

# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

become so fashionable, a separate heavy "tailor-mades." Other silks, one will be found a most useful addi-



tion to the summer wardrobe, giving an up-to-date and picturesque touch to any number of gowns with which it may be worn. This one, called the it accommodates the entire head and Trianon, from Harper's Bazar, is one almost rests upon the top of the ears. of the newest models. Its folds are The boat-shape and endless modificaespecially designed to give a perfect tion of low toques are the choice shape, and it is cut with narrow stole ends in front, as a foundation for the ruffles that ornament the front. Mousseline de soie, chiffon, mull or point d'esprit are suitable materials for its development, with self material or lace ruffles. The self-ruffles may be further embellished by tany ruches, top and bottom, and by the lower edge being out in scallops. This fichu can be worn just simply pinned at the bust as here shown, or it can be knotted at the bust and allowed to hang fastened with a bow each side at the tucks and for wash dresses in a trellis waist line; or, it can be crossed on design. the bust, with the ends taken around and fastened at the waist in the back. Infinite variety may be obtained by a little tasteful variation in its arrange-

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- Now whole garment shows the military cut that the fichu effects on gowns have and finish which delights us in our foulards, Indias, Louisine, surab, etcetera, are not used for the purpose, but the "tailor-made" taffeta has nnmistakable chic and style stamped upon the garment.

# Proper Form in Collars.

My lady avoids yokes and linen collars this year as she would the label "obsolete," and is having all her shirt waists cut on the plain back blouse pattern, using every kind of box plait, tuck, insertion and shirring that she can think of. The neck gearing for even the most severe shirt waists must be light, and are to be either of mull, chiffon or ribbon, with tasseled ends or a frill of lace for a finish. The stock is not to be touched.

### Gossamer Tea Gowns.

Silk muslin with brocaded boleros. s employed for tea gowns made up with bands of fur, and a great many of them are made as princess dresses, with the fashionable cluny or maltese insertions let in from the neck to the feet. Coats of silver and jet paillettes are supplemented for tea gowns by gossamer underdresses and have lightcolored sashes round the waist. More blue is employed for these dresses than any other color.

Low Lying Hats For Summer Wear. The chic summer hats lie broad and ow over the brow of the pretty young They are not what you would girl call broad-brimmed affairs, but the

crown opening is so wide and low that shapes, and they are smartly trimmed with flowers and foliage.

# Change Parse in Handle.

A novelty in parasol handles has concealed spring, which, when pressed, discloses a small receptacle in its knob like end, in which a small powder puff or some small change may be carried.

# Renalssance Braid.

Renaissance lace braid is used as a trimming for silk waists, sewed on loose. It can also be crossed and in a straight line between groups of

The New Skirts.

Some of the new skirts are made with a silk crop skirt which has a ruf-

# AGRICULTURAL.

# Celery in the Garden.

No garden is complete without a good supply of celery. Sow a few seeds in a hotbed or in boxes in the house, then in July transplant to rows in the garden. These should be about one foot apart in the row and the rows four or five feet apart. This can be set between rows of early peas or beans and the ground thus made to produce two crops in one season. As soon as the first crop is removed give thorough cultivation. For blanching, the soil may be thrown up about the plants, or if you have a few old tiles these can be slipped over the bunches of celery and they will whiten nicely.

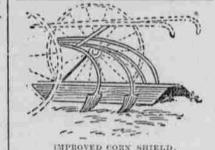
# One Objection to Solling.

The chief objection to soiling is the very wastefulness that the system is supposed to avoid. Suppose a cow will eat 200 pounds of grass a day while roaming over a pasture and de-stroy a lot more. The damage she does is soon repaired by the weather, but suppose you cut this 200 pounds of grass and put in a manger for her. She goes at it in fine relish until she begins to get full, and then the mischief begins. She wisps it about, roots and nones it over, slobbering over it until in the end she absolutely refuses to eat any more of it, though it is not half gone. I doubt if any-body in the country is making a success of soiling .- Farm and Home.

To Destroy Rose Leaf Insects. The small whitish insects which suck the life out of rose leaves are rose hoppers, which are frequently found on the lower side of the leaves. It is said that if attended to before they are fully developed they can be easily destroyed by dusting the infested plants with slug shot. When fully grown they are very persistent, and several applications have to be made in order to kill them, and even then absolute riddance is doubtful, Aphides propagate so quickly, and and in numbers so marvelously great, it requires close attention to keep plants moderately free from them. The secret is to begin at first sight of them, or perhaps before they arrive. for there are very few plants that are not attacked before the season advances very far .- Meehan's Monthly.

Cultivator Shield.

In cultivating corn when it is small it requires the greatest care not to cover up or roll hard lumps of dirt ou the tender sprouts. The shields that come with cultivators are very uncertain and unsatisfactory in their work. For several years we have tried this trough and find it a most satisfactory device. Take two hard-wood inch boards, eight inches wide and about five



feet long, and fashion the forward end of each in the shape of a sleigh runner. nails will not withstand the strain Then take a 2x4 the same length as pulling the feeder from one field to that when the boards are nailed

scratching, there is no better grain for them than millet seed. For the main part of their rations, make a bread as follows: To three cups of sour milk or buttermilk, add one heap ing teaspoouful of saleratus, a little salt and cayenne pepper; stir into this equal parts of corn meal, heavy shorts and bran till it is a stiff dough. Bake it is a deep dish so that there will be

as small a proportion of crust as possible. Keep in a cool, moist place, as it soon sours in warm weather and is then unfit to feed to chicks. Animal food in some form must be supplied, else some of the chicks will pull the down from others and eat it.

They should have charcoal occasionally, coarse sand or rock, pounded quite fine, and plenty of green stuff, Lettuce, young cabbage plants, tender clover heads, are all excellent, but they should have two or three feeds of this a day, for they soon tramp on and spoil what they do not cat. Millet seed, wheat, cracked corn are good for dry feed and should be scattered about the runs for them to pick at. The first thing as soon as it is light in the morning, feed the chickens. The last thing before going to bed at night take a lantern and look at the thermometer in the brooder, for as the outside air grows cooler after sunset the temperature in the brooder will decline,-S. E. Cadwallader in

# American Agriculturist. Melsture in the Soil,

The finer the soil the more moisture it is capable of absorbing and retaining. Moisture cannot and does not penetrate into heavy, tenacions soils, and when clods in such soils are not pulverized and become dry they retain their dryness in the centre during the entire summer. When land is made fine and free from clods the water does not so readily flow back to the surface, nor is it so rapidly dried up during the season, but is delivered to the surface in proper proportions. The moisture which is inclosed in the interstices of the soil and which accumulates in large quantity when land has been plowed in the fall expands and contracts during the winter, according to the temperature, and many of the coarse portions are pulverized; but in spring, should the plowing of a field composed of heavy soil be performed and the work followed by dry weather, even the harrow will sometimes fail to reduce it. Plowing and harrowing must, therefore, be done at proper times, and the judgment of the farmer must be exercised to guide him. The condition of a field should be similar to that required for a garden. With a small garden, where the spade and rake are used, care is taken to make the soil as fine as possible. A field should be considered as a garden on a larger scale. It requires more labor on a garden plot than for a field, but the garden produces twice as much in proportion to area as the field. Labor bestowed on a field, so far as the preparation of the soil is concerned, will be amply repaid in the gain of yield in the crop. The soil always responds to good treatment-a fact which at one time gave rise to the

claim that a well-cultivated soil required no manure, which claim, however, is not correct; but cultivation without doubt largely increases the yield.

# A Portable Self-Feeder.

A correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette describes a self-feeder successfully used on his farm. The frame work is all bolted together, as the boards, and bevel the edges in such another. The runners are made of heavy 3x10 oak plauks, each sixteen

GOOD ROADS NOTES. ENDINERROW WITH THE PROPERTY AND THE PRO

#### The French Renals System. EFORE MacAdam's time it

was thought necessary to con-) struct stone roads with a

foundation of large stones; the small, broken stone was then spread over them, and traffic was depended on to consolidate them into a smooth and hard roadway. Moreover, in France, upright, protruding stones were placed at the edges of the foundation, in order to enclose the smaller These roads were often two stone. feet deep and yet they wore badly in-When the holes were filled, to ruts. travel avoided the repaired spots and new ruts were formed.

MacAdam did away with the larg small material, properly laid and compacted, would distribute the pressure equally on the real road beneath and also serve to effectually shed the water which fell upon it. The new system was economical and simple, but it had what seemed at first to be one drawback-the roads required constant watching and frequent repairs. This, however, is regarded as really a blessing, as the construction of the roads makes it easy to keep them in condition. In France this work is thoroughly systematized and is carried on very effectively. The system, as described by the Paris orrespondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, is as follows:

A chief engineer is at the head of each department, and he has several assistant engineers, each in charge of sub-division called an arrondissement. All the roads in these arroudissements are visited and examined by them at least quarterly, and oftener if necessary. These engineers in turn have lieutenants, called conductors, who oversee certain lengths of road which they must look over in detail at least semi-monthly. Under the conductors come the cantonniers who do the manual labor, each one caring for a "cauton," or stretch about two miles long. Five or six cantons are grouped together and their cantonniers form a brigade, one ot whom is made chief, and has a shorter stretch to care for in order that he may oversee the others. If a piece of road absolutely requires it, one or more laborers, called anxiliaries, are given a cantonnier to aid him.

Besides overseeing their roads the conductors give all orders to the chief cantonniers, examine their work and report on their conduct and make written reports to the engineers twice each month. They keep the accounts of their divisions and report on petitions or new projects. They are obliged to do all their traveling on foot, examine into the smallest details and give the necessary explanations

and directions to the cantonniers. The canton of the chief cantonnier must be the best kept of the brigade, in order to show his superiority over the other men. These men are nominated by the perfect of the department according to certain conditions: They must be between twenty-one and forty years old; suffer from no infirmity that interferes with daily labor; have previous experience in work shops appertaining to their work or have worked on the roads in some capacity possess a certificate of good conduct and be able to read and write.

The cantonniers must remain on the roads from sunrise to sundown in winter, and from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. in summer. They are allowed to build sl elters or have movable shelters in to the enemy to gain him. which they can seek refuge during

of the economy of improved highways. and there are some of the strongest farmers' organizations in the country now working in sympathy with the wheelmen.

A Strong Contrast.

The latest statistics show that the United States has over 200,000 miles of railroad and less than 20,000 miles of good wagon roads.

# ODD CASE OF TELEPATHY. A Problem Which Those Interested in

the Supernatural May Figure Out. "I have heard several times of

telepathic communication," said a gentleman well known in the hotels. of Washington to a Star reporter, 'but I never had it brought home so closely to me as it was the other day. I was visiting at the house of a friend stone foundation, and showed that has charge of a dynamo in one of the who is a practical electrician and who department buildings. He happened to be absent at the time, although it was past his usual time for getting home and his wife and I were sitting in the parlor commenting upon his tardiness, for he was usually the most punctual of men. Just as I looked at the clock for perhaps the sixth or seventh time and had perhaps noted that it lacked fifteen minutes of being 5 o'clock, my hostess gave a slight gasp and sat rigid in her chair. Every muscle seemed to be tense, and she gave the appearance of one laboring under the strongest shock. For the space of perhaps a second she remained in this condition and then

suddenly grew limp and helpless as if ome strain under which she had been laboring had been removed. Almost immediately she revived and looked around with a questioning air. When I say that all this occupied not more than two or three seconds at the most you will realize how queer it all was. 'Isn't it funny,' she said on coming to. 'I feel exactly as though I had received a terrible electric shock. know the sensation because my husband has a small battery in the house and often gives me electricity for nervousness.' At that moment the telephone bell rang and I answered it. The message was that my friend had taken hold of the wrong lever at the switch board that distributed the current from his dynamo, and that the surgeons at a nearby hospital hoped to save his life. I asked when it occurred, and the reply came 'About a quarter to five.

cau't explain it, and I don't intend to try. I have trouble enough of my own of a very material nature without going into the supernatural to hunt for more problems to figure out. am happy to say that my friend en tirely recovered, but both he and his estimable spouse are as much at a loss as I am in reasoning out the strange occurrence."- Washington Star.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

One to-day is worth two to-morrow. Keep good company or none. Never e idle

There is no failure except in consbig policeman, that the cat was "I want a doctor to he'p it," ug to try.

It is the wise head that makes the still tongue.

Conservatism carried too far beomes dry rot.

There is no index of character so sure as the voice. All imposture weakens confidence

and chills benevolence. Trifles make up the happiness or

me see," he continued. the misery of mortal life.

ment. Then he got some knir Do good to thy friend to keep him, little bottle of chloroform, and a bandages. "You must help me,

One felt if she had been pretiter storms, but they cannot absent them- she would have had emotions instead said to the girl. her very pale to see the sharp

"No, no; cheap: thus dolls, a The tenderfoot inspects the and satisfies himself that day really the horns of an almost en species of the majestic Wester mal, and he hands over the est walks away proudly with his prin The Indian moves of down street, turns the corners and i pears up an alley. - Anaconda Si

big buck.

purchaser.

"Two dolls.

"Too muchee.

LO AND HIS "BUFFALC"

How the Wily Red Man Unit.

The Montana Indian is

of a schemer himself. He er

town and sometimes walks allo

place without saying a word

ne, Sometimes be brings i

sets of polished mounted con's

set. He never frequents saloons

looks into clothing store wi

but never bucks the slot mash

eigar stores. He frowns at he

a restaurant, but smiles while ;

through the sweet-scented aller

of cheap boarding houses. In a horse trade he takes the

if there's one to be taken, for i

never known to get the worst

a bargain. The reason of this, ever, may lie in the fact that heb

the negotiations with nothing th

and everything to win. Hover

has the reputation of a scheme

is in the sale of polished

horns. He lives out near on

alaughter houses on the som

and there he secures his "h

horns, all sizes, curves and a

tencies. He picks out a set

horns of symmetrical prop

scrapes the scales of and be

horns in a solution of glyceria

ashes and water. This tre

will easily remove all the exp

cumulation. Then fine sauh

used to give the first polish.

by a thorough rabbing with a

cloth slightly saturated with

varnish or shellac is then app

the horns are in condition far

ing. Then the work is turns

to the squaw, who does the real tistic work. Red flaunel and

beads sometimes, and a strip he

there of buckskin, a few bran-b

tacks and the mounted "buffalo"

Mr. Buck comes to town as

"In Yallowstone Park," grant

"How much?" asks the inter

tenderfoot asks him where

are ready for the market.

"ketchem buffalo horus,"

softens the horns, so that a cas

Where his schemes shine he

which he sells for a dollar

net of the Slaughter Ile

A Youthful Research A little girl of five or six years,

big blue eyes that were full of t

came to Bellevue 'Hospital, New

City, the other day. She can

cat in her arms. The cat had

wounded by a street car, and of

At the gate the girl told Tom,

Tom took her to the receiving-w

"Here's a case, Doc," sail the

"I ain't a ----" the doctor be

"Pretty had," was the doctor's

She aided bravely, though #

amputating the leg. In a few min

it was all over, and the cat was pa

recovering from the anasthetic.

with you," the doctor said.

"Now you can take your kittyh

"It ain't mine," the girl said.

des found it. Now oo take care o

Dood-by." The policeman and

doctor made faces at each other, t

sent the cat to the Society for

Leslie's Weekly.

Prevention of Crnelty to Animal

Cause of Insanity.

Then he saw the girl's eyes.

where there was a doctor who

was badly mangled.

nothing else to do.

said.

liceman.



TWO FRETTY BODICES, DECORATED MODISHLY WITH LACE.

ribbon bows or rosettes

Two Ways of Using Lace.

This is another season of lace, and one of the prettiest methods of employing this ever favorite material is in lace revers, collars and boleros on thin waists.

The charming bolero shown in the large engraving is of heavy white lace done in a bow knot design and scolloped around the edge. Worn over a French organdie of pink and white this little bolero has a very dainty effect. Through the edges of the lace are run two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, making a big bow where the two sides meet.

The other illustration shows the popular lace revers which extends to a square collar at the back. This is, of course, Russian lace, and is worn with a dress of mauve crepe de chine or softcashmere. A tucked front and collar of white chiffon lends a dainty touch to this toilette.

#### Five Tacks 'Bound the Hem.

Young girls wear foulards with skirts made comparatively plain compared with the elaborate models worn by older women. Straight skirts out quite full, especially in the back breadths, clothe the slender, girlish figure. The hem of the skirt is covered with five tucks in a group, each measuring either an inch in width, or half an inch, as preferred. Five is the canonical number for "hem tucks," as an uneven number presents a neater finish than the even count.

#### Hat For a Garden Party.

What do you say to the modish hat worn at a garden party recently with an exquisite toilet of flowered silk and lace? The hat frame is covered with flounces of Liberty gauze carefully shaped. Each flounde is bound with satin to match. The hat is in pale violet gauze, so the only other trimming beyond the little flounces is a spray of flowers and foliage exe-ented in black satiu, and showing here and there a dewdrop of Rhino crystal, very small, trembling on petal and leaf.

#### Tailor-Made Taffetas.

The tailor-made taffeta is as much of a success for a summer gown as the

ment and the judicious use of a few fle of the material like the gown This is made just long enough to clear the ground, so it is a simple matter to hold up the outside skirt.

# A Wash Dress Model.

Now that milady's early sum mer gown is un fait accompli she devotes her time and thought the midsummer ones, so as to to be prepared for much warmer weather. A more charming model for a wash gown could hardly be found than this pretty sketch from Harper's Bazar. It combines both originality and unusualness of design with extreme smartness of mode.

White-ground percale with dark blue polka dots is the material employed here, and the effective manner of using the embroidery inserting, as well as its decorative points, make it attractive in the extreme. The plain dark blue percale trimming bands



PERCALE WASH GOWN.

same cloth frock which the tailors give character to the design, beside turn out for winter wear. Tailor relieving a too light-toned effect. The stitching is conspicuous here, and the yoke is of tucked white lawn,

on they will spread out at the bottom until they are about eight inches apart. This trough is to pass, inverted, over the corn row, between the shovels of the cultivator; its sloping sides catching the loose soil and leaving it lying loosely next the corn, but never on it. To fasten this trough to the cultivator, bore an inch hole through the sides near the front end and just beneath the top 2x4. Through these run a small, strong rope and tie each end to the cultivator in such a way that the

trough will be kept a little in advance of the shovels. It is best to leave the rope play loosely through the trough, as it would otherwise upset in turning at the end of the rows. The illustration shows the construction exactly. Make your handy devices now, before the busy time comes.-Jim I. Irwin, in Ohio Farmer.

# Push the Calves Ahead.

The calf makes the cow. If good cows are desired or stock is to be improved, it is through the calves that it may be done most effectively and cheaply. The spring calves should not be confined to pasture, and this generally poor, but should be fed with unstinted generosity. The rule should be to feed calves with the

greatest liberality with the best food, and to push them ahead the first year of their life and never relax the generous treatment till the old cow gives up business. The animal is the ma-chine through which the food is changed from a cheap material to a

much more valuable one. Thus the milk feeding should be continued to the age of five or six months, some dairymen say all through the cow's life, and doubtless this is true, for why should not the food that makes a good cow be still employed to maintain her? It has been proved by practice in many dairies that the skimmed milk makes lifty per cent. more return when fed to sows than by any other way of disposal. But it is certainly good for the calves, tending to give them a good, strong frame, a well-developed digestive function, ability to dispose of much food to advantage and well-developed vital organs, thus building up an animal fully supplied with every facility for making profit for her owner in her after life. But with the milk a generous allowance of grain food must be given .- Henry Stewart, in New England Homestead.

Care of Broader Chicks. Brooder chicks should have a little yard at first, which should be enlarged as they grow, but care should be used to have no corners where they can congregate in case of a shower or at bedtime instead of going into the brooder. I find it best to feed brooder chicks

four times a day, with extra relishes thrown in. At each feed give only as

feet long and placed 61 feet apart. The runners are rounded at both ends so that it can be pulled either way. Nine 2x4 joists, each nine feet long, are bolted outo the runners, about two feet apart. These joists are then fastened together by 2x6 joists, which project over the runners far enough to support the feed trough. The trough is built about the width of a scoop. This permits of easily re

PLAN FOR A HOMEMADE SELF-FEEDER

moving the grain from the trough should you choose to do so. This, however, is seldom done. The bottom of the feeder is built high in the middle and slopes to the feed trough on either side. The roof projects a little over the sides and measures about fourteen feet from eave to eave. A door or cover is provided at either side for the feed trough. If one has cows in a lot at night, but wishes calves to grain from the feeder during the day, he can simply drop the lid when the cows are in the lot and raise it on turning them out. Calves can then eat oats or shelled corn or whatever you may have in the feeder for them. - Cut the rafters for the floor out of fourteen foot 2x4's, making them each 31 feet long; thirty-six rafters of this sort will be needed for the bottom of the drop on the sides.

After the feeder is sided up with shiplap or flooring, the roof of 1x3 sheeting is put on, which is afterward covered with shingles. It is a good idea to put several braces across the feeder from eave to eave. Bolt those to the 2x4's. Strength will be given to the structure by running a half-inch rod the length of the feeder and making fast just below the grain doors. The feeder is about sixteen feet long, and has a capacity of about 1000 bushels of corn. Total cost, including lumber, labor and hardware, will be about \$50 or \$60. From fifty to sixty cattle can be fed at one of these feeders. Have slides in the troughs so the amount of grain can be adjusted to the kind of feed.

Flossie-"Mamma, I think this cream is bad." Mamma-"Well, my much as will be eaten before the next child, I'm going to whip it in a minfeeding time. To provide exercise by uto."-Yonkers Statesman,

selves from the roads. Each one has of ideas. an account book and a register and keeps a daily account of his work and

the time occupied in each task. At the end of each month the conductor recapitulates the account and sends it to the engineer.

In this way the roads are never without the most careful attention. and expensive and annoying repairs are rendered unn ecessary.

Benefits of Co-Operation.

What farmers can do by co-opera-tion in the matter of road making is interestingly told by a Michigan correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. It is a sandy country where the correspondent lives, and the roads were generally poor throughout the year. The town was poor also, and refused to improve the highways. Then the farmers decided to help themselves. About five years ago twenty-five of them came together and offered to haul marl one day free if the township would allow them to take the marl from its bed. The township was willing, and about twenty men volunteered to shovel and level the marl, and so the first half mile was laid. That road proved such a success that the next year another half mile was put down. This marl, packed down so hard and made such excellent bed for gravel that the farmers donated \$225 and labor for about one-quarter mile of gravel. This being put on in what was always a wet place, it was spread about eight inches thichk. Next year \$250 was

four inches. This year only \$100 was collected, but a quarter-mile strip was put down, finishing the mile started five years before. Besides this about a half-mile of marl was put down ready for gravel next fall. This action of the farmers stirred up the townspeople at large, and now the town has offered to raise \$600 for gravel if the farmers will furnish the labor to spread it. That they will do willingly.

#### A Ussful Lesson.

convict how to handle a pick and a wings, they either eat the bodies at spade, a scraper, a tamping block, once or make cakes of them, which and a screen-tools which are to be resemble lumps of fat and have a cau earn an honest living later in al- Chronicle. most any place where fate happens to throw him; which is a very different thing from standing all day in one place and feeding a mechanical heel-

cutter, or cutting threads in a screw chance to use his acquired knowledge after becoming a free man again.

### Economy of Better Highways,

The L. A. W. has been very succeasful in parsuading agriculturists and the North Pele.

Where malice persists we may salely assume that there is a criminal disposition.

Vindictiveness, like all forms of revenge, is illogical as well as immortal. Its presence is a sign of an exceedingly low type of morality.

Sorrow is the key to the lock; sorrow opens the door into a fuller existence and gives understanding of power innate and its perfect usage.

He Knew Who Joan Was.

"Ma!" exclaimed the interrogation point, aged seven years, a member of a repectable south side family, as he sat reading. "Ma! who was the maid of Orleans?"

"She was a young woman; a French patriot. Her other name was Joan of Are," replied his mother. But by this time he was so interested in seeing his dog chase a neighbor's cat that the story of the French maiden had lost all hold of him.

It was some six months after this that his teacher was asking the class. "Who knows about Joan of Are?" dim recollection of having heard the name before puzzled but did not enlighten him.

'What was she maid of ?'' suggested the teacher.

"Made of dust," they cried in chorus, thinking of their catechism. But the question completed the circuit in the boy's memory. He dimly recalled his talk with his mother. Up went his hand. The teacher "She was a French patrinodded. collected and about one-half mile was arch," he proudly answered. - Chicago put down, spreading this only about Chronicle

Edible Butterfiles."

There is one small species of butterfly, the Bugoug, which adords a supply of food to the aborigines of Australia. Vast numbers of them congregate on the granite rocks of the Bugong Mountains and the natives collect them by making smothered fires under the rocks and so suffocating the butterflies. They then gather them by the bushel and bake them on the heated ground, stirring The work of road-making teaches a them gently to remove the down and

found everywhere, and with which he | sweet, nutty taste.-Newcastle (Eng.)

#### A Young Girl's Mistake.

Many a young girl makes the mis take of thinking that because she would die for a man, sho truly loves with a lathe, or sawing lengths of him. In this restless, throbbing age wood for broom-handles-occupations it is necessary for her to ask hersel which are so restricted in scope that in all seriousness, "Would I take in only good luck can ever afford him a washing for him?"-Detroit Journal.

Sacrificed to the North Pole.

During the present century 400 hu-man lives, \$125,000,000 and 200 ships have been lost in fruitless efforts to

It is gratifying to learn from a tinguished physician that worry not produce insanity. That is to while there are cases of men lo their wits by reason of anxiet mental shock, there are few in parison with those where physicauses may be traced. True, under a great strain sometimes be down, but the result is what is c nervous prostration rather manis. If the body is only soil the human organization can stand enormous amount of care and sorr Mon say this or that is undesite but they endure it just the same. one way, the sufferer gets the n one way, the sufferer gets the a out of life; they have their compet-tions in the added glow of happin when it comes. "Were na my he light I wad dee," says the ball And so those who carry great bard are weighted down with various tivities feel that lightness of he which the moping selfsh bypoch driae cannot attain. Their braiss active and they have resources den 

dence Journal. Ship Protects Sea Gulls. The slaughter of galls which some time has taken place in Son ampton water is officially declared the local municipal authorities to a matter of general regret, then none of the public bodies concers appears likely to put down such w ton destruction

ton destruction. The commander of the irons Medea, on station at the big sould port, has, however, adopted a diffi-ent policy to the corporation spat-declaring as he does, an intention commender the original statements ton destruction. commencing action in the event the shooting going on in the vicin of his second

This practical threat has had a m salutary effect, the bird slayers and ing off from where Jack is on t alort to stop such heartless landh here. of his vessel.

bers. Our tars have a special love for pinioned messengers of the deep if herald the coming storm. It is gulls that, far from their nesh places in the white cliffs of Albi-are the last to bid Jack good-by, if as their welcoming note is the sound the sailor hears as his s ness i home.—Pearson's Weekly. nea" ; home. - Pearson's Weekly.

