

THE SUMMER WARDROBE. Blossoms and Daffodil Linen

Among the Season's Novelties. Linens are decidedly the mode this summer, and surely nothing can be lovelier than the "bloom" linens. whose names of apple blossom, daffodll, wild strawberry and hawthorne reveal the secrets of their exquisite tones of faint pink, soft yellow or tender green. But with all this poesy linens have a strength of texture which makes them capable of withstanding any amount of hard wear. and with machine stitched trimmings. or cuffs and collar of guipure lace, form an effective costume at little

Some of the new organdle muslins are veritable things of beauty, and at conveniently low prices, while there is a dainty charm about a white muslin with openwork stripes, where the pattern consists of a cluster of pink ses caught together by bows and trailing ends of pale blue ribbon. Any one must fall a willing victim to a cool looking all-over design of maldenhair fern in freshest green and white, to be worn over a colored slip with ribbons to match the fern.

So soft and shimmering are some of the cotton foulards that they would readily pass for silk if they were not marked with the price of twenty-five cents a yard, with finer qualities at forty cents. They make up prettily with trimmings of lace insertion in waved lines, and boleros of the same cotton lace.

With summer fabrics at such moderate prices it is possible to include a number of washing gowns and blouses in one's outfit, which are an absolute necessity to the woman who would present a pleasing picture of dainty freshness and cool comfort even on the hottest of dog days.

In the way of trimming lace reigns supreme and on every portion of the costume that affords an opportunity for its display there it is in evidence. Cluny and Irish laces are much in favor, owing, perhaps, to the recent visit of the Queen to Ireland, and the efforts of the Irish Industries Association to expand the market in that direction. At any rate, the lace is beautiful and effective in fichu, collar, bertha or flounce, and many machine made imitatious are used to good puron gowns of linen or cotton. Russian lace, in the real flax color, is much sought after for garments of light weight cloth in pastel shades or in black taffeta silk Narrow black French lace will be used extensively for trimming these cotton gowns.

Some charming effects are being shown by the leading tailors in softest cloths of delicate pastel colorings, embroidered in an openwork design which shows the soft shimmer of satin beneath, in either a paler shade of the dominant cress color or some effectively contrasted tone. In all black these gowns are particularly elegant, with no touch of color visible, even in the underskirt. An example of this was recently shown in black cloth of the lightest possible weight, with an admirable effect in the well cut bolero, which was entirely covered with embroidery, which figured again, both as a bordering to the overskirt and the closely pleated flounce beneath. Palest fawn cloth over ivory is one of the most fascinating of color ef

fects. An innovation for summer millinery is the velvet fruit, just from Paris. It is produced in all colors impossible to nature, such as cherries in turquoise blue and apple green, besides red, yellow and black. Small velvet peaches are delicately shaded from pale green or yellow to pluk and scartet, while fuscious strawberries in black or natural shades are studdled with pale yellow seeds and mounted with their own green leaves.-New York Tribune.

A Neglected Charm. Women of refinement and education in other directions often speak in barsh, nasal or ludistinct guttural tones showing an entire want of care and cultivation of the beautiful art of familiar speaking. A musical-speaking voice, with clear enunciation, is one of the most restful and subtle charms of personality, and unlike most precious things it is within the reach of almost any one who cares to have it. Have you never, in some sudden pause and silence, been startled by the echoing ring of your own voice as you speak. Involuntary you will lower and soften it. Practice with your sister or other girl associates each in turn and each trying to improve her own natural voice. Do not imitate, do not make unnatural or affected changes, but having tried your usual voice critically, decide where it needs improvement, and hold yourself to the reformation. If you are like nine out of every ten American girls your voice is pitched too high. Lower it, and make a constant effort to keep it down. Speak from the chest, not from the throat or head. Practice the modulation of your speaking voice as patiently as a singer practices the scales. It is worth while because it is for the pleasure and good of all around you more than for your own. In the effort to keep your voice low and gentle you will make the first practical move toward a calm outward demeanor, and success in this will impress immediately the person to whom you are speaking .- Ada C. Sweet, in the Woman's Home Companion

Concerning Ornaments.

If one be still feeling a way toward making a parlor beautiful, it is best to avoid altogether the purchase of "ornaments." Bric-a-brac means something a little different, suggesting whims and fads, and the picking up of pretty or interesting examples here and there. But what I mean by "ornaments" are, for instance, the two vases one buys to place on the mautel beenuse vases are supposed to be necessary. If one has two which are interesting in themselves, well and good, but never two vases for the sake of vases. If the young housekeeper can do nothing else, she can at least

do without. If she must buy, let her. INVENTOR OF PRINTING. until she is quite certain, only buy vases that will hold flowers. They come lu glass and pottery. She will niways be safe with these. Or let her buy capdlesticks and keep them filled They at least suggest a purpose With candlesticks and vases filled with flowers, the simplest, most barren apartment may be made beautiful, and nobody's taste ever shocked. Nothing in the way of a general rule for adding "touches" to a parlor is more important than this one. Adirondack camps, sea-side cottages, and summer homes in the mountains are made enchanting retreats by no other expenditure of force and money, the walls of course having been first arranged. The walls everywhere must be attended to first.-Harper's Bazar.

Mother of General Baden-Powell. Mrs. Baden-Powell, mother of the hero of Mafeking, is a remarkable woman, judging from the account given of her in the Lady's Realm, an Euglish periodical. As a girl she astonished her teacher by her aptitude for mathematics, and at the age of ten, so fond was she of astronomy that she used to creep out at night through the garden of her father's observatory to work at the telescope. She became an accomplished linguist, and translated foreign books for her father's reference; she also inherited the family gift for drawing, and was an accomplished musician.

At twenty she married and at thirty five was left a widow with ten chil dren, the eldest not fourteen.

In addition to her many accomplishments and intellectual knowledge Mrs. Baden-Powell had the gift of organization, and it is impossible to overestimate what her children owe to her training. She always encouraged them to do whatever they appeared to have a taste for, and did not afflict them with unnecessary restrictions.

Mrs. Baden-Powell has always been noted for refined housekeeping, and she instructed her sons, as well as her daughter, in the art of cookery. The General's dishes attained much popu larity in camp in days gone by, and his skill in cookery had its uses in Mafeking, if only in showing how to make the most of sport rations.

Pretty Ornament For the Hair.

A novel hair ornament consists of two full blown roses attached to each other by a slender wire which is invisible when arranged on the hair. The roses are worn geishawise, one at each side of the head, and as the petais are showered with brilliants they flash and sparkle with every movement.

Floral Handkerchiefs.

Flower gardens are still to be found on handkerchiefs, and often they are beautiful, with charming though brilliant color effects. One handkerchief has one corner, almost an entire fourth of the handkerchief, filled with a cluster of brilliantly colored flowers artistically arranged, a real little scene, while in each of the other corners is a butterfly. Some pretty little handkerchiefs have baskets of different colored flowers in the corners.



Bright green is a fashionable color of the moment for hats, trimmed with

pearly gray. Among the latest importations in jewelry are breastpins with Egyptian heads in Nile-green.

Crystal buttons with small cut ball centres surrounded by very tiny balls are among the novelties,

Dainty cut cameo buckles with a slight pinkish tint are completed wit; narrow gold or paste rims.

Wide black taffeta silk collars finished with rows of stitching are a feature of the new linen gowns, Handsome belts of black velvet with

beautiful gold slides, connected with tiny gold enains, at regular intervals, are very modish. Suede gloves are very much worn,

as they always are in summer, for the reason that they are much cooler than the glace glove. Pastel tints are the popular shades.

Beautiful ribbons, made of soft glossy silk, are brocaded with velvet noral designs in the natural colors. Gauze ribbons with satin spots and cashmere printed silk ribbons are spe cial features in the ribbon depart-

Among new French jacket and basque bodice models are those made with front dart and side seams at the back that extend to the shoulders. These gracefully curved lines impart a look of slengerness and extra length to the form and are therefore particularly desirable for women of full figure.

Sheer qualities of nun's veiling, the coarser canvas veiling, and silk and satin foulard, trimmed variously with embroidered batiste, plain foulard flounces, folds, and scarf draperies, or straight rows of narrow ribbon, are among the most fashionable dress fabries now being made up into summer gowns.

Lace dresses, overskirts, Jace blouses, vests, fichus-laces in every possible form-are worn for the summer, with a notably lavish disregard of expense, The favorite foundations for lace dresses are taffetas, satin sultan and peau re sole, and next to pure white the popular colors are pale pluk, Persian mauve and a soft beautiful maize

yellow. There was never a belt more popular than the black satin pulley belts. They are comfortable and pull up so snugly with the ribbons through the rings that every one likes them. They are being varied a triffe in the back. Some are plainly stitched, some are pointed, some have buckles, and others have a narrow strap of the satin

in the centre of the back. Effective long traveling coats brown and blue Holland linens are fashlonable. They are tucked like the skirts, the stitching ending at the knee, and fall from the shoulders, which are covered by a yoke finished on the edge with stitched bands and covered with a wide collar of embroidered batiste which points down at each side of the front and is caught together with a Persian silk scart.

FIVE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GUTENBERG.

He Was a Native of the Old Rhenish City of Mayence-A Patrician by Birth -Learned the Printing Trade and Bevcluttonized It With Movable Type.

Germany has just celebrated in a most fitting way the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Johann Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. one of the most notable and characteristic of her sons. In the beautiful old Rhenish city of Mayence, the birthplace of the inventor, there was an exhibition of the best and the most curious which the printer's art has produced during the past five hundred years. There was an historical procession through the old streets in which the costumes of Gutenberg's time were reproduced. Hundreds of scholars and specialists in printing came from all parts of Germany to do honor to the great man's memory. There were festal excursions on the historic river and illuminations in the evenings-altogether a worthy and dignified celebration. No one can accuse the Germans of neglecting the memory of their great men. It is impossible to state with accu-

racy the exact year of Gutenberg's birth, but there is strong reason for believing that he first saw the light some time near the close of the fourteenth century. His real name was Gensfleisch, Gutenberg being only his cognomen, probably the name of the place whence the family came. He belonged to a partrician family of May ence, his father seems to have been a man of political importance, for we hear of him as involved in the turmolls which at that time were chronic between the Bishop Elector of Mayence and the guilds and burgh With his family he was obliged to fly to Strassburg, and it was in the Alsatian city that Gutenberg learned the arts which he was afterward to turn to such good account. He devoted himself to goldsmith's work, to the manufacture of mirrors, and to experiments in iron, copper and lead. residence in During Gutenberg's Strassburg we get one or two curious glimpses of him, but nothing that is sufficient. He had a legal dispute with some citizens as to a certain plant in which he was interested, but of more human interest is a complaint made against him to the Bishop by a certain Anna of the Iron Gates for refusing to fulfill a pledge he had made to marry her.

This is all we know of Gutenberg until we again hear of him in Mayence, a man of matured middle age. probably fifty years old. Mayence at that time was a great ecclesiastical centre, and likely enough Gutenberg had returned to his paternal city to manufacture goldsmith's work the Bishop Elector and his clergy. But he must have had other views as well. While in Strassburg he had his attention turned to the tedious processes involved in the printing of the Donati, as the elementary Latin grammars of the time were called. The letters were engraved on a large block of wood, much as our wood cuts are at the present time. We do not know Gutenberg's processes of thought, but the idea had evidently struck him that this cumbrous method of production would be vastly simplified if movable metal letters were employed instead of engraved blocks of wood. In Strassburg he had set himself the task of molding these letters of various degrees of hardness, and it is evident that when he returned to Mayence he brought with him a considerable supply of these movable types.

Gutenberg was always a poor man, and evidently thriftless. So on his arrival in Mayence he made the acquaintance of a certain Johann Fust, fifteenth century capitalist, who for a consideration was willing to set up the inventor as a printer in a properly equipped printing office. Gutenberg auxious to get work, accepted Fust's offer. But the business association of the two men was a failure. Guten berg could pay neither capital nor interest, and Fust was compelled to cast about for a more business-like partner, whom he found in the celebrated Peter Schoffer. Poor Gutenberg was deprived of much of his best type, and had it not been for the merciful interposition of a wealthy burgher, who believed in him, he would have suffered complete commercial shipwreck. He never, however, was able to get his head above water, and after two or three years of painful struggle he gave up the contest against the powerful firm of Fust & Schoffer.

Toward the close of his life, prob ably broken down by cares and disappointments, he seems to have joined the confraternity of lay brothers of St. Victor and to have led an ascetic, prayerful life. His friends managed to procure for him a position as one of the Elector's Servitors, a nomination which secured for him a new suit of clothes every year, and a sufficiency of corn and wine for his necessities. Once a year he went to the Elector's eastle at Eltville to obtain his suit of clothes. He was over sixty when he died an unnoticed man, and few of his townsmen followed him to his humble grave in the cloisters of the Dominican monastery.

It is to Gutenberg's association with Fust that we owe the celebrated Gutenberg Bibles. There were two of these, the first (1453-1456) with fortytwo lines to the page, the second with thirty-six lines. Only thirty-one copies of the forty-two-line Bible are known to exist, some of them imperfect, and of the thirty-six-line, only nine, more or less complete, copies. It is not probable that the forty-two-line Bible was printed in a larger edition than one hundred copies. A short time after its appearance in 1456 a forty-two-line Rible was sold in Mayence for forty gold guldens, equal to about \$70; and a few years ago in London a good copy reached the enormous price of \$1900. It is pleasant to remember that this old citizen of Mayence had felt the need of printing the Bible. It was this that spurred him on to his work, and we are grateful to him for the large share he has taken in enabling us now, five hundred years after his birth, to circulate this most glorious of all books in millions of copies in all the lauguages of the earth.-New York Independent. | many a man's head.

ICE IN HOT COUNTRIES. Not Much Appreciated and Nearly

Everybody Gets Along Without It. Ever since the trade in artificial ice began manufacturers of ice-making plants have been seeking markets in hot countries, where no natural ice is procurable, except in the neighbor hood of lofty mountains. They have sold some lee plants in tropical cities. but it is doubtful if they would have met even with moderate success if it had not been for brewers and a few other manufacturers who find ice de sirable in their business. The people generally get along very well without ce, as their fathers did before them and comparatively few have learned to appreciate its desirable qualities since the opportunity of buying ice

was presented to them. Our Department of State, some years ago, collected facts about the ice industry and consumption in trop ical countries. It has just published in the "Consular Reports" the result of the latest investigations in the same field. Both these reports show that the people of the tropics care very lit tle for ice, and that no real progress is making toward the general intro duction of ice in hot countries.

In Guatemala, for example, ice is used mainly in saloons, restaurants and hotels, and very few families own a refrigerator or buy ice. The city of San Salvador, with a population of 30,000, consumes only 5000 pounds per day; there is no cold storage in the city, and all meat sold on the market is killed the previous night. There is not a single ice plant in Bolivia, but some natural ice brought by the Indians from the mountains is sold in La Paz. In the large seaport of Ba Brazil, the first attempt at Ice making was abandoned because there was no demand. For three years past, however, one small plant has been making about one and a half tons a day, which is sold to the hotels and drink shops patronized by the foreign population and a few foreign families. The Ice is not used to preserve food, but only to cool drinks. Butchers say they have no need for ice. The laws require that all meat killed one day shall be sold before noon next day, and just enough meat is killed to supply the average daily demand. In the city of Barranquilla, Colom-

bia, there are no refrigerating plants or cooling rooms and meat, not salted soon after the animals are killed, be comes unfit for food. The Deputy Consul at Colon writes that no town in his consular district, except Colon would consume enough lee to justify the erection of a plant. The only ice factory in Ecuador is run by a brewing firm at Guayaquil, and the firm consumes the entire product. In Urn guay there is a prejudice against cold drinks or food refrigeration. Consul-Goldschmidt writes from Venezuela that the small demand for ice there is due to the fact that victuals and meats are not kept over night, but are daily bought in the market for immediate use .- New York Sun.

Parliament's Quarter Dinners.

The mere fact that one is a member of the House of Commons does not necessarily imply that one squanders wealth with a hand that is lavish, as many confiding constituents have learned after an election to their pain.

Thus there was no general when it was announced that the kitchen committee decided to organize a shilling dinner for thirty legislators. Curiosity merely turned on what the meal would consist of and it was found that it included a cut off the joint ad libitum, potatoes and vegetables, also ad libitum, and as much bread, butter, and cheese as the diner

desired. marked the Liverpool Courier, "is that it is not the poorer members who avail themselves of the dinner. There are millionaires in the House of Commons to'whom the prospect of a plain meal which they can get without the trouble of thinking about the menu is a great attraction, and they are to be found among the best patrons of this economical dinner."-London Express.

Parlor Magic. A feat which any one can perform with little or no practice is that of placing fourteen matches upon a table and lifting them all up upon one of the matches. This is how it is done: Pick out one match-the one that has the flattest surface-and then place six of the other matches about one-fourth each across the first one, each of the six being parallel to each other and the thickness of a match distant from each other. Next place six other matches one-fourth each across the first match, but from the other side, all parallel and in the spaces left by the arrangement of the first six matches. Now take the fourteenth match, lay it over the twelve matches where they intersect, and by carefully lifting match No. 1 and holding match No. 14 in place you will accomplish without difficulty the feat.-Adelaide Herrman, in the Woman's Home Companton.

"Course of True Love."

"Mean!" exclaimed the young man. Well, say! he's about the meanest What do you think he did?" ver.

Of course they gave it up. "Well, sir," he explained, "they have one of the nicest little secluded porches you ever saw, and Tessie and I used to sit over in the shadowest corner of it pearly every evening."

"And he forbade it?" they suggested inquiringly.

Worse than that," he replied. "Low could it be worse than that?"

they asked. "He put a coat of luminous paint on it," he answered, and of course nothing remained but to vote him the prize for the best hard luck story of the session.—Chicago Post.

The Brains of Women. From scientific observations made all over the world it appears that women's brains are invariably of less dimensions than those of men. Height and weight appear in nowise to affect this result. Men of less stature, men of equal weight with women, still own heavier and larger brains. The result is uniform in all countries, and with all races. Whenever and wherever measurements of brain have been attempted the same thing is seen. Men have always nearly ten per cent, more

brains than women.-London Graphic The wheel of fortune has turned **新秋茶茶光火米茶碗瓶米灰瓶都果板板水洗泥水水水**泥料 GOOD ROADS NOTES.

EDICACION SICULATIVA DE PROPERTO DE PROPER

A Parmer's Views. HERE is no class has a deep er interest in good roads than farmers, and the stranger estimates the progressive character of a community by the condition of the public highways. The time is past when a mere track through the woods satisfies the farmer, and good roads is the demand of the period. The good road convention lately held at Omaha was indicative of the increased interest in this question, and the number attending from distant States was proof of the importance of securing better roads. The great question was how to build good roads and have them permanent. Many of the Eastern men argued for macadam or broken stone for a covering for the highways, but some of the Western men thought that very little of the Western limestone could resist the severe frost of winter.

In some States the prisoners and convicts were put to work to prepare the broken stone for roads; no ston; applied that would not pass through a ring of a given size. This secured a good uniform road bed. Some of the principal roads in the republic were built in this way, and the great national road connecting Washington D. C., with St. Louis, Mo., is a standing evidence of the importance of building first-class roads to invite the attention of settlers. The Romans always built first-class roads to secure their distant colonies, and the Incas of Peru built roads extending many hundreds of miles that exist to this day. But none of those rations had the intelligence and command of resources that the citizens of this repub-Farmers as a class have been the

ardent advocates of the railroads and contributed largely to their construction, and those rich corporations, ought to extend a helping hand to improve the common roads. There were various schemes agitated in that convention for improving our highways. One that called for notice was a steel or iron track suitable for an ordinary wagon to run on, and an ordinary team could haul four or five tons with ease. This was a flat piece of Iron or steel about six inches wide with a slight flange on the edge, as there was a double track with just room for the team between; the cart or wagon once on could remain or pull off at any place, as there should be a double track for going or coming, but it struck the observer that all teams should travel at a uniform pace. It seemed that the general feeling among the members present was in favor of more efficient road laws, all road tax to be paid in cash. The roadbed once properly constructed and rounded un to secure drainage, a covering of a good article of gravel, if easily reached, was the cheapest and most desirable for our common roads.

Now is the time for action. You farmers who have nice carriages and spring wagons, etc., feel bad to haul them over the mud and mire that you have to pass over to your market towns, churches or places of amuse ment. Get together and secure legislation on this important movement. Here is a common interest where no political bias can enter.

I would suggest the agitation of the following reforms, to be secured by the farmers in aid of good roads, and demand consideration of them by your representatives:

First. Thorough change in our road system, and the payment of all road

work in cash. Second. The appointment or ele tion of a county superintendent of roads. He should be a competent engineer, whose duty should be to pass over all roads in the county and leave instructions to see that the sides of the roads were kept clear of noxious weeds, and that all taxes were paid all bridges kept in good repair, and no person permitted to deposit a ballot that had not paid his road tax. If the farmers once wake up to the importance of improving our highways they can accomplish all they desire. Take some of the leading roads, keep the road grader smoothing and rounding up the roads and cover a certain number of miles each year with broken stone or gravel, and you will soon have first-class roads to pass over. Iowa Farmer.

The Good Roads Prospect. The chief obstacle to the general use of the automobile in this country is the disgraceful lack of good roads. Such an event as the Paris-Bordeaux automobile race in France or the English excursion from London to Edinburgh and return would be impossi ble in this country, simply because we have not got 500 continuous miles of road fit for the automobile or for any

other vehicle. But the movement in favor of good roads which gained such reinforcement from the bicycle is being strength ened by the introduction of the automobile. A project has been started among a colony of wealthy summer residents of New Hampshire to im prove a tourists' roadway of miles from Boston to Dublin, N. H., thence up the Connecticut Valley. through the White Mountains, down to the Maine coast and back to Boston,

The disastrous failure of a recent attempt to travel by automobile from New York to Ruffalo demonstrated the disgraceful condition of the ordinary roads in the Empire State. If the New England project results in giving us 500 continuous miles of good road it will be a valuable and much-needed object lesson.-New York World.

A Good Example.

Under a State aid law enacted in 1893 New Jersey has helped to build a little over 440 miles of public high ways. The State has expended \$715, 826 on these roads, or an average of \$1627 per mile. The law provides that the State shall contribute one-third of the cost of highway construction. The counties through which the roads have been built under the provisions of the act have consequently contributed \$1,431,653 toward the expense,

A College Girl Described.

A college girl is a girl that studie so hard all winter that her mother has to get up and get her breakfast all aummer.-New York Press.

LOOKS OF THE PRESIDENTS. Outward Traits of Some of the Chief

Magistrates of the United States. Washington's own description of simaelf is accurate. When ordering a suit of clothes of a London tailor he wrote that he was "a man 6 feet olgo and proportionately made: If anything rather slender for a person of hat height." In those times it was a convenient thing to have a friend of the same size as your own, as Washington and in Colonel Beiler, when he availed himself in his directions across the water of that gentleman's last, "only a little wider over the instep." Washington was in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1751, where he spent the winter with his invalid brother, Lawcence, he had smallpox, and his face

John Adams was of middle height, vigorous, florid and somewhat corpulent, quite like the typical John Bull. Thomas Jefferson was very erect, agile and strong. He had strong features, with prominent chin and cheek

James Madison was small of stat ure, modest and quiet, neat and refined, courteous and amiable. James Monroe was tall, well formed, with blue eyes and light complexion. John Quincy Adams was a great student and described by his friends - a no ble fellow. He was cool, resolute and good humored, with a broad brow and a firm mouth:

Andrew Jackson stood 6 feet 1 inch in his stockings, was far from handsome, with a long, thin, fair face, high and narrow forehead with abundant reddish, sandy hair falling low over it, and eyes deep blue and brilliant when he was aroused. He had a slender, graceful figure. He was a bold rider and a capital shot, the sort of a hero when he became President for whom people threw up their caps and shouted themselves hourse.

Martin Van Buren was a very polished gentleman, "punctilious, polite, always cheerful and self-possessed." It was charged against him by those not friendly to him that he dined too well, lived too well, kept too good company, had tastes too refined and a tone too elegant.

William Henry Harrison made few enemies, though the subject of hostility. His most pronounced feature was his nose of the Roman order. His expression was always serious. Tyler also was a gentleman of solemn mien. James K. Polk was of middle weight, rather spare; he had bright expressive eyes and an ample, angular forehead. He was generous, benevolent and pious.

Zachary Taylor, old "Rough and Ready," had the almost warlike expression of an Indian chief. He was remarkable for the purity of his character and for his modesty.

Millard Fillmore was a cultivated. agreeable man. Franklin Pierce had a frank, open face, and was warm-James Buchanan was the hearted only bachelor President and one of the most polished in manners and attractive appearance.-New York Sun.

Pleasant For Lazy Folk,

In a lecture before a club a New York physician told some surprising things not at all in accordance with old notions. "If anybody needs artificial exercise," said the doctor, "it is because he or she is not leading a natural life. It is better to come back to nature than to do something that takes up time and produces nothing. Stout people are always told to exercise. I tell you they cannot exercise safely to themselves. Brain work ers should avoid all extra exertion. Thin people can take all the exercise they want to." We imagine that fat form appendix?" Cynicus will listen to the pro of this opinion with immediate and undisguised interest, for if there is anything that has been hitherto impressed constantly on the fat man's mind it is that he should not permi himself to sit about in apathy and ease, to acquire more flesh, but should be up and doing-taking long walks and engaging in hot weather in dumb bell exercise and performances on the parallel bars. Now we are told that this is all moonshine. The fat man if he has come back to nature, eats and drinks moderately, and in all rational ways obeys nature's laws-may sit in his comfortable rocker on the porch, fanning himself, all through the summer, and feel under no neces sity to lash himself up to boiling pitch by injudicious exercise. He need not even play golf.-Waverley Magazine.

A Curious Result.

Amateur of the woods and wild cenes sometimes have queer luck. Here is an instance of a girl who took a picture of a party of friends near a patch of trees. When she came to develop it she found that there had been a bear beyond the group, making for the woods at full speed when the shutter was snapped. Another amateur photographer got a curious result from snapshot at a clump of woods. When he developed the plate he found that three partridges had been sitting on the ground eight or ten feet from him, deeply interested in his actions, as the position of their heads plainly showed. Another of his "shots" also developed curiously. It showed a fox trotting across an open space in the woods. The ears were sticking up and inclined forward, and it was evidently in search of some small prey.

Paper Made 150 Years Ago. From investigation made by Dr. / Campbell, paper making appears to be a very old industry in India. In the year 1873 the attention of the English Government was called to the remark able quality of the paper made in the State of Nepal. The fibre of this paper was so tough that a sheet doubled on itself could scarcely be torn with the fingers. The paper was so pliable and durable that it did not wear at the folds during twenty years. Whereas English paper, especially when eight or ten sheets were folded up in one packet, could not stand keeping it the state uninjured more than four or five years. A copy of a Sanskrit work, though 150 years old, was in perfect preservation, having all that time withstood the ravages of insects and the wear and tenr of use.

Our Sensitive Hands.

It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left. Is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or

THE STRAWBERRY FE Where the owner of

Gotten up by the lades in a Now the strawbernes O'er the saucers are And the spoon on the lip

On the side there's ice of Always held in esteem seasons and all sorts of a And it long has been a Gream or berries along be eaten or mixed up tog There the strawberry Sets male hearts in a By the way she accepts invite Promptly forward she When she's asked to a share of the dainty col

When one saucer is 20 There's another brough For she says she is "so load of She may take three or in And perhaps a few more For her yearning at times slight always bore faint traces of the dis-Will she try some ice

With she it? some me in Then her eyes fairly be With delight and she's quickly Five more times she'll.
While the chappie's er And his folly he's sady reper That's the way money But, as everyone know
It is all for the good of the ch
—Pittsburg Chronicle

JINGLES AND JESTS

The sponge, unlike men. swells with pride when m water.-Norristown Herald. Willie Roadster-Dere's like about fishin'-ir's pari same t'ing as doin' nothin." Bobbs-"Clothes do not man," Dobbs-"No. but no

yer has been made by a good Little Cupid shot a dart That pierced my hard and sa Sad, indeed! but, what is no That same dart it pierced m Hoax-"The world is su

from that young man." genius, ch?" Joax-"No: he trombone." Blobbs-"I understand Sk practicing medicine. I su doing well." Slobbs-"No: he's doing the sick."

Merchant-"Do you speak Needy Applicant-'I never gracious, I'll tackle it if yo a Job."-Indianapolis Journa Mrs. Muggins-"Does you appeal to you as a vocal Buggins-"No: it's quite

way. I appeal to him to sto Dolly-"Did that tamous you his autograph, Polly ? 'No: but he kept mine, the pudent thing."-Chicago R Love makes the world go

Love makes to I do not care:
It's cash, I've always found
That makes tamgs square
—Philadelphia "Knave!" said the aut camest thou to be a fool?"

sponded the jester, "I among the wise mea." North American. Mr. Newkid-"Uncle The lost his entire fortune in W Mrs Newkid-"Oh. the

wretch! Right after we the baby for him."-Puck. "I sold newspapers whe declared the statest boy," "And now you are public," remarked an was auditor.-Philadelphia Ame Nell-"I believe that per

always marry their opposite "I thought you seemed ve terested in the young man neross the street from ye Sillieus-"You say nothing fluous. Of what use is doctors from

geath."- Philadelphia Re For the round moon he po A year or two from Then in his baoghty n He clamored for the

"Did you see Dumley's to?" "You mean the one looks cross-eyed?" "Yes; be did it happen?" Well, the

pher was cross-eyed, you se as he made the exposure Dumpley and said: 'Look please.' Whew! What a Yat Pernaps the most remar

of imitation in monkeys Doctor E. Percival Wright. sor of botany in Dublin According to him, when I was in command of the Re raltar, the monkeys were common than at present, so tame that they allowed t to approach them without One day a number of the out fishing, anchoring their near the shore, but is the

their sport the roll was he The anchor was hauled up ily rowing ashore, they let upon the beach, and hare fort. No sooner had they got eral large monkeys that watching the proceedings Interest ran to the boat and

off, and began throwing or ing lines, hauling them in a seen the men do. This they kept up until, tired, they pulled the boat where the soldiers found be ing at their disturbed line facts were explained to the

officer of the guards who an amused witness of the ceeding.-Waverley Magazi Tired Wires. Metals get tired as wel

that have life. Busy all we

from city to city messages and happiness, business an sense, and dealings in figning into millions and bill and market reports, being trying, the wire can be said Sunday to come. Unusual Saturday's work, and who Is at an end the wires may as worn out. The rest affor Sabbath day, when busing graphing is almost at a st cept for the newspaper was wires good, for they are conductors on Monday tha day. It is sometimes foun to give wires a rest, esp extended use. It has that when left for three out use ten per cent. is a conductivity of a wire-