Grand street and Chatham square. That neighborhood is now almost entire by given over to lager beer saloons and disreputable musichalls. Twenty years ago it was one of the headquarters of the gamblers, but you find none of these gatry in the neighborhood now. No quarter in New York has changed more than the Bowery. It used to be a very good olace for business, and a number of large dry goods stores were there. The went y we coughs and rowdies in abundance yet, but they are all of a bruta type, and no more like the Bowery boy lass stuck in one eye, is like a gentlemm.

Increase in Lunacy.

Dr. Lush, the president of the British Medico - Psychological Association, in the course of an address delivered to the members, drew attention to a marked members, drew attention to a marked increase of late years in lunacy. In the first report of the commissioners on lunacy they state that in June, 1846, there were in England and Wales 23,000 persons of unsound mind. The popula-tion was then about 17,000,000, now it is 25,000,000, and it is estimated that on the first of January, 1879, there were 70,823 persons in England and Wal.s who need-ed the protection of the lunacy laws. It appears, therefore, that while the popu-lation has increased at the rate of forty-five per cent. the number of lunatics in detention has risen at the rate of 250 per cent. Assuming that another thirtydetention has risen at the rate of 250 per cent. Assuming that another thirty-three years will yield similar results, accommodation will have to be provided in 1912 for nearly a quarter of a million of insame or imbecile persons in England and Wales. The true solution of the difficulty, he thought, is to be sought--ist. In increased family responsibility. 2d. In educating the popular belief in the gravity of the disease itself. 3d. In further State interference if possible. 4th. In increased efforts to make the lot of insame persons under detention as lit-4th. In increased efforts to make the lot of insane persons under detention as lit-tle irksome as is consistent with safety and the conditions of their malady. Be-yond these he feared not much can be done or hoped for; less ought not to be required; and if, instead, a callous in-difference continues to prevail as to the extent of insanity, grave and calamitous results, to be discovered only when too late to be repaired. must follow a neglect of the accepted teachings of medical science and experience.

down the river. The boats are in all cases-all that I have observed-mancases—all that I have observed—man-aged by women and children. The men go on shore and work as laborers, and return to their homes at night. Their life is on their boats, and thousands— taking the whole Chinese coast I might easily say hundreds of thousands—of families spend their lives on these frail shells, and know no world beyond the movements of the tides and the dipping of the oars.

A Glass Mountain.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park of North America is nothing less than a mountain of obsidian or volcanic glass. Near the foot of Beaver Lake, a band of explorers of obsidian or volcanic glass. Near the foot of Beaver Lake, a band of explorers came upon this remarkable nountain, which rises at that place in columnar cliffs and rounded bosses to many hun-dreds of feet in altitude, from hissing hot springs at the margin of the lake. As it was desirable to pass that way, the party had to cut out a road through the steep glassy barricade. This they effected by making huge fires on the glass to thoroughly heat and expand it, and then dashing the cold water of the lake against the heated surface, so as to suddenly cool and break it up by shrink-age. Large fragments were in this way detached from the solid side of the mountain, then broken up small by sledge hammers and picks, not, how-ever, without severe lacerations of the hands and faces of the men from flying splinters. In the Grand Cemon of the Gibbon river the explorers also found precipices of yellow, black and banded obsidian hundreds of feet high. The natural glass of these localities has from time immemorial been used by the In-dians to tip their spears and arrows.

News and Notes for Women.

France has 1,800,000 marriageable laughters.

Nearly all the pawnbrokers of France are women.

At Wellesley College the cooks are nen-the professors are women.

The London skating rinks are to be arned into lawn-tennis grounds.

Chicago is manufacturing straw goods in great quantities for the milliners.

Eight, nine and even ten bridesmaids are seen at fashionable English weddings

Thread lace of many different colors has been imported for the use of the milliners.

The Modern Argo believes that one girl in the kitchen is worth two at the front gate.

The richest unmarried woman in Pennsylvania is a daughter of the late Asa Packer.

Steel birds' heads with jet beaks an among the ornaments imported eyes are amo for fall hats.

Peter Siple, of North Ferrisburg, Vt., has six daughters who average 217 pounds each.

rot. Marine, at Gottingen. After bleed ing the animals until all movements of respiration and circulation had ceased, Dr. Wulfsberg injected milk into their veins. The operation was instanta-neously tollowed by rythmical contrac-tion of the heart, and finally by re-es-tablishment of respiratory movements tion of the heart, and finally by re-es-tablishment of respiratory movements, and, what is more singular still, upon their cessation, after the stimulant had spent its force, life movements were ex-cited again by repeating the injection. Some of the dying dogs even barked under the influence of the milk. The microscopic relations of this subject would be of no interest to the general reader, but the fact that life movements, whether by excitation of the aervous centers or by direct irritation of the heart, can be restored after they have ceased, in a manner at one so simple and

A part of the consumptive hospital, at Brompton, London, is called the Night-ingale Wing, having been built from the proceeds of a concert by Jenny Lind A new wing has just been added on th sits of Tom Moore's old home.

man. Singular and Alarming Accidents. A great calamity has befallen the Commune of Brusio (Switzerland) in the Grisons. At the close of a day of intense heat, a waterspout burst over the district; immense volumes of water rushed down the precipitous sides of the Piz di St. Remigio, birnging with them great pieces of rock and masses of earth, the Silcone overflowed its banks, and all the houses in Brusio, the church and the presbytery were flooded. No lives were lost, but many buildings were much damaged, and the crops are entirely ruined. A correspondent of the Bund, writing

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