

opment--"the sleeve of the year," as advances lower-crowned flatter affair it is called--is the undersleeve. As will be the mode. the cut shows, it is much like the



THE SLEEVE OF THE YEAR.

identical article worn by our grandmothers in "antebellum days." "Double sleeve" is another name for it. All the smart challies and foulards boast this arm covering, which, of the foulard or challie, ends at the elbow, while underneath falls a scant fluff of white muslin net or lace, its fulness gathered into a close band at the The first figure of the cut, rewrist. produced from the New York Evening Sun, shows a pretty frock in mottled foulard having undersleeves and yoke in transparent net. Embroidery over velvet trims the foulard, while the left side of the bodice is fastened with silver buttons and clasps. The other cut shows a simpler undersleave model, but one equally effective. The turn-back finish of the upper sleeve is known as the "Puritan cuil"

Outing Costumes.

Although wheeling hasn't nearly so Times-Herald. 'The cape is made of many devotees among the fashionables peau de soie and trimmed either with as it had several years ago, the fair liberty silk ruffles or heavy silk fringe.



NEW YORK CITY (Special). - Of prominent in the milliner's realm just now will lose favor, and as the season now will lose favor, and as the season

> Tunie a la Grecque. For a lace dress worn over a lace slip, you can have a tunic a la Greeque, draped in all one piece, in a tashion copied from the classical drapery noted in the friezes of Helenic architecture or on some antique vase. In case this place is adopted, remember to follow the line unbroken from the left shoulder downward and over to the right hip, from which point the drapery can be adjusted as you will so as to secure a symmetrical habit. Keep the lines as long as you possibly

The Lace Bolero.

The lace bolero is still seen on some of the evening dresses, and this is beautiful in the real fabric over a delicate tint of rose pink, which will become popular as an evening shade.

Fitted With Daris.

One feature of Freuch underclothes is that they are never made with yokes. They are fitted with darts, and where fullness is necessary it is gathered in with a ribbon or tape.

The Season's Fabric.

The special fabric of the season is crepe de meteor. It is like crepe de chine with a satin finish, very soft and glossy, and comes in double width, both figured and plain.

Modish Hats.

Large all-black hats are very fashionable this season, and especially good style with the foulard gowns,

A Fashionable Summer Cape.

Among the most unreasoning fads of the day is the low-necked summer cape. An idea of the arrangement may be had from the accompanying small

sketch reproduced from the Chicago

PERILS OF THE MINES. THE GREATEST DREAD OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION.

Deadly Nature of the Cave-in-Heroie Attempts to Rescue Entombed Comrades -Some Extraordinary Instances of En-

durance-Why Hope Endures So Long. CCOUNTS of the terrible explosion in a Utah coal mine have brought to mind forcibly the precarious existence that the miner leads beneath the earth. But of all the accidents which threaten the life of the authracite coal-miner, none is more feared than the deadly cave-in. It is far more liable to cause death than explosions or floods, runaway cars, or falls down the shaft. Dozens and dozens of men are crushed to death every year by it, and the reports of the mine inspectors show that a large majority of the fatal accidents of the year are due to it. Witness the great accident at the twin shaft, Pittston, Penn., a few years ago, when fifty-nine men were shut in or crushed to death; and the fall at No. 11, Plymouth, Penn., when thirteen men were killed. None of these victims were ever found, nor is there much probability of any trace of them being discovered.

Suddenly and horribly fatal as they are, the caves give warning of their approach. A short time ago the writer was in an affected gangway. There was a constant and menacing noise, which is almost indescrib-It was like the distant murable. mur of a thunder-storm or the deep rumble of far-away breakers. For hundreds of feet above and around, the rock and coal was "working."

BURIED ALIVE.

But with all the warning it gives, the cave too often proves the deathbed and grave of the miner who is rash enough to try to save for his company what nature is reclaiming as her own. So it was in the two great accidents previously mentioned. Valuable chambers of the mine threatened to cave, and thousands of tons of coal would be lost. At Pittston Superintendent Langan started on a Sunday night with sixty-five men to place massive timbers under the affected roof, hoping to avert the threatened destruction. So awful was the noise and so near did death appear in those trembling passages that seven men, Superintendent Langan's son among them, refused to work and went back. The Superintendent and the fifty-eight labored for an hour or so, then suddenly many tons of rock and coal fell, and in an instant nature had constructed for them an impenetrable sepulchre. Whether they were instantly crushed to death, shut in and suffocated, or slowly starved. will probably never be known.

For weeks men as brave as the fifty-nine labored at the work of rescue, great, but unavailing struggle. Torn, shaken and trembling from the shock of the first fall, which dragged upon the other portions of the mine like massive chains drawn by a monster, working after working collapsed, hour after hour, for some days, before it all settled quietly, and the dangers of the rescuers were fully as great as those the entombed men had confronted. There was but one practicable way of getting at the victims, and that was down a long slope at the foot of which it was expected the unfortunates would be found. Four hondred feet was clear space; the remaining four hundred was blocked to within a few feet that the re force their way. Volunteers were numerons, the most able mining experts in the region directed the operations, and the work went on day and night. At first good progress was made, and then, as they advanced foot by foot, the danger and the difficulties increased. Some days they would gain twenty or thirty feet, and then be driven back some distance, only to attack the living mass again with magnificent courage and en durance.

from the bottom of the slope. It was FARMING BY MACHINERY evident that some of the entombed men had reached an open space there and were hammering on the pipes to encourage the workers. Work went on with renewed enthusiasm, and young Langan, the entombed super-

intendent's son, performed as heroic an act as is recorded in the history of mining. Between the top of the fall and the roof was a space of a few inches, and with wonderful daring he dragged himself along over the fall. At any moment he might have been crushed by the roof, but he returned. He was gone three hours, and in that time crawled nearly three hundred feet and back. His clothes were torn to shreds, and his body was covered with blood from scores of cuts and bruises. He had found no opening and learned nothing of the entombed. For three days the rappings continued, and then one night, in a dark and obscure corner of the slope, one of the foremen came upon a water bos hammering the pipes with a piece of rock. It was an awful discovery, the hope that they had cheered the men on for three days was dispelled, and despair replaced it. The poor when arraigned before the mine officials, confessed that he had been rapping on the pipes during the three days, and he said, in extenuation of his act: "I've got a father and two

brothers in there, and I was afraid the men would quit work, so I rapped to encourage them, because I want them to find my father and brothers." The work was kept up for months. but no trace of the entombed men was found, and the attempt of rescue was at last abandoned.

WHY HOPE ENDURES SO LONG.

The accident at Plymonth, Penn., was caused in a like manner. As may well be imagined, the conflict between hope and rescue and fear of death, in the hearts of the victims' friends, is terrible. Hope died slowly at Pittston, and it is the same elsewhere. This is due to the absolute uncertainty. Some argue that the victims may be hemmed in an open chamber with a plentiful supply of air and water, and quote the well-known cases where, at Sugar Notch, a number of men lived two weeks, eating a mule entombed with them, and were finally rescued; where at Jeanesville, Penn., rescue was effected after nineteen days, in which the men had nothing to eat except the leather of their boots-owing to their ignorance the life-sustaining fish-oil in their lamps was untouched-and again, of the two men who at Nanticoke were rescued after sitting astride a log in flooded workings for nine days with nothing to eat.

Other accidents affect only the mine and the miners. Caves affect the surface, and many property owners in this region have cause to regret the day when they bought land which was undermined. because it was cheap. Recently a large section of street at Wyoming, Penn., went down, with several buildings, and instances are numerous of houses being swallowed up by the greedy earth, of cattle engulfed and suffocated. People are sometimes caught, but not often, for the earth generally sinks slowly, and there is usually plenty of time to escape. A peddler was driving slowly along the road leading to Plains, Penn., when his horse suddenly sank, dragging the front wheels of the wagon after him. When the driver recovered from his isurprise and terror, the wagon body was on the edge of a hole thirty feet deep. Some time later, inches of the roof by the fallen masses near the same place, an old woman of rock. It was through these four was sitting near her doorstep shelling peas. Her husband coming over the hill saw her suddenly drop out of sight, ran up and found her busy picking up her scattered peas forty feet below the surface. She was nuinjured and was quickly rescued .--- P S. Ridsdale, in New York Post.

INVENTION FAST MAKING HUMAN LABOR OLD FASHIONED.

Almost All the Operations of Agriculture Now Performed Better and More Ouickly by Machinery Than by Man's

vator of the land is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The term "horny-handed till-

er of the soil," within a few years will be relegated in the United States, to attached to the machine lets water the vernacular of the poet. Automatic flow through a hose extending in helabor-saving machinery is supplanting the necessity for bodily labor in all agricultural processes from the turning of the sod to the harvesting of the What little manual labor is recrop.

unired is devoted to supervision of the working parts of the various mashines employed.

In 1800 not a single cast iron plough was in use. The plow was home-made-of wood covered with sheet iron. The man with the hoe was the aborious cultivator. There were no mowers, reapers or self-binders driven by horse power. Grain was susttered hand and harvested with the sickle or the scythe. It was threshed on the barn floor and ground into flour full of impurities, in rude grist mills, driven by great over-shot water wheels. in 1900 the plowman uses a sulky plow upon which he has a comfortable seat from which to guide a pair of horses. The machine does the rest. The reversible sulky plow is equally adapted to stony, rough, side-hill work or level ground. In the former ease it turns the sod with the slope, in the latter it leaves the land without tracks or dead furrows. For this work a right and left hand steel plow is mounted upon a steel beam, one being at right angles with the other, easily revolved by unlocking a and hand lever at the rear of the driver, the weight of the upper plow caus-ing the lower to rise. Each plow has an easy adjustment to make it out a wide or narrow furrow, and is raised out of the ground by a power lift and set in again by a foot lever, so that the operator has both hands with which to manage his team. An adjustable seat enables the driver to sit always in a level position and on the upperand cutting off weeds, most side in plowing side-bill land. In a few years horse labor will be dispensed with for moving this machine and some auto-power substituted.

USING ELECTRIC MOTORS.

It may be if electricity is employed that the farmer will be able to sit smoking his pipe on his porch with a switchboard before him and control many plows. With electric motors applied to all agricultural implements a single man may be able to plow. harrow, fertilize, sow and harvest his crops with no expenditure whatever of bodily labor or one cent of cost for the hire of human hands. In earlier

days the harrow was a crude homemade square or triangular machine. on which wooden, and later, iron pegs function. Everyone is familiar with were inserted. In some cases a log the mowing machine. It has driven drawn to and fro was employed to level the furrows. In these times farmers use sulky-harrows of every imaginable form and device according ment. None is following it to-day. to the local condition. There is a The same is true of the reapers and pulverizing barrow, clod crusher and binders of grain; a single machine leveller combined in one machine. will do the work of twenty or more This crushes, cuts, lifts, turns, men. The old-fashioned flail to thresh smooths and levels the soil all in one grain is now a curiosity. The rattle operation. It also prepares a perfect of the power-thresher is a familiar seed bed and covers the seed in the sound in autumn to every resident of best manner. The operator from his seat on the machine effects all of the tedder will thoroughly turn and spread processes by turning a lever. Then four acres of cut grass in an hour. there is a ball-bearing disk harrower This can be repeated so often that in with dirt-proof oil chambers. The a single day the crop of hay from machine does everything but supply that amount of land can be cured and the driver, automatically, with a glass stored. In loading the crop, human of water. There is no more laborious kind of farm work than the spreading of ma- wagon. The machine hay-loader will nure; so much so that in farming on put on a load in five minutes. It a large scale it is difficult to procure takes the hay direct from the swath. labor for the purpose. This can now be dispensed with. A machine called light windrows. the manure spreader does all this work. It is drawn by horses and op-erated by one man. It breaks up and them automatic. makes fine all kinds of manure and future will not be synonymous with spreads it evenly upon the land in toil. What heretofore the farmer any desired quantity. It will spread has expended in the hire of labor he very coarse manure, cornstalks or will devote to the purchase of mawood ashes, or guauo-in fact, any chinery. This does not consume food, manure or fertilizer, fine or coarse. neither does it sulk or throw up a job Provided with a drill attachment it at the most inopportune moment, nor distributes compost direct in the drill strike for higher pay. The farmer of before the seed is sown. It does the future will be more or less a man everything in the manuring way exsept to hurl epithets at the mules.

earth, and marks for the next row all at one operation. It also sows fertilizer, placing it just below the seed after sufficient earth has been mixed with the former. It is provided with steel runners or discs to cover the seed and these yield to all irregularities of the soil. For the transplant ing of plants, such as tomatoes, cauli ABORIOUS toil for the culti-plants that do not require to be set nearer than one foot apart, the automatic plant setting machine will cover from four to six acres a day. Au automatic check valve fitted to a tank

hind the shoe or furrower, just before setting the plant. The flow can be regulated from one to six barrels an acre. CULTIVATORS FOR EVERY PLANT.

Formerly when the crops wer-planted and had begun to grow farm-

ers and vegetable gardeners had to ply the hoe vigorously in order to loosen or cultivate the soil, and to keep down weeds. This was hard work and moreover where growth was rapid and rank it involved hiring extra labor. The talent of inventors has reduced the fatigue of this agricultural function to a minimum. Most of these machines are light and operated by man power. There are others in which horses are used. Those who employ call them the greatest laborsavers of the age. There are some provided with a number of spring steel teeth which while they do not injure the plants loosen and uproot the weeds. These are more on the principle of the harrow. There is a machine for cultivating and hilling celery. It is through the use of these devices that celery is marketed in such perfect condition, with every stalk bleached to its very top. Potatoes are cultivated and hilled up by a special machine that does the work of many men far more thoroughly and expeditionsly than human hands can accomplish it. There are many unchines combining hoc, cultivator, rake and plow. The latest machine plows, furrows, covers and hills; there are rakes for shallow cultivation. fining, levelling and pulverizing the soil; there are cultivator teeth for deep

lamager.'

stirring of the soil, and flat hoes of different widths for loosening crust Chicago News.

Every growing plant except cotton is now provided with a cultivator that does away with an immense expendi-'Why so?" the only thing that will make ture of human toil. As yet no machine has been perfected that picks girls turn red. cotton with the discrimination of man.

The difficulty to be overcome is to avoid injury to mature cotton balls that are growing on the same plant with those that are immature. No doubt some method will be found that will overcome this defect. Then the Southern darkey will find his services

no longer so engerly sought for as they are at present.

LABOR-SAVING HARVESTERS. Machines to harvest crops come in every variety to perform a special the scythe out of use. Formerly there were men whose trade was confined exclusively to the use of this imple-

* GAR OWNER THE "Good mornis". My mass To ast you how you was An' hope you're well-you Th' way she alius doe. My ma-she see, you're sh But them she kind o' thoug She'd live to he'd like to borry th' bah 'At you folkses 'as got.

"My ma sets by th' winder "My ma sets by th' winder An' watches you and im. An' kind o' smiles an' erss 'Cause he's like baby Jim. Who's Jim? He was out he We named him atter pa. Say, o'n we borry your bab. A little while for ma?

"My ma she see she woulds" Mind it your haby cried. She see 't 'd be like must-Bince little Jim has diet. Since fittle and disdied. She see she'll be good to his An' she'd like a whole lot. If we c'n borry the baby "At you folksee 'as got."-Josh Wink, In Baltimore in

PITH AND POINT.

Blobbs -"I understand the tists now not only extract the insert them." Slobba Slobbs _ My dog can do that.

"Have you and your called on each other yet? I heard our cooks calling esch names over the back fence."

"Did you have any troubles ing a name for the baby?" all; there's only one rich and family."-Bichmond Dispatel "I haven't seen you out ! said the walking stick. "Y plied the umbrella, "I am still

ing lent."-Philadelphia Bulleti Two souls that to a single though birth. Ah! How they do agree.

he thinks he's all there is all as Alast and so does he. -Philadeiphia f Poetiens-"There are no r in attics nowadays." Cynicas most of them seem to have go

to business and are running tors. Tommy-"Dad, I have sum French plate window. Will 100 the damages?" Dad-"Ya scamp! I will begin by for

"Jerry Pontoon, tell us some about Oliver Cromwell." "W version, ma'am?" "I don't us stand." "Magazine or histor

Jack-"There must be se terrible about a paint-box." Jack -- "Because

Stella - "I was awfully us 'Was it such a surprise?" 'No; I was afraid some on

come in and interrupt him."-Ch News. "That woman is a shoplifter." the floorwalker to the detective;

will take anything she sees spotted her the other day," sponded the detective: "I ar take the elevator.

"My wife doesn't seem to be gressing, doctor," remarked the ions husband. "No," returned physician. "When she gains al strength she uses it all up to people what's the matter with her "I want to marry your daught said Foxey." "Have you spoke her yet?" asked the father. "X replied the suitor. "You see want to get your refusal, so th will have something to work on Philadelphia North American.

Hobo-"Hev yer got any kial job you want done, lady?" Ho keeper-"I'm sorry, poor man have to disappoint you." "Da' I jest wanted ter right, lady. out if I could take a sleep in de lot here widout bein' worrid by a of work.

society belle still rides in a desultory It is contrived especially to reveal the fashion and still keeps a correct and wide guimpe or yoke of the bodies beup-to-date wheeling costume in good neath, and is avowedly more ornaorder in her wardrobe. There is not mental than useful.

The same craze has manifested itmuch difference between the bicycle costume as prescribed by fashion now self in evening wraps. A full length, and that worn for golfing, only the scmewhat box-shaped coat, narrow at golf skirt is a little longer. As wom- the top and widened decidedly at the en are viding in much longer skirts bottom, is made low-necked in front at the present time the majority of in accordance with this new caprice. them make the one costume do for The material employed is amber colored brocade, and it is lised with pale both

Another thing, the rainy-day or yellow liberty satin. About the short skirt is so much the vogue, shoulders is a wide, round marine even for clear days, that several find collar of Venice lace, sloped down a place among ma belle's gownas quite low. The sleeves, which bang The two new ideas shown in the large in bell-shape from the shoulders, are cut will serve equally well as bicycle, heavily incrusted with Vauice lar's golf, outing or rainy-day gowns, and about the lower part, both on the outare reproduced from Harper's Bazar, side and on the inside. Down the

The side-pleated shirt-waist of the full length of the front the wrap lacks first one is a most attractive model four inches of coming together. for any shirt-waist, either of wash edges are triumed with a long folded goods or silk, for utility or dressier piece of pale yellow satiu, held at regular intervals with square pear wear. The front has a centre-stitched band and three deep outward-turning buckles. A fichn or a silk searf of

pleats from shoulder to waist. The back is similar, only with a box-pleat in the centre. The design of the skirt. with its unusual yoke effect, is especially suited to heavy galatea pique or very light weight two-toned cloth. This yoke is quite fashionable with New York women, and gives quite a trimmed appearance to an otherwise plain skirt.

The salient feature of the brown covert cloth one, trimmed with stitched bands, shown at the right, is its charmingly unique little jacket. This is belted in at the back, and fashion's autocrats aver it is sure to be popular, as it is so practicable, besides looking well either in wash goods or heavy material. The hat is also a good one, as it is soft and becoming, yet it shades the eyes, too. It is of the latest style, heavy linen, corded with black velvet and trimmed around the crown with bands and rosettes of the velvet.

Low Fint Hats Predicted.

The latest and most desirable bats are created from soft Italian straw. with rather low crowns and broad brims twisted and cut up with laces. Fruit, foliage, grapes, cherries, plums and currants are salient features in their trimming scheme, while many roses, large rosettes of silk and other stuffs, bound with velvet, maline and Persian silk, are to be found on the

THE LOW-SECOND CAPE. head coverings of stylish women. Daring combinations of very thin some sort is drawn over the uces, but fabrics and wings are much liked as a this is taken off and left in the carriege trimming also. It is predicted that and the wearer makes a grand en the high-crowned hats so noticeably trance in decollete.

Keild

FUTULE RFFORTS AT RESCUE.

It was in the mid" of this work that the writer as a them. Some ninety feet had been gained through the fall. The whole slope, some nine feet in width, had not been cleared. but a narrow passage four feet wide had been driven through the centre of it. This was propped and strengthened by great timbers, for there was constant danger of the roof coming

down. The gas was heavy and safety iamps had to be used, so the light was dum and uncertain. The moaning of the mine was still to be heard and had a most weird effect, as if breasts and gangways were mourning for their victims. The men worked in shifts of half-a-dozen each, three hacking and pecking at the "face" of the fall with their picks and three shoveling back the debris to others behind them, who passed it out in a line.

Both

B4

tered with drill and hammer, for it was not safe to use powder, and the progress was distressingly slow. As soon as one shift became tired another took its place, and the work went ou. Inspectors and foremen stood about directing the work and keeping a careful eye on the dangerous roof. As the writer watched there was a cry of warning, the man came tumbling back from the "face," and a rush was made up the slope. There

was a crash, a roar, we were blown off our feet and dashed against the sides of the slope by a concussion which extinguished the lights. An investigation revealed the fact that twenty feet, gained by hard work during the last, twenty-four hours, had been tilled up again. 'We must keep at if, boys," said

one of the foremen cheerily, and at it they went.

But in the days that followed, falls came frequently, and the men despaired. They were ready to give up their seemingly hopeless task, when, terian, the editor replied as follows: one night; they were cheered by rap-The news was quickly sent to the surface, and women's eyes your subscription."

some of the entombed men were alive

Shooting Emus.

The Australian emu is described as a yellowish brown bird, seven feet in height, with wings so rudimentary that it makes no use of them for flight. It is so swift of foot, however, that only the very fleetest horse can overtake it. Like the ostrich, the emu feeds upon whatever comes under its beak. Wood, pebbles, scraps of iron, or anything else that it can swallow, will answer its purpose, although it shows a marked preference for bread and cooked meat. A French explorer describes his experience in shooting one of these birds. He was accom panied by a white companion, and by a native who acted as guide.

"I am going to bring them up," said our savage companion. "You will have to shoot while they are on the run, but take your time and aim well They won't get off this time,"

So saving he began to whistle as if he were calling a dog.

The emus lifted their heads, listened for an instant, then started to run. It is strange that this was not to get away, but rather to circle about us without stopping, all the time narrow-Great masses of rock had to be shat- ing the circle so as gradually to approach us.

When they were not more than forty yards distant, still running with in credible swiftness, we brought them into line and fired. One fell with a bullet in his heart. The others fled, all the time in single file, and presently they disappeared.

In reply to a question, our guide told us that the emus always acted in this way whenever they heard a whistling, and that one can call them by this means from far away. "I think," he added, "it is because

they believe their little ones are calling them.

As the little emus do not whistle, this explanation does not seem to me conclusive. But who will suggest a better one?

Unsettled.

"Can you tell me what sort weather we may expect next month?' wrote a subscriber to an editor; and according to the Cumberland Presby-"It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like

were dry with hope for the first time since the 'dreadful tidings were heard. The 'rappings continued at 'think of the word ''unsettled.''

Ante-Natal Preparation.

-everybody except one boy of eigh-teen who day and night was in the slope with the workers. The rapgoing to have a bicycle before he was through which water had been pumped | born?"-Judge.

MACHINE FOR PLANTING EVERY CROP.

When it comes to the planting of grops there is a machine for every process from the sowing of cereals, eeds and tubers, to the setting ont of plants. For grain or grass there is a driving broadcast seeder, which is attached to an ordinary wagou. It also distributes all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers. It allows of the sowing of seed of any size. Then there is a grain drill, driven by horse power, in which the quantity to be sown is easily regulated by a lever. It is also provided with a land measure or clock which is adjusted before beginning the day's work. It is fitted with hoes which can be instantly changed by a lever, even while the machine is in motion, to run either straight or zig-For grass seeding the hoes can zag. be adjusted to distribute the seed in front of or behind them. There is also a fertilizer distributing attachment. There is still another grain seeder which weeds as well as sows. The riding corn and bean plauter is a remarkable machine. It opens the soil, drops seed, covers and marks the

next row at one operation. It drops corn in hills from nine to forty-eight inches apart, or for ensilage or fodder in a continuous drill. It drops alternately, if desired, a hill of corn and a hill of beans from nine to forty-eight inches apart. It also distributes fertilizer in a continuous drill at the

same time the seed is dropped and both are covered by the single operation at any desired depth. For the planting of tubers like the

potato there is primarily a machine that divides the root into halves, quarters or any number of parts, separates the eyes and removes the seed ends. It does the work of ten

men. When it comes to the planting there is employed an automatic ma-chine drawn by two horses; the driver occupying a sent at its front. It plants whole or cut potatoes at any distance apart desired. It drops the and covers it with maint matter seed, covers it with moist under | animals.

hands are no longer necessary, except to guide the team that draws the

though it will rake and load from

There is a labor-saving machine for every agricultural process, most of Farming in the of leisure. The machine will do the work. The weather, however, as in the past, will suffice to make him a

man with a grievance .- New York Sun.

Surgeon O'Beilly's Malaria Cure. Colonel O'Reilly of the army, surgeon-in-chief at Fortress Monroe, has been successful in his treatment of soldiers who have returned from Cuba and the Philippine Islands saturated with malarial poison. Soveral officers who suffered from fevers during the Santiago campaign have had periodical returns of those complaints. They come about once in three or four mouths, each time with increasing severity, but Dr. O'Reilly, with simple treatment, has given most of them

permanent relief. He takes a drop of blood from one ear of the patient, and if, under a microscope, he discovers malarial germs, he prescribes Fowler's solution of arsenic in such doses as the microscopic examinations suggest, the average being five drops three times a day after each meal. If the eyes of the patient water the dose is reduced. After two weeks of this treatment the blood is examined again and usually found entirely free from malarial germs. If not, the treatment is continued .- Chicago Record.

A Very Serious Case. Mrs. Brisks-"Johnny, did the doc-

or call while I was out? Little Johnny (stopping his play) -- "Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, and shook his head, and said it was a very serious case, and he left this paper, and said he'd call again before night.

Mrs. Briske-"Gracious me! It wasn't you I sent him to see; it was the baby."-Tit-Bits.

Nervous Energy of Sheep.

The sheep possesses a less degree

Penance For Discourtest.

Nicholas I, Czar of Russia, was type of an absolute aristocrat. necession of terrible wars clouded his reign did not tead often his disposition or to rea him less imperious. Bat, rough harsh as he was, Nicholas had a m are of chivalry in his dispos He would not tolerate, under eircumstances, an insult offered

woman. As the Czar was driving through the streets of St. Petersburg he can sight of an officer of his house in the act of upsetting an old be woman, whose hands were raised i prayer for alms.

The official was quite unmindfal the august witness of his act, a was rather pleased when, a few hos later, he was summoned to the im

rial presence. Nicholas soon undeceived him, s in the presence of a dozen coard cut him to the quick with his int

nant reproof. 'Enough!' said Nicholas final 'You will walk up and down that o ridor all night, and every time ? turn you will say, in a loud vates am a puppy! I am a puppy" Youth's Companion.

Children.

Children Tdo not see the world men and women behold it. The for ing integament that surrounds b soul is as yet tender and translated The light from beyond shines me easily through its filmy reil, and that light the things of nature melted into a glamour such as sol eyes are too dim to perceive. T world of childhood is newer and me beautiful with life; the sun is me radiant, the ether is more hnore than in the sun is more hnore

than in the more sombre and darker world of after-life. Heaven and earth, as it were.

together, and just beyond the thinan misty veil of separation spiris va and ruatle, and their whisperin sometimes, haply, reach the tend ear without its hearing to nudersta the words.

The two spaces are but a hand breath apart, and it may easily but a step from one to the other. Howard Pyle, in Harper's Magazin

American Wins Victoris Cross. An American was one of the first win the Victoria Cross in the Son African war. He is Charles J. Sprue Mis. A la a native of Kenosha, Wis. 1 b years ago he went to South Africa. time to be a member of Jamiosa raiders. After the raid he returns to this country, but when the var gan he went over to England and a listed in a cavalry regiment. He a the cross by resening a wounded cas

radic

pings were heard on the iron pipes

pings.

intervals, and everybody was sure