THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—The display of dainty, expensive things for the neck is so irresistible this season that they seem to be a positive necessity as an accessory of every well regulated outfit. Added to all the smaller fancies in neckwear are the fichus berthas of expensive lace, the little pelerines with long ends and the most charming silk scarfs with applique lace on the ends. The pretty fichu, shown in the illustration, which is reproduced from the New York Sun, is made of cream mousseline de sole, trimmed with black Chantilly lace alternated with groups of tucks. Another fichu, very stylish, is made of

DAINTY THINGS FOR THE NECK.

give up her petticoats, and, let fashion take what whim she will, nothing can rival the soft "frou frou" of a satin or silk underskirt, or the delightful daintiness of white cambric and Valenciennes. When we wear a petticoat now it is of the most elaborate order, and here brocade is really requisite. The most fantastic old Watteau brocades, and even satin grounds with floral designs outlined with panne, are utilized for the underskirt, with bright flounces trimmed with beautiful lace, caught up with ribbons or held in place with dainty beadings and gofferings.

New Fancy in Jewelry.

We are used to a "rose gold setting," and occasionally to a greenish lustre on the sterling metal, but now some Parisian artist has conceived the idea of tinging a good setting to match the hue of the gem it encases. Of course this is out of the question with either a pearl or a diamond, and would tend to make the whole affair, both jewel and mount, look artificial. But when a sapphire is mounted in gold dulled with a bluish tinge, or a ruby or amethyst, emerald, topaz, spinel or garnet is seen with its setting flushed with the same tone of color, the effect is really beautiful. The gold will not rival the depth of color seen in the jewel or gem, but the tone is present, the gold being surcharged with color in harmony with the precious stone. Lace pins, brooches, all sizes of buckles, necklaces and slides, particularly the latter can be obtained abroad, and from Europe are brought over here in tinted gold ornaments.

A Novelty in Sunshades.

The Arasco sunshade, supplied with a whole wardrobe of different covers, which are adjustable with very little trouble, is one of the novelties of fashion.

Blue Enamel Bracelet.

A pretty bracelet is made of sky-blue enamel, with here and there a touch of gold, sometimes a mere line of gold appearing. These are most becoming to a fair arm. But there is little doubt that a white arm looks its whitest when a black velvet band is worn at the wrist. This seems to emphasize the fairness of the pretty arm and hand.

MODELS OF WASH TAILOR GOWNS SELECTED FROM A RECENT IMPORTATION.

chiffon in gathered frills separated by rows of lace insertion run with bebe ribbon. This is made on a shaped foundation of the chiffon fitting the shoulders carefully. There are cape collars of Venetian and Renaissance lace; all sorts of jabots, made of lace and chiffon; dainty collars of lawn, trimmed with lace; pretty, inexpensive stocks of duck with narrow white lawn ties; ties of wash net finished with lace-edged ruffles, and little turndown collars of India muslin, finished with a narrow insertion.

Useful Clothing For Summer.

Having a friend at court enabled us to get an advance peep at the very first importation of wash tailor gowns, just received by one of our most exclusive shops. The only trouble was among so many beauties which to choose to show you, says the Philadelphia Record. The two sketches here, however, embody several of the newest and most desirable of the features of these gowns for this season. The first is made of khaki, the smartest and most exclusive of cotton stuffs for this summer's tailor-mades. The round, dip front, Eton jacket, with very plain sleeve, is the very proper spring jacket model. The revers are covered with an applique of heavy white embroidery, and a band to match heads the circular ruffle on the skirt. These circular ruffles are still to be made on tailor gowns of either wool or cotton, but they only run across the sides and back, finishing at each side of the box plait. Then, too, they do not flare nearly so much as last season, being cut plainer, with a scarcely perceptible flare. The combination of the tannish yellow of the khaki and the heavy white embroidery is stylish in the extreme.

A white pique, cut with one of the new kilted skirts, is shown in the second sketch, with heavy white insertion trimming the bodice. This is also a very smart gown, its trimmed and fitted bodice making it rather dressier than the other one, although their styles do not conflict with one another, as they are designed for different occasions. While the jacket suit may, with perfect propriety, be worn for any occasion where a wash gown is permissible, yet, as has been said, the design of the other makes it more dressy and gives it rather less of general utility style than the jacket model.

Elegant Petticoats.

The woman who drives need not

A Pretty Bodice.

A pretty bodice to a gown is made Eton effect in black lace insertion and ribbon, the jacket stopping about three inches above the waist, the insertion being carried down to the waist line like straps over the plaited chiffon bodice of white worn underneath. This style bodice has been worn this winter, and is very pretty.

The Indispensable Cravat.

A waist without a cravat this summer is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. One of the very latest designs for a summer silk shirtwaist and its cravat is here reproduced. It is of white foulard, tucked both back and front and slightly blousing in front over a narrow girdle. Much of the style of this waist is obtained from its exceedingly stylish double collar finished with rows of machine stitching.

The indispensable cravat is of white foulard, with navy blue polka dots, and is tied in a four-in-hand knot just at the bust. Its very sharply pointed ends add much to its effect. A good feature of this attractive waist is that its shield and stock may be adjustable and much variety obtained by having several of different tints and designs.

NEW SUMMER WAIST.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Why Hens in the Orchard Do Well.

The poultry, when roaming at will about the orchard or pasture, have an abundant supply of animal food in the shape of insects, worms and snails, for which they are constantly on the lookout. This is why they do so well when allowed to roam about in this manner. The one who has his hens confined should try and make up this deficiency, which can be done by feeding meat scraps, cut bone or livers. They can be easily secured from the local butcher.

Sow Some Orchard Grass.

Timothy is most commonly sown with clover, despite the fact that it requires two to three weeks longer to grow than clover does before it is ready to cut. If orchard grass were sown, the hay would be better, because the orchard grass and clover are both ready for cutting at the same time. The orchard grass is apt to grow in bunches the first year, but as clover is a biennial it dies out after it has seeded, and the orchard grass will then extend and occupy the whole surface the same as timothy or June grass would do.

Recipe For Gophers and Squirrels.

The following recipe for the destruction of gophers and squirrels has been highly recommended: "Take a five-gallon can, put a stick of phosphorus with a little cold water in the bottom of it. Pour in hot—not boiling—water, just hot enough to melt the phosphorous gradually. Add two pounds of sugar and stir. Then add corn meal and flour equal in quantities to make a thick batter. Then stir in whole wheat until the batter is quite stiff. Pour in at the same time fifteen or twenty drops of rhodium. The wheat will absorb all the water and the mass will become hard. For use, chip off small pieces to the size of a hickory nut and place it in the runs."

Selling Young Pigs.

Young pigs always bring a price that is considerably above their present value if killed to furnish meat. The young pig will increase in weight very rapidly in proportion to the food it consumes, and this fact is sure to be discounted by the seller when he fixes the price. The young pigs also keeps the tenderness of flesh and fine flavor of the roasting-pig stage until it is several months old, and a roast pig weighing eighty to ninety pounds is as good eating as one killed when it is not more than eight weeks old. This, however, depends on how the pig has been kept. If allowed to surfeit itself and become dyspeptic, the meat will show that the animal has had fever and will be neither tender nor healthful as food.

Homemade Potato Planter.

Potatoes were planted with a homemade planter consisting of a shoe from a press drill so placed in a frame on four wheels that it runs at a depth of four inches. Immediately behind and fastened to the shoe is a tin funnel through which the cuttings may be dropped behind the shoe, and in the slit thus made. The dirt falls back alone as soon as the shoe and funnel have passed, thus planting and covering at one operation and all cuttings at a uniform depth. This takes a team and driver and one to drop from the basket of cuttings placed in front of the dropper, who sits behind the funnel and lets a steady stream of cuttings fall from the hand. If the team is held at a slow walk, this distributes the eyes at from six to ten inches apart.—Thomas S. Pease, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Selecting Grain For Seed.

If farmers would select their largest and plumpest grain for seed they could seed much less heavily than they do and grow larger crops as well. This has been many times proven by careful experiment. There was a saving in the amount of seed used and a gain in the amount of crop grown that made a great difference in the cost of growing the crop, in some cases all the difference between a profit and loss. The same thing is true of garden seeds. One had better pay a dollar a pound for plump, well-developed and well-ripened seeds than to have inferior seed given to them. Probably seed will average better this year than it has some years, because of the favorable weather for ripening and curing it, but we repeat our advice to the gardener to test his seed by putting some of it between damp cloths to see how much of it will germinate before sowing. It is provoking to sow a lot of seed with great care and find that but a small part comes up, perhaps just enough to encourage one to care for the crops, instead of digging it up and putting in some other, and not enough to warrant the expectation of more than half a fair crop. Yet almost every gardener has had such an experience.

Where the Wash Seed Lay.

He has always had a love for outdoor life, but came to outdoor work past middle life.

He was an inland, surrounded by a gulf of neighborly advice, into which ran silently a stream of the elder experiences of his fathers across the water.

He himself experimented with a mixture of both.

The neighbors carted off all the barn and stable manure and let it rot out of sight and smell, except the little dug into the garden patch.

"Awfully wasteful!" he said, and gathered it up and spread it on a field destined for winter wheat.

"Sie'll be sorrowful ober dat!" said an old Dutch neighbor. "De manure is foll weed seed!"

And sorrowful he was, for sorrel came up first before the wheat, and dog fennel succeeded in out-topping both!

"Worth nothing for hay, even!" he said. So he had to mow it and dry it and feed it to the flames.

He swears he will keep a good, honest manure pile in the future, as his fathers did, and let it rot well, year in and year out, before applying it to the wheat land.—L. A. N., in National Rural.

Plowing For Corn.

Both deep and shallow plowing for corn have their ardent advocates. Where the land is covered with barnyard manure the plowing should be at least an inch shallower than the last plowing. The constant rains carry the soluble particles of fertility down deeper in the soil after each soaking rain. If plowed shallow the strata of formerly plowed land lying immediately underneath will take up and hold most of the soluble plant food, whereas if turned under to the usual depth it will soak into the subsoil, and being deeper than most plants seek their food, is almost lost as far as immediate returns are concerned. Only deeper plowing will make this locked-up fertility available for plant food.

With a stiff sod the conditions are almost the same as when manure is applied to the surface and plowed under. Corn is not a deep feeder and a few inches below the top you will find a perfect network of fibrous roots. In an extremely dry season deep plowing for corn is of great advantage and extra large crops are often grown from this practice. However, in most sections the conditions are not favorable more than one year in four for deep plowing. Shallow plowing will guard against the loss of fertility, as the growing crop in no season utilizes it all.—L. D. Snook, in American Agriculturist.

Take Advantage of Nature's Gifts.

What the farmer wants is to have nature furnish his fertilizers. Commercial fertilizers are no doubt all right and some of them are excellent as well as being all their manufacturers claim for them, but the slice which they cut off the profits of the farm is the thing that hurts the farmer.

When farmers are practicing close farming—raising market stuff on from two to five acres and make a good living off it—why then it is a case of compulsion, but when the available land is in such quantities that strips or plots, and in some cases, fields can be allowed to rest why then there is hardly any reason at all why a man should part with his hard earned money by paying big fertilizer bills.

Of course a growing crop is bound to take something, and in fact a great deal, from the soil which has got to be put back if any kind of a decent crop is expected in the future and nature comes to the farmer's relief, for it provides for him many different plants that will not only grow and restore to the soil most of that which has been taken from it by numerous crops, but it will also furnish him with an abundance of hay with which to feed his stock. Farmers should not fail to take advantage of this generous gift of nature and those who do so will find both themselves and their farms better off in the future.—New York Weekly Witness.

Fighting the Lettuce Drop.

The most troublesome lettuce disease is what is known as the drop. This is caused by a fungus which ramifies through the soil but does not propagate by spores. This disease causes enormous losses. Some houses almost entirely succumb to it, whereas many other growers have from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the disease in their houses. It has been found that the best method of treating this disease is by the use of heat or sterilization of the soil. Numerous experiments with gas and chemicals have shown but the slightest efficiency in controlling this.

Various methods are being tried to control this disease, one of which consists in covering the soil with a layer of about one inch of sterilized soil. This succeeds in greatly reducing the loss. Two inches of sterilized soil is far superior to one, but the only absolute method known yet is to completely sterilize the soil in the house, or at least heat it up to about 300 degrees. This is done by placing two-inch tile in the soil about one foot deep and passing steam through them. With a large high-pressure boiler enormous quantities of soil can be heated up in a very short time to the requisite temperature. Plants grown in such soil grow faster. When this disease, moreover is once eradicated, care being taken to prevent inoculation from refuse heaps, there appears to be no reason why the disease cannot be kept out of the house indefinitely. The same method of treatment would appear to apply to some of the other fungous diseases which do not propagate by spores.—Professor G. E. Stone, in American Agriculturist.

Safety in Transplanting.

You have known all your life probably that the earth must be packed close around the roots of trees or plants when resetting them. A writer in the Farmers' Tribune tells of his experience in procuring this end and gives the reasons for its necessity: "One of the most helpful things I ever learned in horticulture was about puddling trees and all sorts of plants before setting them. The first thing every transplanted tree or plant must do before it can grow in its new location, is to heal the wounds made upon its roots and start new rootlets through which to absorb the moisture and food from the soil. The closer and more firmly the earth is pressed to them the more readily they can do this. It takes time for the particles of the soil to get into contact with the roots as it was before transplanting, no matter how well the work is done. This is where puddling comes in. The cost is nothing, except a very little work. It is done thus:

"Near where the trees or plants are heeled in, or the place where they are to be planted, dig a hole about two feet in diameter and one foot deep. Fill it nearly full of water. Into this put mellow earth that is partly composed of clay and stir it until it is a mass of thin, sticky mud. As soon as the roots are trimmed ready for planting, dip them into it bodily. If there is any delay about planting and the mud dries so that it is not sticky, puddle them again. When the mellow soil comes in contact with these muddy roots it will stick to them closely. Those who have never tried this plan can have no knowledge of the good that follows. I puddle almost every plant that I set and find that it always pays. Cabbage and sweet potato plants will start into new growth almost without wilting, no matter what the weather may be at the time."

Some of the mountains in the Orange Free State rise to an altitude of over 10,000 feet

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

An Economic Necessity.

Speaking of one of the most important matters now occupying the attention of wheelmen, Vice-President Kingsbury, of the L. A. W., says:

"The suggestion that the Highway Improvement Committee of the League of American Wheelmen take immediate steps toward the insertion of good roads planks in National platforms has met with such instant approval and so much encouragement that it seems safe to predict for it a complete success. Under the splendid aid which the League has given to it, the movement for better roads has grown to great proportions, and now, under the united efforts of the wheelmen, farmers and automobilists, it is so rapidly becoming recognized as a plain business proposition, the beneficial results of which are out of all proportion to its cost, that far-seeing statesmen will no longer have any desire to ignore the question of highway improvement under national legislation and appropriation.

"It seems perfectly proper that the demand for a declaration of belief on this subject from the leading political parties should come from the organization which was the pioneer in the movement; it has been a long, twenty years' campaign of education, commencing with local work and the distribution of such literature as could be obtained, and working gradually, by the expenditure of thousands and thousands of dollars and the distribution of millions of pamphlets, up to successful legislation in many States and the adoption of the State aid system, which has proven unqualified success wherever tried. The time has now arrived for a still broader movement, and from the League of American Wheelmen should issue the primary efforts which shall result in a thoroughly practical system of national, State and city road building, which would apportion the expense and soon put the highways of this country on a basis equal to that perfection which national and State financial aid have made it possible for our through rail and waterways to attain.

"The effect of the insertion of a strong plank declaring in favor of national highways, which, with the united effort of farmers, automobilists and wheelmen, should not be difficult to obtain, could only have beneficial results, even if placed there only with the idea of vote getting by the party management; the good roads movement to-day is strong enough to follow up such a party promise with demands for its fulfillment; it would prove the entering wedge which could be driven deep enough into the heart of Congress to produce immediate results, and I am confident it will be accomplished and that we shall mark the beginning of the new century by starting national highways."

A Result of Private Enterprise.

One of the most successful movements for good roads, the result of private enterprise, is that of the citizens of Madison, Wis. The idea of securing drives along the lakes and parks in and near the city took definite shape eight years ago. For the first two years the work was carried on by a citizens' committee, but finally passed into the control of an association organized for the purpose. In the by-laws of the association it is provided that, in acquiring, opening, extending parks and drives in and about the city of Madison and Dane County, the business shall be without profit to any member. The corporation is without capital, and there is no such thing as a dividend. Any person may become a voting member of the association on annual payment of $25. Persons contributing annually $5 or over, or less than $25, become associate members, but have no vote, save in altering constitution and by-laws. Any person contributing $500 is made a life member. Other sources of revenue are gifts and grants. In all, during the eight years, nearly $40,000 has been subscribed and expended, the results being the building and maintenance of twenty-five miles of carriage drives and bicycle paths, the laying out of several small parks, and the planting of hundreds of shade trees.

Reform Marching On.

The cause of road reform in this State goes marching on. The latest county to come under its wholesome influence is Albany. The supervisors of Albany have just determined to improve one of the leading roads of the county, through State aid. Commenting upon this decision, the Albany Journal remarks that "the roads in the county of Albany for many years have been remarkably bad." This is not a confession which does credit to Albany's public spirit and enterprise, but then she can console herself with the reflection that there is scarcely a county in the State which, if called to the witness stand, would not be compelled to make a similar confession.—New York Mail and Express.

The Modesty of Merit.

I have known half a dozen Victoria Cross men, but never heard a battle yarn from one of them. I remember trying to draw from a friend who had distinguished himself in the battle of the Alma, where he had two horses killed under him, something as to his feelings and experiences in an engagement. All I could get from him was, "A battle is a very disagreeable place, my dear boy. Come and I'll show you my pigs."—Rev. E. J. Hardy, British Army Chaplain.

The Mark of Success.

"Dear me!" said the short-sighted old gentleman who has a great weakness for the fair sex in general, "I had no idea Miss Stretton was left-handed." "She isn't," replied the charming widow who hopes to lure him from general admiration to particular attention. "Then why does she handle her clubs so oddly?" "Oh, she wishes everyone to see her new engagement ring."

Where Women Vote.

In Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals. The nation, which numbers about 70,000 people, is governed by representatives elected by men and women together.

MIRACLES OF MEMORY.

Visualism is a Peculiar and Rarely Cultivated Function.

Professor Charles H. Judd, of the University of New York, says: One of the most extraordinary feats of memory ever known was that of Henry Nelson Pillsbury, recently the American champion chess player, when he played twenty simultaneous games without seeing any of the boards. One blindfold game is far beyond the power of ninety-nine out of a hundred chess players, but Mr. Pillsbury succeeded in the colossal task of remembering for several hours the constantly changing positions of 640 bits of wood.

Not only did he win fourteen, draw five and lose but one of these twenty games, but at the close also remembered the details of every play and corrected several mistakes which had been made in recording them.

Wonderful as this is it need not alarm Mr. Pillsbury's friends with fears of a mental breakdown. He has merely given the world one of the most remarkable examples of what we call visualism—a peculiar and rarely cultivated function of memory.

There is nothing abnormal in a feat of this kind, and it need not be regarded as an enormous strain upon the mind. Abnormality only appears when one faculty stultifies all the others. The probable fact is that Pillsbury has discovered a better method of playing chess than others, which makes a hitherto impossible task comparatively easy for him. I am certain that he could not have played against twenty tables by the aid of any artificial memory system.

These systems are like crutches—they help up to a certain point and then are apt to hinder. Visualizing is simply a matter of concentration and development of a certain pictorial quality of memory. Those who are most likely to excel are those who devote themselves entirely to one mental pursuit. They develop the faculty of becoming oblivious of all that takes place around them.

I once knew a minister who memorized his sermon by this method of visualizing. He would reproduce in his mind the manuscript just as it had been written, so that wherever it was blotted he would have difficulty in remembering it. Most of us have this power to some slight degree, and it may be cultivated. One of the simplest methods of strengthening the memory in this line is to endeavor to recall what we have seen during a walk through the streets.

Some people seem to be entirely without this power of mental photography, and the following story is sometimes used in classrooms as a test: The story relates that when Napoleon was visiting one of the military hospitals in Paris he stopped by the bedside of an old soldier who had lost both an arm and a leg. The old soldier in an ecstacy of loyalty sprang from the bed and, drawing his sword, cut off with a single blow his one remaining arm.

If Pillsbury were to be told this story he would see its absurdity at once, but a person who has no power of representing ideas as pictures would believe it to be a possible occurrence.

We hear frequently of the marvelous achievement of some actor or actress who commits to memory several hundred thousand words in a single season. This is not done by visualizing, but by sequence. Change the sequence of the speeches and the memory often fails.

Memory is an exceedingly complex thing. It is not the highest type of mental function, and it is noticeable that this power of visualizing decays as the power of abstract thought grows.

The Unsteady North Pole.

Although the inhabitants of the earth are not perceptibly affected by the wandering motion of the North Pole, yet it is a phenomenon of unceasing interest to astronomers, and on January 1st a new plan for investigating it went into effect. The motion, which is suggestive of the wabbling of a top, is extremely slight when the vast size of the earth is taken into account.

Since 1890, the North Pole has never been more than thirty-five feet away from the place it should occupy if the earth's axis of revolution never varied in direction. But the motion is erratic, and its cause is obscure.

The new plan of observation was formed by the International Geodetic Association. It provides four observing stations, all located on the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude, and all within 500 feet of the same parallel. These are at Midzusawa, Japan; Carloforte, Sardinia; Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Ukiah, California. Precisely similar observations with exactly the same kind of zenith telescopes will be made at each station on carefully selected stars. Any change in the direction of the pole reveals itself by a shift of the stars.—Youth's Companion.

Thunderstorms in the City.

"Thunderstorms in the city," said a man who had taken shelter in a Broadway doorway during one of yesterday's showers, "have no attractive aspects at all. All you see is a little dust kicked up in the streets and blown into the people's eyes, and a bit of black sky; all you hear is a roar which is sometimes followed by a flash.

"In the country a thunderstorm is a very different thing. There the stage is vastly greater, the scene incomparably wider and loftier. First the storm lifts its black cloud head over the distant horizon; then the body of the clouds swiftly follows. The winds have a wide sweep, the leaves at first flutter, and the trees dash their limbs about wildly. There is a pyrotechnic display of corkscrew lightning and bright red streaks on the face of the dark clouds, and then comes the thunder and the rain.—New York Mail and Express.

Dublin's Ancient Keys.

In connection with the presentation of the keys of Dublin to the Queen on her Majesty's visit to Ireland, it is interesting to note that these municipal relics are of great antiquity, being several hundred years old. There are twelve in all, each being about ten inches long, and trimmed on a massive iron ring two inches in diameter. They are stamped "N," "S," "E" and "W" respectively, to distinguish the different gates of old Dublin.

ELECTRICITY IN STEEL WO[RKS]

Replacing Steam Power in the Carnegie Plants.

The Carnegie Steel Company decided to make a complete change the motive-power system that rates its thirty-inch mill of the stead Steel works. Electricity take the place of steam in the shifting of the shifting tables at th[e] This will take considerable it means the replacing the plant with entirely new chinery. The only machinery plant which will be operated will be the big roll engine is practicable this engine will erated by electricity later. A similar in construction to the forty-inch mill will be the one now in use. The cost engine will be $65,000. The expenditure for improvements mill is estimated at about $20[0,000]

The introduction of electric the motive power for the tables is an innovation at [th]e It is on these tables that all pieces of steel, such as beams, etc., are carried to the rolls and shifted into the required in rolling them proper shapes. It will require siderable voltage to operate the machinery, and a special electric will be erected in connection mill. The cost of this plant in addition to the $200,000 as the sum necessary for the improvement of the mill. William [B...] chief engineer of the works, the changing of the power and introduction of new [e...] for that purpose would require siderable time, and it would months at least before the would be ready to start [the] new order of things.—New [York] Post.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A good intention clothes itself power.—Emerson.

Doubt whom you will, but doubt yourself.—Bovee.

Discreet followers and servants much to reputation.—Bacon.

The more we study the more discover our ignorance.—Shelley

That which we acquire with difficulty we retain the longest.—[...]ton.

Mischief lurks in the beginning good beginning is half the task.—[Eu]ripides.

The wise and the active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt [them.] —Rowe.

There is no friendship, no like that of parent for child.—H[enry Ward] Beecher.

What we know is very little, what we are ignorant of is immense —Laplace.

There is always room for a [man of] force, and he makes room for many —Emerson.

Brevity is the best recommendation of speech, when in a Senator or an orator.—Cicero.

It is easy to look down on others look down on ourselves is the [difficulty.] —Peterborough.

To persevere is one's duty and silent is the best answer to calumny —George Washington.

True dignity is never gained place, and never lost when honors withdrawn.—Messinger.

Nothing is so indicative of deep culture as a tender consideration the ignorant.—Emerson.

The more we do the more we can do; the more busy we are the leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the fairest and sweetest of kind.—George Washington.

Be not too brief in conversation lest you be not understood, nor too lest you be troublesome.—Protag[oras]

An able man shows his spirit gentle words and resolute actions is neither hot nor timid.—Ch[ester]field.

A Luminous Sea Crab.

One of the marine curiosities cently fished from the bottom of Indian Ocean by a dredging vessel the employ of the Calcutta Society Natural History was a mammoth crab which continually emitted bright white light, similar to seen in the spasmodic flashes of phorescent luminosity held by common glow worms. The was captured in the daytime placed in a large tank, no peculiar except its immense size noticeable in the broad glare of tropical sun. At night, however all was pitchy darkness crab surprised the naturalists lighting up the tank so that could be plainly seen.

Specs For Tabby.

As the Dioptric and Opthalmic Review is the organ of the British Optical Association, the following scientific importance: A well-known lady who possesses a pet Maltese found recently that the cat's sight began to fail, so she took to an oculist. By means of a of a mouse the oculist soon his diagnosis. The cat was fitted with glasses. The frames are set in gold frames, specially made, and now the cat's eyes are good as ever.—London News.

Cradle of the Jewish Race.

The cradle of the Jewish race learns from the Jewish World, is to be "rocked to its very foundations." The cradle is Ur of the Chaldees, which has been identified Sir Henry Rawlinson had it in contemplation of excavating the site of the town, which once was a seaport. The work has been delayed, as natives of Nasariceh, on the opposite bank of Euphrates, are carrying away bricks from the ruins, and threaten to betray a vandalistic disposition to the tablets and inscriptions.

His One Fear.

The undaunted Corporal Caith[ness] so conspicuously daring in the [battle] at the battle of Waterloo, was [asked] if he did not ever feel fear. "No, no," [he said]. "I only was afraid of one thing. My only fear was that we'd have no force we to have to win it."