lieves the velvet black of the wings, and which varies with every change of light."

And yet this beautiful insect was at first

releases it from the winter tomb and causes

A More Interesting Process The birth of a butterfly is similar to that

of a moth-miller, but far more interesting,

articularly in case of the larger specie

this development is very wonder'ul. The wings when first seen lie close to the body.

ously appear.

There is nothing more delicate or dausty

than a butterfly. It seems to almost live on the odor of flowers, and it abhors anything filthy. But in its first stage, that of the

magget or larva, it is the most veracious of all creatures, and there is hardly anything

more loathsome and repulsive. A cater-pillar will eat twice its weight of leaves in

24 hours, thus paralleling the capacity of the Irishman's little pig which would "ate a pailful of swill and then the baste's body didn't half fill the pail." Such voracity would be about equivalent to an ox eating a

Old Age of the Caterpillar.

The effect of this ecormous appetite, and

the gluttonous habit of taking meals at all

hours, is as hard on the animal's outer cov-ering as the cellar-door slide on the trousers

of a small boy. The growth from the in-side is too rapid for that of the skin. The

consequence is that the skin bursts, peels off, and a new suit hastily made to measure,

wagon load of hay every day.

the wonderful transformation.



THE ENIGHTS OFF TO MEET THE GLANT

us, and countless warriors have fallen by these horrible, grinning beings, after our swords."

and tell him that King Bulgia has sent me of his master. Thus the giant Tugarin per-to punish him for stealing his little ished, and Rogdi's shield still remained un-

Bulgia's throne.

the Larva.

THANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH. Prince Waldimir and his band of brave knights. The feast was spread and the warriors were talking gaily over their exploits in battle, when suddenly from without the castle wails came the cry of an enemy. Quickly the knights drew their swords, ready to do battle for their noble master. But the Prince gave no word of command and the bostile cry was not re-

peated. Then the Knight Conrad said: near. We have conquered many warriors and do not fear the boldest." The Prince smiled at these words and re-

"You know not what fear is, but before we begin war with this enemy, two knights shall go forth and learn what cause there is for war,

At once two of the Prince's soldiers buckled on their armor, mounted their steeds, and dashed through the castle gate. Many miles they rode, but could find no trace of an enemy, or of an army drawn up against the Prince. Finally, in the distance, a white tent appeared, and as the knights rode toward it, they discovered remained uninjured, and even his shield

the knights approaching, it pawed the

'Here, Tugarin, awake, danger is near."

Stranger, from what land do you come?

Are you a King, or an Ambassador from a King? We come from Prince Waldimir.

Do you seek war, or have you come to ask

banish the thought, for there are many of

avors of our Prince? If you council war,

While the knights were speaking, the

Do you dare to threaten me? Protect

giant's brows grew darker and darker, and

did not come for plunder; I came for the

When Tugarin had thus spoken, he took

up a large rock, and cried: "What does it matter from what land I come, I am power-

ful enough to destroy Waldimir. I shall show you a little of my strength." And he

threw the stone with such force that it flew like a bird in the blue heavens, and though

the knights watched for a long time, they

There was great confusion at the castle of

Kiew when the message from Tugarin was repeated. Swords clauked, steeds pranced,

and every one was eager to battle with the

insolent stranger. The knights set out,

saving Waldimir at the castle, and when

they drew near the great tent, the giant's

horse cried out: "Tugarin, aruse; enemies

The giant came forth, and when he saw

the army, he rushed upon them with such

force that in a moment more than half the

number of knights lay slain on the ground,

The young Princess Lena, who was the

cause of all the trouble, now heard for the

first time of the Giant Tugarin's coming.

King's palace, but having been cruelly

treated at home, she had run away, and had

come afoot to the good Prince Waldimir, of

saw the beautiful little Princess and had

heard of her suffering he took her into his castle as a companion and playmate for his

another dearly, and had spent many happy

nours together. The Princess now came to

one of my father's flercest warriors, and he is sided by magic arts. You cannot con-

quer him. I shall go back to my father's

alace, and then you will be free from this

When the Prince saw with what terror

the child thought of returning to her home,

he would not allow her to go, but said that

he would surely find some way of subduing

is he who has been in many battles and yet

Prince, "but by my own strength and skil

I shall alay Tugarin,"

While Waldimir was speaking, Rogdi,

who had recently entered the service of the

battles, I have been victor over many warriors, and yet my shield is bright as when
my father first gare it to me. Let me' proceed against the giant that we may save the
Princess Lens, and that when he returns to

The Prince listened carefully to these words, and when he found that Rogdi's

was unmarred he bade him go and

master, I have fought in many

The only knight who can slay Tugarin

"I can boast of no such shield," said the

the Giant. But Lena said:

Prince, approached and said:

to meet him in battle."

his shield bears no mark upon it."

"Sir Prince, I have heard that the Giant

Waldimir and said:

Princess had not been stolen from the

she had heard. When Waldimir

The two children soon loved one

while the others fled in wild confusion.

The curtains of the tent parted, and a

powerful giant appeared, who looked augrily about. Without delay the messen-

ground, and cried with a human voice:

eers thus snoke to him:

oried in an angry tone:

life of Prince Waldimir."

did not see it descend.

chose. But the knight desired to go alone, In the old castle at Kiew sat the noble and mounted on a snow-white horse he went forthe to meet the enemy. This time the mights. The feast was spread and the giant Tugarin was not in his tent, but eat proudly on his great horse and looked scornfully at the young knight who had come to meet him. But the giant's horse reared and pranced and cried: "Tugarin, let us away, or we shall surely perish by the hand of this knight. Do you not see his gleaming shield?"

But Tugarin held the reins with a firm hand, and cried:
"Be his shield bright or dull, I shall slay "Most noble prince, permit us to go forth him. Does so small a creature dare to dety and attack the enemy who has ridden so me, the bravest of King Bulgin's warriors? I shall take his life, and shall carry as a prize to my good king the head of Prince Waldimir. Princess Lena has spent her last day at the eastle of Kiew. To-night she must return with me to her father' kingdom, whence she shall not escape again so easily. Come on, little knight, that I

may first crush you in my powerful grasp, and then give the body of your master as food for the ravens."

From the high watch tower Prince Waldimir, his daughter and the beautiful Lena viewed the strange battle. They could hear the angry cries of the giant, and could see the gleaming shield of the brave Rogdi. The furious giant sprang upon the knight as if to crush him under his feet. But Rogdi

hideous creatures, riding on broom-sticks,

rushed down from the tree tops; but at the sight of the bright shield, they cried:

"We cannot help you. Hasten away, or

The giant, however, gave no heed to these

words, and became the more determined to

kill the knight. He then called for the

the prince and the maidens, watching from the tower, trembled for the knight; but

witches, fled before the sight of the glitter-

ing shield. Now the giant was consumed with passion. He fell to the ground, and

BEAUTY IN A MUMMY.

Formed-First Signs of Life-Voracity of

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH 1

It would amoze the sightseers in a museum

if that standard attraction of all museums-

the musty Egyptian mummy-should sud-

denly burst its cerement, and therefrom

sight you may easily realize in the warm

find therein something in the semblance of

a mummy. It won't be as large as the

Egyptian museum exhibits. It will be a

little elongated wad, apparently a roll of the

But carefully cut out the piece of cloth or

carpet in which you find the seeming wad,

put it under glass in a moderately warm

place and look at it frequently. It may be

many days before any change takes place,

but finally the wad will begin to show signs

movement from within. A little later it

will seem to swell, and then it will crack

open. Then you will see a sort of half-way

stage between a worm and a winged insect The worm feature will quickly disappear

and you will then see what is commonly called a moth miller, with its feet in the re-

mains of the wad and wings fluttering in ar

The Escape From the Tomb.

an empty moth tomb. The little insect is fluttering about, and, if it should have the

luck to escape candle, lamp, gas and other dangers, it will in time find a dork corner

in which to lay moth eggs and ruin fabrics

In the case of the caterpillars, which are

the larva of our beautiful butterflies, the

comparison with the mummy and the pretty

cupid is more appropriate. The common moth-miller is not especially handsome, as

viewed with the naked eye, although it is

very interesting when examined under a microscope. But nothing can be prettier

A writer on eutomology, alluding to one variety of tropical butterfly, says "they are

perhaps the most aniendid insects in creation. No art can effectually represent the

In a few minutes there is nothing left but

stuff in which you find it.

effort to escape.

Tugarin has come into your land. He is of animation. There will be a perceptible

his own country Tugarin cannot say that than some varieties of the butterfly, par Prince Waldimir had no knight who dared ticularly those found in tropical countries

take with him as large a company as he | changeable and resplendent green which re-

PAYSIE.

oblins and earth spirits to help him. Then

and a very good fit appears beneath. This change of clothes occurs not less than half dozen times in the brief life of some cater The old age of the animal is as interesting as its youth. Unlike Solomon's lilies of the plain, the caterpillar both toils and spins. When it feels the infirmities of age it first makes a web, or perhaps finds suitable se-commodations without that trouble, and then spins the cocoon in which it envelopes itself. This cocoon is made of threads finer than silk, drawn from a secretion in the animal's body. The strands are held together by a sticky substance which makes the cocoon as tight as a shell, and in every respect very much like the cerement of a mummy. In this condition it passes into the pupa or chrysalis state. Chrysalis means golden, and there the caterpillar mummy remains until the genial warmth of spring bursts the golden locket. J. H. WEBB.

THE EARTH QUAKE IN QUEBEC.

Theory That Accounts for It-Danger From Lofty Buildings. The recent earthquake in Quebec and the slight shock felt in our seaboard States during the last few years are very interesting to thoughtful persons. Some scientists, who tical with the cut and have made an especial study of seismic disturbances, assure us that there is an intimate relationship between volcanoes and earthquakes, and that there is no great danger from the earth tremors where there is no volcanic formation. To substantiate this theory they point to the fact, which cannot Bring forward the two be questioned, that the majority of earthquakes seem to occur in volcanic districts.
But there is no volcanic formation along the
Atlantic seaboard. The most destructive
earthquake in many years was the one
which created auch havoe in Charleston.
Quebec is far away from any volcanic indithat it was very large, and fastened to a tree nearby was an immense horse, whose size was much greater than the knights had ever before seen. When the animal heard had received no harm, he grew more and

more angry. He called on the witches to help him. In answer to his cry, a host of cations, and so are the districts in which slight shocks are so frequent in the Eastern The theory alluded to, therefore, is certainly very far from conclusive. apparently serve a purpose akin to that of the lid or the spout of a teakettle-to let steam or gasses escape. In the earth's solidifying process within certain gases are generated which find vent through volcanoes. The most plausible theory to account for earthquakes, and the only one which apparently explains the shocks in the Atlantic States, is the shrinkage of the earth's crust on the inner side, in the cooling process, and the sudden displacement of vast masses of hardened matter. This would account for the recent quake in "Do you dare to threaten me? Protect ourselves, or the Prince will lose two of is boasting kuights. Return to Waldimir, steed, which then fell dead upon the body Quebec and elsewhere along the St. Law rence river, where the surface formation is almost a mass of solid rock. And if the

theory be correct there is a possibility of a daughter, the Princess Lena from the paince. I shall find your Prince, whether paince. I shall find your Prince, whether the castle surrounded by his untarnished shield, had so bravely dared his untarnished shield, had so bravely dared his untarnished shield, was led into shock anywhere, at any time,

There is no reason, however, why anybody should be fearful of consequences
resulting from earthquakes. Some disto face the enemy of the prince, was led into the castle and given a place of honor in Waldimir's household. The beautiful astrous shocks have certainly occurred but they rarely amount to anything more than an interesting sensation and a topic for conversation. The danger really lies chiefly princess was now free to remain in the castle of Kiew, where she lived until the in the structures that are shaken by the death of her father called her to King earth's convulsion. The old idea that vast fissures were opened in the earth by these quakes had very little foundation. In a few instances small seams have appeared in the surface, but no great destruction was ever caused by people or property tumbling The Gorgeous Butterfly Comes From the

Caterpillar's Tomb-How the Cocoon Is But how much of an earthquake do you suppose it would take to topple over some of the sky-scraping buildings that have lately become the fashion in Pittsburg? A few yearsago there was a very pronounced earthquake shock which was felt in New York City and for some distance along the coast. At the time the writer was sitting on the piuzza of a hotel at Long Branch. There should emerge a bright, bouncing and beaubuilding conveying the impression that a tiful Cupid. A modification of such a heavy baggage truck was being drawn rapidly along the piazza. If New York's sky-scrapers had been in existence then it is spring days that are now approaching. If a question whether there might not have been a sudden fall in the brick market. A you can find an old woolen garment in a lumber closet, or a bit of carpet in a dark very slight vibration at the ground would corner that may escape the broom, you may be terriffic at the fourteenth story of a build-

AMONG THE FORTIES.

A Sunday School Lesson in Which the Answers Are All Alike. "How long at the deluge, children, did it rain?"

"How long at the deluge, children, did it rain?"
Forty days.
"How long till the ark was open'd after then?"
Forty days.
"How long upon the mount did Moses fast?"
Forty days.
"How long did the embalming of a body last?"
Forty days.
"How long in th' wilderness was Elijah sent?"
Forty days.
"How long gave Jonah Nineveh to repent?"
Forty days.
"How long days.
"How long days in the desert fast?"

"How long did Jesus in the desert fast?" Forty days,
"How long did the wandering of the children last?" Forty years. "How long did the wandering that?" Forty years, "How long was it said Israel should live in sin?" Forty years, "How long did Saul as King of Israel reign?" Forty years, "How long did David for his people grieve?" Forty years, "How long did Absalom to David cleave?"

Forty years.
"How old was Moses leaving Egypt's land?" "How old was Moses leaving Egypt's land?"
Forty years.
"How long did Othnell keep his Lord's command?" Forty years.
"How long in bondage was Judea held?"
Forty years.
"How old was that lame man whom Peter heal'd?" Forty years,
"How long did Egypt's desolation last?"
Forty years.

"How long did Egypt's described."

Forty years.
"How long did Israel keep her idels fast?"

Forty years.
"How long were the spits in searching Canaan's land?" Forty days.
"How old was Caleb when he joined their band?" Forty years.

J. R. Parke, M. D.

AND now the votes are called for eve without a querum on Dr. Bull's Cough

an ugly maggot, then an adult caterpillar, afterward a counterpart of the mummy, and With Nimble Fingers Will Quickly at last worthy of Mr. Swainson's vivid description, as quoted above." All butter-People a Little World. flies lay eggs in tavorable places, usually in the late autumn. In some cases these eggs remain unhatched until spring, while in others they are soon hatched, the maggot or larva passes into the pupa or chrysalis state,

and Groups of Dancing Girls That Will Delight the Babies.

FIGURES OF CHARITY SISTERS

DIRECTIONS FOR AN HOUR'S PUN

After the first perceptible agitation of the chrysalis there is an apparent kicking at the leg end, presently followed by a wriggling of the whole animal like that of a man trying to doff an undersized overcoat. Then the cerement bursts. A half-formed and helpless butterfly is first seen, but in a few minutes it becomes a perfect winged insect, and the rapidity of They are apparently not more than perhaps half an inch long, and they are almost de-void of color. But within those few minutes the wings will apparently grow so as to be, in some cases, more than two inches long, and all the beautiful color will simultane-

ISITING cards from time immemorial, says L'Illustration, have been put to many strange and amusing uses. We all know how to fashion out of the stiff and chilly

roung people as the case may be, can fashion the card or any stiff paper into Sisters of Charity and without forgetting their little scholars. Any of our little ones can reproduce these

illustrations if they wilt only carefully study the "cuts" and patiently and with precision follow the instructions I am about to give. The necessary materials are within the reach of all—namely, several visiting cards, some stiff white paper, a black pencil, a pencil with one end red and the other blue and a pair of scissors.

Bend a visiting card in two, taking

it lengthwise; trace upon transparent paper half of the model represented in our first drawing, then reproduce it on one of the halves of the

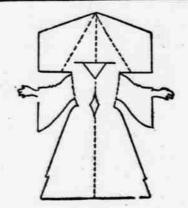


Figure 1. doubled card. The crease in the card should then become identical with the dotted line in the middle of our figure No. 1.

Once that the contour of this half-figure has been traced, cut your card following this contour outline, then un-fold the card and you very little remains to be done in transforming the card into a Sister of

Charity. Repend the card once more following the mid-

towary hat wear of the dear Sister of Charity you may have in mind, but remember, it must come very far forward to cover the absence of the face, because I am afraid it must be confessed right here, children, you cannot make faces out of visiting cards.
That is, I cannot. Perhaps you may succeed, however, where I have failed; try, at any rate. Color dark blue then the skirt with your pencil and also the flowing sleeve that the Sister wears, then leave the front of the skirt quite white to represent the aprop dear Sister always wears, so spotless and white; design the rosary and a hanging bunch of keys, and if you want to perfect the figure, as I hope and trust you



Figure 3.

will, you can place in her hand a little way taper to represent a candle or a little piece of bended paper to represent a mass book So arranged Sister will look just like figure No. 2 and, confess no does she not resemble the Sister does she not resemble the Sister of St. Vincent de Paul, whose costume is well known and popular in all parts of the was a sudden rumbling and shaking of the world, wherever the Holy Evangel has

the model of figure No. 3 you can fashion a Sister somewhat different from our first essay. The form of the as you see, is quite different, but it is not difficult to make at all. This variaon and how to make it is illustrated by ing the two sides of ly to one side en-

to stand up quite straight and firmly

Figure 4. when we place them on the table. And now we will proceed to fashion a little scholar of the Sisters. You will ob-serve with some astonishment that model No. 5 shows our little girl with four legs, but be not alarmed! When we bend back the card upon which the demi-contour of the model (5) is traced we will take care to cut off two her legs, leaving one on either side. If you advance the right arm, place it



Figure 8 omewhat behind the left leg, and vice versa in such a way so that looking at the roung girl from behind or from a profile stand-point we will find the legs are in front of the other as in figure No. 6. As the poor

dear can't stand up now we will fix her in the crack of a split cork. Then she will be able to stand up will be able to stand up bravely and face even a highwind. The color pencil enables us to give her stockings and a cap and frocks of whatever color we may deem becoming to her peculiar style of beauty. Our last illustration is an ensemble group and represents four Sisters and four little girls dancing gayly around, holding each other by the hand. Do not

other by the hand. Do not be astonished when I tell you that these eight figures are cut from a single piece of paper. And this is how you do it. Fold your you do it. Fold your Figure 5.
piece of paper in two, then by a fold perpendicular to the first, bend it into four,
then fold it in the middle and you will have
the piece of paper folded into eight
pieces. Then on the top side of the folded
paper trace the model of the half
Sister and the half girl. Cut then with one pasteboard nimble and cheery clowns and puppets. In this article, however, I shall show how we, old or

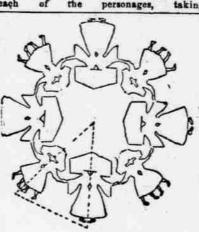


Figure 8.

the greatest care not to tear, as the figures, especially at the junction of the hands, are very fragile; then unfold each Sister and each little girl just as you have done previ-ously with the isolated figures of each of them, amputate the unnecessary legs and you will have "your circle round," which, perhaps, cannot dance very well, but at all events they can stand splendidly



The Circle Round.

Place them upon a piece of pasteboard, with green paper gummed to it, or rather over it, and you will have the merry figures dancing upon the green sward of a well-kept lawn. At least, it will seem so if you have any imagination at all.

AN AQUATIC GARDEN.

Water Lilies From Every Quarter of the Globe-The Egyptian Lotus and Other Beauties of Antiquity—How to Make and Keep a Fernery. IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

In public parks and large private grounds it has been found that bold masses of foliage, combined with flowering plants, have a much more pleasing effect than when flowers alone are used, and some very effective groupings are made from the liberal use of aquatic plants. The palms, cannas and other large leaved plants present a background of green and beauty that will offset any glaring defect in the scenery and landscape, and the popularity of these stronggrowing plants make them essentials to every garden.

But aquatics in the flower garden are becoming very important, and in city parks especially are they employed in the spring and summer seasons for giving variety and effect to the scene. Recent study and investigations have wrought wonders in the line of aquatic plants, and a visit to any of the botanical gardens or city parks must give one a lasting impression of what science and cultivation have done in developing and improving these water plants. Glants of Every Color.

Instead of the old-fashioned water lily of white leaves and a yellow center, about the size of a full blown rose, we now see gigantic water lilies, with red, blue, purple and pink leaves and differently colored centers. From every part of the globe these wild aquatic plants have been collected, and by systemse of selection and cultivation exquisite speci-mens have been developed. The great Victoria regia—the largest and grandest of the water lilies—is a plant of great beauty, and may be seen in nearly all of the large parks.

Next to it is the beautiful Egyptian lotus, a plant that has figured constantly as one of the sacred plants in remote autiquity. In early Egyptian days the lotus seeds were eaten by the natives, and the roots of the lotus are used as food. Closely allied to it as an interesting plant of antiquity is the Egyptian papyrus, which is now extensively used grouped in masses for backgrounds to smaller plants. The great American vellow lotus has been so improved by cultivation that it holds its own successfully in groups of the more ancient aquatics. The pink Cape Cod lily is an aquatic that gives color and beauty to the collection, and when grown alongside of the large white European water lily the contrast in colors is brought out effectively. These are both chaste and exquisite flowers, and they blossom profusely

when properly trained. Flowers the Whole Season. A new yellow variety of water lily known as N. Marliacea, always finds a place in these large water fily tanks. It flowers freely during the whole season, and produces flowers with broad petals of a light yellow color, and bright orange stamens. Nymphæss are stately plants, and they form beautiful backgrounds for the large tanks or lakes in the parks. To make the tanks more picturesque it is well to plant such specimens of plants, cannas, caladiums, bamboos, sulalias, and other hardy ornamental grasses.

An aquatic tank can easily be made, and a small pond or lake can be beautified by it in a way that will repay double-fold all efforts and labor. A small tank can be made out of doors on the front lawn, and the lilies placed in them, or large tubs can be used which may be transferred from the house to the lawn, and kept in the window garden during the winter. The planting out doors should begin about the first of May, and the tanks should be filled with water gradually as the plants grow. About tanks before the water is turned on, sud this must be renewed every season. If a brick tank is made in the front yard enough water can be turned on to save the roots from freezing, and the piants need not be removed from year to year. Beautiful rock work can then be made a permanent fixture of the

Rare and Beautiful Ferns. A place in the tube or tanks should also be reserved for the ferns, or if a rockery is con-nected with the tank the proper place for those plants is among the rocks and stones. Ferns are now receiving the attention that have been denied them for years, and the delicate beauty of their forms make them picturesque plants for the bouquets and uresque plants for the bouquets and FURNITURE reupholstery a specialty, drop the handker traitive wreaths, as well as for the garden HAUGH & KREENAN, 53-34 Water street. Sa tinued as before.

and conservatory. The rockwork cannot be completed without securing some of the wood-ferns to hide ugly features of it. The delicate maiden-hair should be seen peeping out from crevices in the rocks, and the seasitive fern found growing in shady places. In shady ravines in the woods the beauti-In snady ravines in the woods the beautiful bladder fern, with its long and delicate fronds, may be gathered, and for the north side of rockwork it is most invaluable. In the fern family scattered through the swamps and woods there are many rare specimens, which lovers of these plants delicht in finding and it will light infinding, and it will pay one to go forth into the unexplored regions to make discoveries. Fortunate indeed is one if by chance he can find for his fernery the strange cliff brakes, with their bluish-green

A Dainty Little Treasure. The maiden-hair spleenwort is another ainty little treasure, with the vivid green and purple-brown colors strangely con-trasted. There are many other specimens of the spleenworts which will attract the eye of the spleenworts which will attract the eye if discovered growing in some out-of-the-way nook in the woods. There is necessary also for the fernery some of the tall-growing ferns, which can be used in shady places around the house for effect. The grand ostrich fern is one that deserves attention, and its long, plume-like fronds make it resemble a tropical plant. The royal fern is a beauty, and it takes such a hold on the ground that one can hardly pull it up by main strength. The Virginia grape fern is another tall-growing fern that deserves no another tall-growing fern that deserves no

For the indoor ferneries only the evergreen varieties are desirable, and a vase filled with the growing evergreen ferns gives a picturesque effect to the decoration of the room. Fern culture either indoors or outdoor requires very little work and study. When the plants once get a good hold of the soil they almost grow of themselves, and in defiance of all unplessant surroundings.

The summer time, however, is the season to begin tern culture, and then from the successful ones a few may be selected for the home garden or window conservatory next winter. Helen Wharburdon.

TREES ALONG THE STREETS.

They Should All Be of One Variety to Give the Best Results. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Roadside planting of trees has recently received considerable impetus from the forestry movements in this country, but it might be said yet that in no branch of rural onomy are Americans so far behind the Europeans as in this particular one. In the pring of the year many new street trees are planted, and an improvement made upon the landscape by this means.

In the matter of selection of trees for this

purpose it would be well to bear in mind that trees of one variety are the best for continu-ous lines. The rule with many is to give variety by planting alternately trees of en-tirely different varieties, hoping thus to get a better effect. Trees of different varieties grow differently; one grows faster than the other, one loses its foliage earlier in the season than the other, and one assumes a more stately appearance as it grows older, while others lose their dignity as they mature. Planting several varieties on the street will thus spoil all harmony of effect, street will thus spoil all harmony of effect, who feel that no complete they need.

BITTER SWEET,

earance to the scenery.

Many of the streets planted with trees in Many of the streets planted with trees in suburbs are broken by alternate trees of the American elm, sugar maple, horse-chestnut, and silver maples. The combinations are incongruous, and it is a relief to the eye to see the few streets in New England planted exclusively with the sugar maple or elm, and in the far Southern States with the water oak. In Europe one is struck with the beauty of the continuous avenues of alianthus in Paris, of sophoras in Italy, and of lindens and horse-chestnuts in all Northern Europe. In addition to the caution that trees should be carefully selected with respect to their vitality and strength, one should remember that one variety is desirable for one concarefully selected with respect to their vi-tality and strength, one should remember that one variety is desirable for one con-tinuous line in an avenue or street.

There are other mistakes made in street planting, such as injudicious pruning, poor specimens of trees, and too close planting. Only the best trees should be selected for this work, and the ground should be well prepared for them. They should be pruned carefully and after some system, and not in a haphazard way. Saplings dug from the and planted in shallow soil, cannot succeed very well. It should also be an object to keep the trees of uniform size and beauty If one begins to die it is poor economy to le it stay, hoping that it will pull through in time. Even if it should succeed in establishing itself it would always have a stunted and sickly appearance alongside of the others. It should be removed early, and a

better one put in its place. C. S. WALTERS. SHE WAS AN HONEST MAID.

Fond of Great Pretensions, but Wouldn't Lie About Them.

The advertisement was for a maid of all work, and she answered the advertisement. She was young and plump and rosy cheeked and black eyed and demure. The mistress eyed her with suspicion. The master would have engaged her on the spot. After the usual queries as to her knowledge and ability the character of her family was to be aspertained. She had a father, a brother and

"What does your father do?" "He keeps a restaurant." "Where?" "Oh, down town." "Owner?"

"N-o; not exactly, sir." "Partner, eh?"
"Well, no-not quite, sir."
"Clerk? Cashier? Bartender?" "N-no. He's-he's a waiter, sir."

"What does your brother do? "Brother? Ob, he's in a big railroad "What-President of a railroad?" "N-n-no; not exactly that, sir." "Vice President? Secretary? General

Passenger Agent?"
"N-n-no; not quite that—something—"Clerk?" "N-no; not that, either." "Ab, yes! That's it!" (in modest

triumph). "Now, can you tell me right point blank just what your sister does? "Oh, yes, sir; certainly! She's an ectress, sir."

"Indeed! Where?" "In a big uptown theater, sir." "Casino? "No-u-no; something like the Casino." "The Broadway?" "N-no, not quite, sir. But it's a big theater, sir, and she's a star."

"Y-ves; I believe it is in Harlem, sir." "Sell beer there?"
"Y-yes, sir." "Big hall-stage in one end?" "Y-yes, sir. Have you seen my sister there, sir?"
"No, I haven't. What does she do?"

sir.'

"Oh, she acts-she just goes on and acts, "Acts what?"

"S-she's a-a comic singer and a high-kicker, sir."
"Well, I suppose you are an honest girl, anyhow. You look like it. Belong to church?" gradually as the plants grow. About 'Y-yes; that is, I go to Sunday school, of rich soil should be placed in the sir." "Go to Sunday school, do you, eh? Were you there last Sunday? Come now!"

> "Nor Sunday before that? Look out "N-n-o; I had a bad cold Sunday before last. "Now, when did you go to Sunday school?"
> "I-I was there last Christmas, sir!"

"N-no; not last Sunday, sir.

She was engaged.

Stylish Sultings, Overcoat and trouser material, of the best quality at Anderson's, 700 Smithfield street. Cutting and fitting the very best. su SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week if They Solve Them Correctly-Home

E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine. 1497-QUOTATION ILLUSTRATED.



J. H. F.

1498.—THE WONDERFUL SANDWICH. When father and mother were gone to the We thought we would make us a sandwich at least; So I slipped in my cake that was baked with yeast Some lamb that was cut from the loin of the

When, presto! I saw it increase in my view, More fast than the gourd of Jonah grew; A sandwich, indeed! "Twas a glorious stew-It was more than a feast, 'twas a barbecue.

What a glorious time for the gourmand Jac Who was fond of a feed as was Falstaff sack; And the murder was out when the old folks get back,
For mixing the items up made "me a black."
W. WILSON.

1499-CHARADE.

To Mr. Tom Atkins: DEAR T.—An old and faithful inmate of you DEAR T.—An old and faithful inmate of your quarters now takes the opportunity of addressing you, and undertakes to divide himself, not like Hotspur to fight the right hand against the left, for although attached to the military my mission is one of peace, but for your entertainment.

My first half befriends you by bringing light and water to your quarters for your greater comfort, in return for which you are my slave, as profuse in your genuflections as a Mussulman to the Kaaba or the Celt to the Blarney stone. My second half is a celebrated American with whom you are doubtless acquainted. In fact, I could prove from Genesis that thou are that man.

Having exhibited myself in detail, I will now assume my original form and become that necessary adjunct of the soldier's toilet,

1500-MUTATION. In total some are fluent called, And entertaining, too: For subjects never at a loss, Like Chauncy M. Depew.

"Preservation" defines a word, Made of total, and often heard, Four letters only one need re-arrange To bring about the wondrous change. ASPIRO, 1501-NUMERICAL

An all is 5. 3. 8 and 1 To hide—in earnest or in fun; But change of 4, 5, 5, 7, 8 Will oft proclaim a silly pate,

1502-MY VISIT.

1503-RIDDLE I go with you to party or ball,
And warmly your fingers press,
I'm on hand for a walk or a call,
Though sometimes I'm left, I confess.
I have clasped hands of poets and wits
Of diplomat, parvenu, zany;
I've given some people strange fits.

P've given some people strange hits,
For I don't care a button for any.
Perhaps it may shock you to learn
That at times in the prize ring I fight;
But though to the wrong side I turn,
You'll find I'm frequently right.
M. C. S.

1504-ANAGRAM. Total is something that is mean, Although no law may intervene To give chastisement to the one By whom the harmful act is done. You tell some one in confidence. Relying on his prudent sense) What, if repeated, gives offense. He violates your trust by tattling. For his tongue is always rattling. And strikes you thus a hidden blow

For his tongue is always ratting,
And strikes you thus a hidden blow,
By making some good friend a foe;
For he tells him overy word,
And adds, besides, more than he heard.
He who delights in such repeating
Deserves to have a "real beating."

* NELSONIAN.

1505-CUBTAILMENT. All is to give reluctantly: Curtailed, to quarrel it will be, To wrangle o'er some thing. Curtail again, and bring to light What health and beauty both invite—

A certain mineral spring.
BITTER SWEET, ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

1488—Trowel, lady, eagle, antelope, nest, arch, ostrich, box, engine. Rich, dye, star, row, glean, oxen, well, host, open.

1489—Soup (so-up).

1499—Dragons (drag-o-ons).

1491—Bells (belles), peal (peel), sun (son), rose, east, air (heir), cause (caws), fourth (forth), day (dey), peace (piece), meet (mete), bells, ring, firecrackers, caunou (canon), time (thyme).

(thyme). 1492—Washington Irving. 1493—Mode-I. Teamster, Damued, (Amsterdam). Rebuff. Alott, (Buffalo). Alott,
Thane,
Time,
Emit,
Lessen,
Line,
Danger, (Perth). (Trieste). (Rome). (Naples).

American Folk Lore Journal.]

Arise, Danger, 1495—Indiscretion. 1496—The hands of a clock. SYRIAN CHILDREN'S GAMES.

The Thud-Thud of the Skull and How It Is Played by Them.

The games of the Spanish-American children are intricate and amusing. One bears the curious title of Sud-sud de la Calavera, which might be translated as "The thud-thud of the skull," but this is probably remote from its original meaning. In this game one of the players walk rapidly around the others, who sit in a circle, and finally drops a handkerchief behind one of them without that person's knowledge. Continuing to walk around them, he picks up the handkerchief and strikes the selected player, who immediately leaps up and is pursued around the circle by the first one, the strikes him continually with the handkerchief. As they run the following col-

loquy takes place: First Player-Martinello! ond Player-Senor amos. Second Player-Senor amos.

First Player-La mula le vendi! "The mule is sold!"

Second Player—El dinero? "Where i

First Player-Le juegue! "I gambled it away!"
Second Player-La fava? "Where are the knuckle bones? First Player-La quemal "I burnt

them!" Second Player-La cenisa? "Where are he ashes? First Player-En su camiral "In his Second Player-El huevito? "Where is the egg?"
First Player-Eu en ollito! "In the little

Becond Player-Y la sal? "Where is the First Player-En su santissimo lugar "In its most hely place!"

At this both sit down, and the one who is seated last becomes "it," and proceeds to drop the handkerchies, and the game is con-

Norwegians, except one Englishman, who has lived in Christiania for many years), 90,000; in all, 310,000 kroner, equal to £17,200. That, Dr. Nansen believes, will be sufficient. The ship, of course, is being specially constructed for the peculiar conditions which exist between the New Siberian Islands and he Pole. Dr. Nansen will be accompanied by probably not more than eight young men, all as stalwart and strong in physique as himself, and all equally confident of suc-Before and After

DR. NANSEN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ward the Pole.

the special vessel which is being built will

be ready by that time. Outside of Norway not a farthing has been contributed by any

one. The expedition is purely Norvegian, and will remain so. The Norwegian Tove

ernment contribute 200,000 kroner, Kag Oscar 20,000, 12 private individuals (ar

February, 1892, but it is deubtful when

Dr. Nansen's desire is to leave Norway in

Facts About the Much Dis

Fortify the System

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA It increases the resisting power against Disease. Restores to health and strength the debilitated. Heals the Lungs and Cures the Cough-

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and

Palatable as Milk. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SCOTT'S EMULSION

JOS. FLEMING & SON,
412 Market street,
Pittsburg. Burdock BOTTLE HLOOD

Restored Lost Appe-fife and cured my Dyspepsia.—MRS, E, A. JENKINS, 819 Car-son st., Pittsburg, Pa. BITTERS RURDOCK BLOOD EITTERS.

JOS. FLEMING & SON.

MEDICAL.

As old residents know and back files of Pitts ourg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, de rom respon-NO FEE UNTIL CURED NERVOUS and mental diseases, physical decay, nervous depility, lack of nergy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, isordered sight, self distrust, bashfulness, lizzmess, sleeplessness, pimples, eruptions, im-poverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constitution, consumption, unfitting the person for business, society and marriage, permanently, safely and privately cured, BLOOD AND SKIN stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bones, pains, giandular, swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throst ulcers, old sores, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly are discovered.

poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangetarrhal discharges, inflammation and other
painful symmioms receive searching treatment
prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long, extensive experience Dr. Whittier's life-long, extensive experience insures scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. ja8-49-DSuwk



GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE-JOSEPH FLEMING & SON.

412 Market street, Pitt NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

ecific for Hysteris, Dirriness, Fits Neuralgia, Wake-ness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, re-ting in insanity and leading to misery decay and th. Premature Oid age, Barrenness, Loss of Power other sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorribes sed by over-contion of the brain, self-abuse or

EMIL G. STUCKY, Drugg ist, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave., and Corner Wylle and Fulton st., PITTSBURG, PA. my15-51-TTSSu DR. SANDEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT TOR SUPLANTS

IMMEN debilitated through disease or other wise, WE ALKANTS

BUARANTEK to CURE by this New His Provent Lactrice Ref. of Refund Money, Made for this specific norpose, Cure or Physical Weakness, giving Freely, Mild, Southing, Continuous Currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to HEALTH and Vigolituus STRENGTH. Electric current left instantly, or we forleit \$5.00 in cash. Bell T Complete 5 and up. Worst cases Permanently Cured in three months. Scaled pamphiets free, Call on or address SANDEN ELECTRIC Cu., 319 Broadway, New York.

ABGON FOR THE MILLION FREE.



no16-108-su early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, I will send a valuable treatise (scaled contain full particulars for home cure, FREE of all a splendid medical work; should be read by or man who is nervous and darlier read by or de2-81- DSGWK

CURE FITS warrant my remarky to ours the work cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatine and a Free Bottlesd my infallible remarky. Give Express and Post Office.

E. G. HOOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. T.