FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashions of the Day.

The many decided changes which have appeared in the fashions this season are chiefly in the fashions. There is little change in the making up of dresses. We still have skirts perfectly clinging in form and draped behind, short or trained for the evening; the combination costume in its various forms, newest of which is the coat bodice different from the skirt, and the severely plain cloth walking dress in two or three pieces.

Undoubtedly the surtout is the leading fashion among acvelties. This is a piain straight polonaise, with the skirt open always in front nearly to the waist, generally at the back also, and frequently on the sides as well. The materials of which it is made are various, cloth, velvet, camel's hair, brocade or damasse, while the novelty goods in Oriental mixtures are useful surtouts for wear with any skirt. The best are tailor-made, and fit like a centleman's frock-coat and are finished in the same manner. Handsome surtouts are lined throughout with colored silk, red or old gold being the shades usually selected. The beauty of the garment depends almost entirely upon its perfect fit, and great care should be taken, both in cutting it out and sewing, to have the threads run straight and to avoid stretching the seams. When a tailor cuts any garment he lays the cloth smoothly upon a long table, for which a piano top is a very good substitute, and marks it out with chalk. Then it is cut and basted with the greatest exactness and stitched as carefully, and this is the secret of the perfect set which characterizes first-class tailor work. Many dressmakers positively refuse to fit garments for others to sew. "You make the dress yourself," said such a one, "and you sew it crooked; then you blame me."

Much also depends on the manner in which a dress is nut on. The inside helt such a one, "and y then you blame me.

such a one, "and you sew it crooked; then you blame me."

Much also depends on the manner in which a dress is put on. The inside belt, which keeps the back in place and relieves the seams of strain, is also of vital importance. The best dressmakers add to this a second inside belt, set in under the arms, and about three inches wide, furnished with hooks and eyes set close together. Sleeves are made very tight, and the wearer of a fashionable bodice is expected to put on her bonnet before she dons her dress waist. It would be impossible to bend the arm in these sleeves were it not that a slight fullness is allowed on the under part just at the elbow. Sleeves for ball dresses are a tiny puff. For atternoon wear they are elbow long, while the favorite length for all occasions is three-quarters, long-wristed gloves being worn with them on the street.

The long-waisted tight-fitting inchet

wristed gloves being worn with them on the street.

The long-waisted, tight-fitting jacket, with deep basque, is a very favorite model for spring dresses. It is frequently made of a different material from tha skirt—velvet, brocaded silk, Turkish cashmere, wool and silk brocade or any fancy material; the skirt may be plain or striped. It is well to trim the skirt with bias bands or flutings, panels or scarf-draperies of the same fabric as the bodice.

There has never been a time when it was so easy to remodel old dresses to good advantage. The variety of new fabrics is infinite, and something may be found to combine with everything. The novelty goods—by which we mean all the army of broche and figured goods—furnish trimming for all materials and shades. These are used in goods—by leave are used in goods—by leave are used in goods—by leave are used in goods—furnish trimming for all materials and shades.

goods—furnish trimining for all ma-terials and shades. These are used in small or large quantities; whole sur-touts are simply as vests, pipings, col-lar and cuffs. Last year's buntings are re-made, with bands of the novelty goods for trimmings, and old silk or cashmere dresses are turned into the skirt, a sur-tout of novelty goods being worn with dresses are turned into the skirt, a surtout of novelty goods being worn with them. Striped silks, which are slightly passe, are combined with satins to match the pervading tint in the silk. A pretty model has a coat basque of satin, the front of the skirt of shirred silk, with side gores of satin, while the back breadths are of silk and the foot trimning is a silk plaited flounce, headed with satin. Another, where more silk was available, had the bodice of silk, with long revers collar and cuffs of satin. Long narrow panels of satin were set on each side of the front breadth and a vandyked band of satin headed a boxplaited flounce of silk on the skirt.

a vandyked band of satin headed a box-plaited flounce of silk on the skirt. Some of the new washing materials, so-called, are very handsome. Such are the Scotch zephyr cloths, figured mummy cloths, the crape finished Yeddo goods and the oil calicoes, which last are made up in combination with fine woolens.

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gay lancy is that of trimming light blue and white checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark claret-colored gingham. Such a dress is further decorated by a cluster of hand-painted flow-rated by a cluster of hand-painted flow-rated by a cluster of hand-painted flowgingham. Such a dress is further deco-rated by a cluster of hand-painted flow-ers in the point of the neckerchief, which is tied sailor fashion. Something unique in the color and in the combinations is aimed at in these pretty cottons. Thus one of heliotrope purple has pale cream-colored facings, while another of claret red has plaitings of chintz figures on a white ground, very much like the fa-vorite patterns of foulard.

made of the thin, unbleached cloth known as cheese-cloth, trimmed with and draped over Turkey-red calico of solid pecales. Oil calicoses in Oriental figures are also much used as trim mings. Fleur de the is another pretty cotton in rompadour figures, which is said to wash well, and is very effective when made up.

The much-talked-of Jersey bodice is now made to button and is fitted with two darts, one each side. Stockingnette jrused for them now, as well as the woven raw silk, like heavy undershirts, in which they were first introduced.

Paris letters say that there dresses are made long, semi-long, just to touch or quite short, according to the style of the toilette and the occasion of wearing it. Besides fancy fabrics, plain or printed, surah, muslin de laine and crepe are much employed for elegant costumes, simple and tasteful.

As a rule, dresses are very much trimmed. Each dressmaker, seems to thisk made of the thin, unbleached cloth

crepe are much employed for elegant costumes, simple and tasteful.

As a rule, dresses are very much trimmed. Each dressmaker seems to think she can never put on a sufficient number of narrow flounces, plaited, ruched, quilled, and so intermingled as to become very difficult to describe. One puts them on length ways, another across the front, a third slanting fashion. All mix 'hem up with fringe of silk and beads. Indeed, beads are used in profusion as trimmings and very few handsome black dresses are seen without jet. A very pretty ornament easily made is formed of loops of beads arranged as a tassel. Embroi dery is also popular. A set of this consists of collar, cuffs, pockets and two sidebands for the skirt. Evening dresses with square bodices have an embroidered band around the square opening. A favorite French fancy is for illumination, i.e., trimming with gay colors. Thus an elegant black walking suit has the surtout of black brocade lined with red silk, the lining showing as the wearer moves, while a narrow red satin platting is set under showing as the wearer moves, while a narrow red satin plaiting is set under the plaiting at the foot of the black satin

the plaiting at the foot of the black satin dress skirt.

Self trimmings of all kinds are worn, box-plaitings and shell trimmings being especially liked. Shirring has a new lease of favor and is employed on collars, plastrons, sleeves and fronts of dresses. Vests are less worn than heretofore, still they can scarcely be said to be out of fashion. A great many round, untrimmed skirts are worn in corduroy, velvet, velveteen and in striped velvets. Cloth jackets and overskirts are worn with these, but they are chiefly seen with the surtout.—Philadelphia Times.

Hints About Dress.

Hints About Dress.

Red surah and also orange is much used in illuminating dark costumes, and on fabrics of light quality it is fast taking the place of satin in this regard, just as the figured foulards are preferred to heavier brocaded silks for combining with summer goods. It is considered especially stylish to use this soft twilled silk between the plaits of the wool skirts of pilgrimage costumes, and also for lining the hoods of the pilgrim gown. Thus a skirt of plaited black wool has a band of surah nearly two inches wide

Ing the hoods of the pligrim gown. Thus a skirt of plaited black wool has a band of surah nearly two inches wide stitched down between the triple cluster of plaits, that are flatly pressed—not stitched—from the knees down. Another plaited skirt of blue wool is laid in box plaits two inches wide, and the space underneath, between the plaits, is covered with bands of red surah.

One of the favorite caprices of French dresses is that of making the front and sides of the skirt represent five great box plaits, and these have eyelets worked in the edges, and are laced down with silk cords ending in tassels. A contrast of color is always seen in these; thus an ecru or wool dress has dark green cord and tassels, while one of navy blue has red eyelets, cords and tassels. The latter makes a beautiful skirt for blue Jersey has is then a way the skied.

much she Plaited more popular than they have ever been, and are most variously made. Some are box-pisited in single plaits, others are double kilts, while many havethree the skirts of one plaiting fall at the foot on a narrow plaited border, which is often of a dark orange or red, in contrast to the goods of the skirt.

to the goods of the skirt.

Ladies who make their own dresses delight in the full round skirts that are not among the imported dresses. These vary in width from three to four yards. The present fancy is to tuck such skirts in the old-time way, having a cluster of four to six tucks, each two inches wide, and very close together, yet not lapping. This is around the foot of the dress, and may have a knife or box plaiting below it, coming out from under the edge of the skirt. This is very nice for thin wool goods, though heavier cloths, such as the cheviots, have but one or two gingham. Such a dress is further decorated by a cluster of hand-painted flowers in the point of the neckerchief, which is tied sailor (ashion. Something unique in the color and in the combinations is aimed at in these pretty cottoms. Thus one of heliotrope purple has pale cream-colored facings, while another of claret red has plaitings of chiniz figures on a white ground, very much like the favorite patterns of foulard.

Madras ginghams are sold in quantities. The trimmings are coarse torehon or Russian lace or Hamburg edges, and a favorite method of making them is with round skirt, with dounce at the bottom, or draped overskirt and a jacket bodice.

In dark colored percales also n draped skirt is worn over a short skirt, with a bodice gathered round the waist and finished by a plaited basque.

Coat basques are very fashionable, so also is the skirted or marquise basque, which has the skirt set on a little below the waist line. These, however, are used chiefly for handsome dresses.

The Russian blouse waist is very fashionable in Europe and has made its appearance here. These waists are shaped like the chemise Russe worn last season with no seams but those under the arms and on the shoulders, and long enough to cover the hips. Their full-ness nowever, is laid in a single ooxplentdown the middle of the back and one down each front; when he button hole hem of the front is also laid in a broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits in front. A wide belt of the cloth is then added. The deges of this blouse are stitched by machine in many rows on a deep hem, and the broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits in front. A wide belt of the cloth is then added. The deges of this blouse are stitched by machine in many rows on a deep hem, and the broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits in front. A wide belt of the cloth is then added. The deges of this blouse are stitched by machine in many rows on a deep hem, and the broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits i

there are irregular red threads woven in it. Shepherd's check is also againstyl-ish for very young ladies and misses.— Harper's Bazar

Carpet Gardening

Carpet Gardening.

A Paris letter says. The out-door occupation is carpet gardening. It consists in the laying out of beds on lawns, of borders and strips of earth, with shrubs or bedding plants of variegated hues in order to match the shades of Persian carpets and Indian shawls. This style of fancy gardening commenced in France a few years ago, the lovely Japanese carpet in the Trocadero grounds during the late exposition gave an impulse to this mode of ornamentation. I have seen the border of an Indian camel's-hair scarf, with all its palms and intervening designs, most accurately reproduced on a garden border. Neither is it so difficult to succeed in this one as one at first sight would suppose. It is a matter which requires care and foresight chiefly. The height of variogated shrubs, and the room they require for spreading has to be acquired; the rest is only a case of painstaking and nicety. The beds of French lawns set aside for the purpose are prepared by the gardener, who makes all the surfaces perfectly level. When they are ready the ladies lay on the top a paper on which the design has been carefully perforated; the paper, of course, corresponds with the size and shape of the bed or border to be ornamented. Alithe holes are then filled with chalk finely powdered or sand, which leaves a perfect impress on the block mold after the plants are afterward sunk into the different comparity contents and the different comparity contents are afterward sunk into the different comparity can be acquired and the contents are afterward sunk into the powdered or sand, which leaves a perfect impress on the block mold after the paper has been carefully removed. The plants are afterward sunk into the different compartments marked out for them. If the design is very intricate it is wise to indicate the color and nature of the plants to be bedded by writing their names on the paper. A plan or paper bed is usually prepared ins doors when the weather does not admit of out-door exercise. Several gentlemen having property in the environ-pride themselves on their carpet lawn, which is the successful attempt of their wives or daughters. The cost is moderate. A tablectoth design is usually executed in low cream-colored shrubs. I have seen a kiosk, under which meals are served in summer, with a circular bands of the successful attempt of their successful attempt of their wives or daughters. The cost is moderate. A tablectoth design is usually executed in low cream-colored shrubs. are served in summer, with a circular border repeating emblems of welcome and hospitality carried out in small shrubs.

Feats of Memory.

Nature, an English publication, prints the letter of a correspondent who was struck with someremarkable exhibitions of memory that he found in the hotels of the United States. In some of them, he says, many hundreds of persons dine simultaneously in the same room. Before entering, the guests leave their hats with a servant standing at the entrance for the purpose of receiving them. The servant does not check the hats or arrange them in any particular order, and yet he promptly handseach to the owner as he returns from the dining-room. The most remarkable case noticed by the writer was at the Fifth avenue hotel, in New York. There the attendant, he writes, sometimes has as many as 500 hats in his charge at one time. Most of them belong to persons whom he has never before seen. The owners go in and out in crowds. But without a moment's hesitation, the servant returns each one his own hat. He explains his ability to do this by saying that he forms a mental picture of the owner's face inside his hat, and that, on looking at any hat, she wearer's face is instantly brought before his mind's eye. There Nature, an English publication, prints at any hat, she wearer's face is instantly brought before his mind's eye. There was a person who did remarkable things of this kind at the Metropolitan hotel.

of extraordinary natural powers

What to Do in Case of Fire.

Who Struck Billy Patterson?

Who Struck Billy Patterson?

A correspondent of the Carnesville (Ga.) Register, who is writing a series of "Historical Sketches, Reminiscences and Legends," gives the following explanations as to the origin of the above query: Many persons have heard the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" without knowing the origin of it. I propose to enlighten them a little on the subject. William Patterson was a very wealthy tradesman or merchant of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. In the early days of Franklin county he bought up a great many tracks of land in the county, and spent a good portion of his time in looking after his interests there. He was said to be as strong as a bear and as brave as a lion; but, like all brave men, he was a lover of peace, and indeed a good, pious man. Nevertheless his wrath could be excited to a fighting pitch. On one occasion he attended a public gathering in the lower part of Franklin county, at some district court ground. During the day the two opposing bullies and their friends raised a row, and a general fight was the consequence. At the beginning of the affray and before the fighting began, Billy Patterson ran into the crowd to persuade them not to fight, but to make peace and be friends. But his efforts for peace were unavailing, and while making them, some of the crowd in the general melee struck Billy Patterson a severe blow from behind. Billy at once became fighting mad, and cried out at the top of his voice, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" No one could or would tell him who was the guilty party. He then proposed to give any man a hundred dollars who would tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." From \$100 he rose to \$1,000. But not \$1,000 would induce any man to tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." And years afrerward, in his will, he related the above facts, and bequeathed \$1,000 to be paid by his executors to the revertices. any man to tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." And years afrerward, in his will, he related the above facts, and bequeathed \$1,000 to be paid by his executors to the man that would tell "Who struck Billy Patterson." His will is recorded in the ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga., and any one curious about the matter can there find and verify the preceding statements.

What Arctic Explorers Must Undergo.

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The statement of Captain Markham, as reported by the San Francisco Call, that "there is not an instance on record where a ship has passed a second winter in the dreary Arctic latitudes that death has not occurred," coming from a master of Arctic exploration, is one of the strongest appeals on humane grounds to open, if possible, early communication with the American Arctic expedition, and to bring home any of the officers or crew who have shown physical inability to stand the test of another winter in the Jeanette. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the English explorer's forcible remark is found in the experience of the Austrian expedition of 1872 in the Tegethoff. That vessel in the winter of 1872 73, drifting on an ice floe throughout the profound darkness of a polar night for 109 days, the sport of the tempestuous polar ocean threatening every moment to chatter the Tegethoff's icy cage and engulf its crew, lost not one of its men, though subjected to intensest agony of suspense long drawn out. But, in the second winter, though suffered to pass the polar night (125 days in length) without the horrors of the first," as Lieutenant Payer reported, and though abundantly supplied with fresh meat from ice bears—the mest efficient remedy againt scurcy—disease invaded the expedition and death claimed its prey. However hardy the polar explorer may seem to be, or may

TIMELY TOPICS.

A school for the education of idiots has been in operation in Holland for twenty-five years, with encouraging results. Of the total of 417 pupils entered upon its register since 1855, forty-three have gone directly into service or adopted a trade, while twenty-five others have been discharged in a greatly improved condition. improved condition.

The son of the Burmese King Theebau, for whom last year a cradle of gold was made, incrusted with diamond; rubics, sapphires and emeralds of incredible value, recently died of smallpox. Vast sums were spent upon the little fellow, and all the people living round the palace stockade had to buy new cooking kettles, lest the smell of rancic oil from the old ones might offend his tender little nose.

It seemed that oysters may be artifically propagated by chopping up the male and female oysters together. Dr. W. J. Brook says that the young oysters thereupon immediately begin forming. In a few hours the embryocan swim in the water. Its shells, at first small and apart, soon grow down over the edges and finally form the hinge. In twenty-four hours it is able to take food, and it grows to a size sufficient for food in about three years. An average oyster contains from six to nine million eggs. A large oyster contains fifty million eggs!

There is no newspaper near the sum mit of Mount Athos, but if there were one it wouldn't print many marriage notices. Mrs. Brassy, writing from that point, tells an old bachelor story as follows: On the summit there live the strictest set of bachelors in the world. Not a female animal of any kind is allowed within miles, so that the recluses have te do without milk or fresh eggs even, and travelers are not all wed to carry even dead hens on their saddles for provisions. A few years ago two English ladies landed here from a yacht. As most of the men here wear petitoats and the women trousers, and the keepers of the summit have not much experience in such matters, they did not discover the wrong that been committed for some time, and then you may imagine their horror and disgust.

The Berliner Zeitung has caused some sensation in Germany by a terrible description which it has published of the maltreatment to which a soldier, and maltreatment to which a soldier, and especially a young recruit, in the German army, is liable to be subjected at the caprice of his superior, and without any hope of redress. Kicks in the stomach, boxes on the ear, blows with a sheathed sword or the butt end of a musket, are part of the treatment to which the soldier must submit. The number of cases of suicide in the German army, which is notoriously exceedingly large, is mentioned by the writer in support of his case. Ill-treated by his superiors, drilled till he faints from fatigue, subjected to most cruel tortures, which compare with those of the Inquisition, the soldier, desparing of obtaining justice or relief, puts an end to his life.

Captain George M. Cooley is a brave citizen of Troy, N. Y., who surely deserves kindliest mention, since in his forty-one years of life he has saved from drowning forty-six persons. His latest exploit in this direction was the rescue of seven young students of the Polytechnic institute, whose small boat capsized in the river. For this gallant deed the captain has received the silver the Life-Saving Benevolent and York city. It was york city.

in his throat. A romantic incident his beneficent career was his rescui from the river while still a youth girl who afterward became his wife.

Prof. Wickersheimer, the celebrated taxidermist attached to the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, has just discovered a liquid which, injected into the veins of dead meat, not only preserves it for several weeks from decay, but keeps it perfectly fresh and in possession of its natural flavor. Having treated a slaughtered calf with his new preparation, and subsequently caused it to be exposed for a fortnight to the air and weather changes, hanging in the open front of a butcher's shop, he invited a select party of scientific celebrities to partake of the meat thus tested, providing for them, however, other viands in case the prepared yeal should fail to suit their palates. The professor's guests, however, found his prepared yeal so toothsome and delicate that they confined their attentions to it exclusively, neglecting all the other solid items in his bill of fare.

The first assistant postmaster-general has recently issued an order which is of some interest to those localities which are desirous of having postoffices established in them. He says: In selecting names for postoffices it is particularly desirous that the name of the town or village in which the office is to be located should be adopted, if such name is in no way similar to that of any established office in the State, or in any other State, the abbreviation of which is similar. Short names should be selected for postoffices. Prefixes, such as North, South, Center, Mount, New, etc., are objectionable, and so are additions, such as Center, City, Mill, Junction, and so on, as all such prefixes and additions lead to confusion and delay in the transmissions of the inails. Compliance with the above suggestions will insure favorable action on applications for postoffices.

Philadelphia is assonished to find that

The Brazilians have been proud of their two monitors, the Javary and the Solimos, but recent developments have somewhat changed their views. They started the latter to steam down the coast for artillery practice the other day, and after steam was made it was found that the vessel would not start, and they had to put out the fires, cool off the boilers and overhaul the machinery to find out what the trouble was. The next day they got up steam and heaved ahead very satisfactorily, but the craft wouldn't obey her helm and bore down with great rapidity on another iron-clad, which lay in next way. The officers and crew were had, zed with fear, and the men on both crafts were preparing to go oversoard, when by a flash of genius it sudden'y occurred to somebody to reverse the engines, and the threatened collision was averted. The spectacle of an unmanageable monitor tearing about the bay has not convinced the Brazilians of their naval supremacy.

The contingent of new members in the house of commons is made up largely of merchants, manufacturers and those connected with commercial pursuits. Fifty-two are lawyers, forty-four belonging to the bar and eight having practiced as solicitors; thirty belong to the army; two to the navy; three have belonged to the diplomatic profession; six have followed the profession of journalists; seven are civil and agricultural engineers; five are bankers; two are connected with the brewing trade; three belong to the medical profession; six are tenant farmers, or in other ways connected with labor; four have been printers, publishers, engravers, etc.; one is a member of the royal academy of Scotland; one is a civil and military tutor; one is a Presbyterian minister; and two are clergymen of the Established church, who have relieved themselves of their orders under the provisions of Mr. Bouverie's relief bill. The rest are country squires, magistrais, deputy-lieutenants, chairmen of quarter sessions, ex-high sheriffs, baronets, or sons of peers. The oldest of the new members is aged seventy-eight; the youngest was born in 1856.

In a review of the British opium trade

members is aged seventy-eight; the youngest was born in 1856.

In a review of the British opium trade in India and China. Professor Christlieb, of Bonn, gives the following statistics showing the magnitude of the trade and its effects upon Indian agriculture: Since the conclusion of the treaty of Tientsin, in 1860, the quantity of opium annually imported into China from the East Indies has increased to 80,000 chests. In 1865 as many as 85,454 chests, worth \$50,000,000, were brought into the Chinese market, 8,943 of which were sent to Malacca, while the consumption of the drug for medicinal purposes in Great Britain in the same year reached only 165 chests. The progressive growth of the trade during the past eighty years is thus shown: In the year 1800, about 5,000 chests; in 1825, 12,000 in 1850, 50,000; end in 1875, 90,640. Among the most striking effects caused by the extension of poppy planting in India are the diminution of the quantity of land available for other crops and the consequent curtailment of food products. In Benares and Behar, immense tracts of the finest and most fertile land in Northern and Central India have been gradually covered with poppy plantations. Quite recently 100,000 acres. Northern and Central India have been gradually covered with poppy plantations. Quite recently 100,000 acres of the richest plains in Central India, and 55,000 acres in the valley of the Ganges. which formerly used to produce corn, sugar and indigo, have, to the impoverishment of the soil, been devoted to opium culture. The average devoted to that purpose to-day is estimated at 1,033,000 acres.

An Antarctic Exploring Expedition.

e Italians are the last people who become enthusiastic on the subject The Italians are the last people who have become enthusiastic on the subject of polar expeditions, their interest having been awakened in all probability by the visit at one or two of their ports of the explorer. Nordenskjold, while on his return trip in circumnavigating the continents of Europe and Asia. The Italians assert, with no little force, that it is hopeless for them to think of competing with the northern nations in Arctic explorations, as they are wanting in the experience which their rivals have acquired by a large number of unsuccessful voyages, but that there is a fresh and and untried field open to them in the vast and unexplored tracts of land and water around the South pole. It is therefore an Antarctic voyage upon which the expedition which is to sail from Genoa in May, 1881, will enter. It is a little singular that no more attention has been paid to explorations in that quarter of the globe. We know relatively nothing more about it now than we did when Captain Cook made his discoveries of a mountainous country directly south of the continent or his discoveries of a mountainous country directly south of the continent or Africa in 1775. D'Urville, Wilkes and Ross have confirmed the statements of their predecessor, and have given, with some approach to exactness, the shore line of the Antarctic continent, as it is called, but there the information ends, and whether the land is merely a large island, or whether it extends its unbroken barrier over the southern polar regions, is a matter which the Italians have now an opportunity to demonstrate. It should also be remembered that there has never been an Antarctic expedition since the utilization of steam power as a motor for large vessels, and hence the Italians will be in many ways better prepared to extend their researcher than were those in whose tracks they follow.

hence the Italians will be in many ways better prepared to extend their researche than were those in whose tracks they follow.

No doubt, one of the reasons why such slight interest has been taken in Antartic voyages is the extreme difficulty that has hitherto been experienced in gaining high southern latitudes. The vessels from America that go each summer to Archangel, on the White sea, for Russian hemp and flax, go nearly as far toward the North pole as Sir James Ross or Lieute nant Wilkes ever went toward the south in their several voyages. It is well know that the ice area around the South pole is much greater in extent than that whi h surrounds the North pole, a fact that is accounted for by various hypotheses, the most probable of which is that the southern her isphere is so largely made up of water areas that its average temperature is considerably cooler than the northern half of the globe, where immense tracts of land radiate and perpetuate the heat received from the sum. While it is highly improbable that the Italian expedition will succeed in reaching the South pole, it is fair to presume that it will be able to solve a number of unsettled geographical problems, and it may also be of service to the commercial world by demonstrating the existence of vast guano deposits and profitable seal fisheries which may be easily reached by well e sulpped merchant vessels

and to take off any of its number who may evince signs of succumbing exposures of its projected voyage, such communication should be promptly made. Although there is no reason to fear for the health of those on board the Jeannette, no stone should be left unturned to afford any of her crew relief if it should be required.—New York Herald. Cultivate One Talent.

More than once did they conspire to deeat or puzzle him by a large numberf
hutriedly crowding into the dining
room together, and at the same time
thrusting at him their hats, many of
which were designedly new and as
nearly alike as possible. But whether
the conspirators came from the dining
room together as they went in, or in
smaller groups, or singly, the ready and
self-possessed master of the hat
promptly, courteously, and unerringly
handed each one to its owner, whose
face he now saw for the second time.
These were undoubtedly unusual feats of
memory, but not necessarily feats of
remarkable memory. They are more
the result of training than the exercise
of extraordinary natural powers One talent, well cultivated, deepened and enlarged, is worth a hundred shallow faculties. The first law of success at this day, when so many matters are clamoring for attention, is concentration; to bend all the energes to one point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. It has been justly said that a great deal of the wisdom of a man in this century is shown in leaving things unknown; and a great deal of his prac-What to Do in Case of Fire.

The loose garments worn by women and children expose them to special danger from fire. If the fire starts from the bottom of the dress, the natural upward tendency of the flame soon envelops the whole person, unless by self-control and presence of mind the necessary care be taken by the sufferer, or some one near, without a moment's hesitation. To obey the first impulse and open the doors and rush out is sure destruction. The only salety is to fall down instantly on the floor, and roll over on to the fire, snatching a woolen shawl or rug, if near, to wrap round the body. One is comparatively safe by rolling over and over, for the flames will not rise to the face, and the lungs and breathing will be less likely to be injured. Those who may be in the room, or may come in, have their work plainly before them. Keep doors and windows closed; snatch the first woolen thing to be found—a table cover—without thinking of the work of art on it. Pull it off! Who cares where the bric-a-brac rolls to? It is a human life in danger. Or snatch a woolen shawl from a chair, a curtain or a rug; anything—that one human form is morevaluable. Wrap the sufferer instantly into something that is woolen—the coat from your back, if nothing else offers—and thus closely wrapped roll her on the floor in the folds. Scores of lives have been saved in this way, or lost for want of such immediate action. In case the house is on fire there should be one "captain," if possible, who can lead the less seif-possessed out of the burning building. Every door, window or aperture through which air can find entrance should be closely shut except during egress. There are always eight or ten incl.es of pure air close to the floor, and if one cannot walk erect through the smoke he should, as soon as enveloped in some woolen article, drop on the floor on the hands and knees and crawl out. A silk handkerchief or piece of flannel or woolen stocking, wet and put over the face, will enable one to breathe in dense smoke. this century is shown in leaving things unknown; and a great deal of his practical sense in leaving things undone. The day of universal scholars is past. "Lite is short and art is long." The range of human knowledge has inincreased so enormously that no brain increased so enormously that no brain can grapple with it; and the man who would know one thing well must have the courage to be ignorant of a thousand things, however attractive or inviting. As with knowledge, so with work. The man who would get along must single out his specialty, and into that must pour the whole stream of his activity—all the energies of his hand, his eye, tongue, heart and brain. Broad culture, many-sidedness, are beautiful things to contemplate; but it is the narrow-edged men—the men of ingle and intense purpose, who steel their souls against all things else—who accomplish the hard work of the world, and who are everywhere in demand when hard work is to be done.—Manufacturer and Builder. unknown; and a great deal of his prac-

"The Emperor's Tree."

When Chuntche, the founder of the present Tsing dynasty, ascended the throne of China, he planted a tree in the courtyard of the temple called Tanchessu, which is situated in the hills a short distance west of Pekin. It is believed that the ruling family will remain in power so long as this tree exists. At present it shows no signs of decay, and has apparently a long life before it; but there is still a more extraordinary superstition attached to it. Saplings sprout our periodically from the root, and with the death of each prince one withers away, while a fresh one appears it honor of the new emperor. Each sapling bears the same relation to the individual prince that the tree does to the dynasty; and not unnaturally the emperor for the time being watches with considerable anxiety the growth of his particular sapling. The tree is named 'The Emperor's Tree," and it may be worthy of noting that the sapling of the present emperor is said to be extremely vigorous and flourishing. "The Emperor's Tree."