

DAINTINESS IN NECKWEAR. Collars, Scarfs and Boas That Are Favorites.

There never were so many pretty addities and bewitching novelties in neckwear as this summer; so much so that there is a bewilderment, if not an embarrassment, of riches. One cannot go far astray to "the fashion" when practically everything is fashlonable.

There is one mode, however, of dressing the neck that is distinctly out of date, and that is the high starched collar. For this mercy many women are truly thankful, as the fashion never was pretty, comfortable or becoming, yet those who disliked it were obliged to submit to its tyranny or to be out of the world. This senson fulness reigns. Lace and chiffon are the approved materials, and are put together so exquisitely that they are a joy to behold, in addition to permit ting at least as much comfort as the weather allows.

One charming example is composed of tucked tulle, mounted on a frame of extremely fine white silk wire. This is edged by a tiny ruching of white ribbon, and a large rosette of tulle with ribbon centre covers the fasten ing at the back. In front is a similar rosette, from which fall two long ends of the tucked tulle nearly a foot wide. Several rows of ribbon ruching are applied on each end. One advantage of this neek scarf is that the collar portion can be renewed when ever necessary as long as the ties remain fresh.

A fichu of cream mousseline de soie. trimmed with a number of rows of Chantilly or other lace, is an effective adjunct to the summer toilet. It is draped over the shoulders and caught in front under a large bow of white The ends should fall nearly to the knee. A jabot of Irish lace has the transparent collar, with full ends of the lace appliqued on wash blond. A knot of the blond conceals the place where the ends are attached.

In simpler ties the butterfly bow of tulle or mousseline, edged with narrow lace of velvet ribbon, is popular. The bat wing bow of silk, too, is liked. Crepe de chine and chiffon scarfs, with fringed ends, are worn as "twice around" ties. They may be used without a separate stock by having a wire collar of firm white net, unlined This supports the tie and prevents it from wrinkling.

Handsome fastenings are used for these long searfs in many cases, and really good lace pins of the old-fashloned kind have emerged triumphantly from their long and ignominious seclusion in the jewel box. The favorite jeweled ring is hinged, and clasps the scarf easily and gracefully without crushing.

For evening or day there is a new bon that seems like the crest of a wave caught and made permanent White silk muslin is accordion pleat ed-yards of it-and the middle third is then gathered in innumerable fine tucks in a space somewhat longer than enough to encircle the throat easily. A yard on each end is left ungathered, and the remaining length is gathered in two or three groupings to the edge. The ends are caught by a jeweled fastening, or tied by a large bow of white satin ribbon. Completed. it should be at least two and threequarters yards in length.

## The Trained Nurse.

The professional nurse is a great comfort-a modern improvement, without which the invalid and the sick wonder how the ancients would have lived. She is generally good-looking. and always attractive; when she wears her uniform-which is greater part of the time-she is irresistible, and she is aware of it. She will confide to you that she dislikes to wear the insignia of her profession, and you are at liberty to believe it. She is immaculately clean-"antiseptically clean," to use her own ex-

If she dines with the family she will hold herself dignified and silent, with shoulders well thrown back, for the first night or two; since she wishes it understood that she considers it no condescension; after that she will speak as an oracle on all subjectsart. literature or medicine-and whether you agree with her or not, you will say that you do. She claims that she is nervous when the young doctor is present, but if you observe carefully it is seen that the doctor is embar rassed by her lofty demeanor. The household soon accommodates itself to her habits; the servant-girl runs with a smile when she desires a favor; your eldest son is at her elbow, and your second son is not far removed. And the day she leaves, and the gleam of her blue uniform is eaught no more on the stairs, and her laugh is heard no more in the halls, the house is glum and dark as if the sunlight had forsaken it quite, and you catch yourself wishing that she might return. -J. K. Friedman, in Harper's Bazar

The Pretty Polinge Toques Ivy berries and variegated ivy leaves are the materials of one of the pretty foliage toques now so much in vogue Mignonette, which seems always half foliage, half flower, is in great demand for these toques. Cherry blossoms, almond biossoms, grapes with their wide leaves and curly tendrils, pink and white may, bramble blossom and fruit, both red and white, are all used in millinery. It used to be a canon of aesthetic dress that no flower should be worn that is not in season, but that is all over now. Roses and poppies combine with hily of the valley in ornamenting the headgear of the smart, and heliotrope is mixed up with lilac, though nature never lets them see each other except through the glass of a hothouse in this part of the world. It would appear that the correct, sup-to-date reply to cavillers on this susject is that the flower out of senson here is in full bloom in

The Gulf titel's Costnme.

forh with hand embroidery of this- to go on the outside of the collar.

tles, and the waist may be of French flannel or wash silk. A trimmed sailor hat is worn with this costume, but the sun bonnet is fast becoming the regulation head covering on the golf links. And the styles this year are the daintiest that can be imagined.

Jackets of apple green cloth have this year replaced the bunting pink and scarlet familiar in past sensons and silk stockings with plaid tops are worn in place of wool. The up-todate American girl does not, like her Scotch cousin, limit her golf attire to one golf costume, but has an entire golf wardrobe. Clothes are consid ered of as much importance as the The silver chatelaine with a large collection of knick-knacks of a golfing character attached is worn by some players. The insignla of the club of which the player is a member is embroidered on the lapel of the jacket of the ultra fashionable feminine golfer, and the initials of the club are engraved on the gilt but tons that fasten the natty coat.

Narrow Velvet Clasped With Jewels. Quaintly pretty cravats are being introduced. They are echoes of the period from which the new sleeves are drawn, when gentle fancies rather than blatant effects were studiously encouraged, and girls were ringlets falling from a centre parting, and little waist belts of narrow velvet, de murely crossed in front and clasped with a cameo brooch above a full bodice and a full skirt. One of these new cravats is of narrow velvet ribbon and has threaded on it little gold or enamelled slides, completed at the ends with gold bosses edged with tassel fringe. Sometimes three bands of velvet, trimmed with slides, encircle the neck, and have no dependent ends, and often, as a repetition of the same pleasing idea, the full lace or mouse line sleeves are held in at the wrists with other little bands

Germany's Feminine Novelties. The woman is coming to the front no less triumphantly in German fiction than in that of England or of the United States, says the Westminster Gazette. The proprietors of the popular illustrated weekly, Ueber Land und Meer, offered three prizes for the best three "novelettes," The prize jury, which included such eminent literary experts as Dr. Fulda, Richard Voss and Baron von Ompteda, laboriously examined the merits of no fewer than 990 competitive stories. All the three first prizes have been unanimously allotted to ladies. There is no suspicion of gallautry in the verdlet, for the jury were ignorant of the names of the authors until their scaled envelopes were opened after the judgment was given.

For Thin Arms.

To develop overslim arms, bathe ev ery morning in soft, cold water, to which a little ammonia, alcohol or vinegar has been added. Dry with a crash towel, then rub with the hand until the arms tingle. After that should come a gentle massage with almond oil or cold cream, rubbing up from the wrist to the elbow, down from the shoulder to the elbow. Tight sleeves at night often are responsible

Big Chiffon Rosettes.

Chiffon rosettes gain in size, and are perched at the extreme front of the hat or toque. The large black picture hats have big choux of tulle, the edges sprinkled with paste or sequins, and the folds round the crown are usually fixed with glittering pins or buckles.



Crepon is still popular where mourn ing is concerned, no fabric giving such good service.

One-button kid gloves are worn with the new sleeve, which has the dainty undersleeve banded closely at the

The new collar band is quite straight around, having no rounded form at the sides, but it is trimmed as elaborately as you like.

Short sleeves have reintroduced bracelets, and the shops are full of pretty designs. Both the bangle and heavy clasped variety are seen.

Pink is one of the most popular colors of the season, and the varying tints in the different materials are more beautifully soft than ever before. For mourning pretty blouse waists are made of black net run through with black chenille and worn with a long net sash finished with chenille fringe.

Tulle bats are the order of the day. Both high and low crowns are fashionable. The beauty of these hats depends upon their construction rather than upon any possible decoration.

Hand stitching is indeed one of the new features of finish on our gowns and in the expert labor it requires will outdo all others in the way of extravagance. While it cannot be so accurate is machine stitching, it has an air which stamps your gown as chie-Bands of cloth and silk are covered with hand stitching.

The newer frocks have most of them a crush belt of some kind. One of these gowns, having a broad pointed collur, so broad that the effect is almost like a voke, has a belt of the material, a blue figured silk, crushed a little around the waist and above pointed to match the collar and fitted, having something the effect of corselet.

A pretty waist arrangement which is popular this summer is a sash of black tulle carried snugly around the waist, fastened at the back with a pretty buckle, then falling in long ends to the edge of the skirt. The ends are finished with pleatings of the tulle, This sush completes a pretty light costume when there are touches of black, as, for instance, a pretty pink or blue lawn with black embroidered figures.

There are any number of little strap belts, three narrow straps, black leather, gray suede, black velvet, or any of a variety of materials, the straps held apart with clasps and brought together in front with small buckles. Some of these are over silk. but more of them are without the additional bulk. The clasps and ornamentations are in gold or silver or The correct costume for the golf girl enamel. Single narrow bands of the this season is made of dark blue-faced leather to match are for the neck,

## GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Broad Tires For Wagous. HE use of the bleycle is affording an illustration of the operation of the broad-tired vehicle in keeping roadways in good condition. This illustration is conspicuous after showers, when it will be noted that the tires of the bicycles beat down and harden the bicycle path much more rapidly that the narrow-tired wagons restore the roadway proper to a smooth condition. It is true that the action of the pneumatic tire is more beneficial to a soft roadway than that of the hard broad tire, but its tamping effect is an illustration of what the wide tire does in comparison with the cutting effect of the con-

ventional narrow tire. Were it possible to substitute broad tires for the narrow tires now generally used, the condition of the average country road would be improved in a comparatively short time. Not only that, but the efficiency of the average draught horse would be materially raised. Instead of cutting into the soft spots in a roadway, the wide tire compresses the soft earth and passes over it, leaving the spot in an improved condition for the passage of the next wheel.

An exhaustive test of the broad and narrow tire, made at the agricultural experiment station of the Missouri State University, demonstrated that on hard, smooth and nearly level macadam roadways the strain required to haul a given load was 35.7 per cent. less with the broad tire than with the narrow tire. On a gravel road with a hard surface, there was a margin of 33.3 per cent, in favor of the broad tire. On a road composed of a large quantity of sand mixed with gravel. the margin was 45.5 per cent, in favor of the broad tire. Over a new, unused dry gravel road the difference in favor of the broad tire was 26.6 per cent. The narrow tire required less strain for haulage on a road where water covered the surface and loose sand from one to two and one-half inches deep was found. But while the broad tire required a greater strain for haulage, it did no injury to the road, whereas the narrow fire cut through the soft earth beneath the water, and destroyed the surfacing. The broad tire was also at a disadvantage on roads where the hardpan was covered with dust, as the narrow tire cut through to the hardpan, while the wide tire pinched and heaped up the dust and thus increased the strain of haulage. The broad tire also required a greater strain on some kinds of mud roads. But as a whole the tests were strongly favorable to the use of broad tires for the average roads.

Good Roads and Politics.

Vice-President Kingsbury, of the League of American Wheelmen, has been discussing the good roads question in a most sensible and matter-offact manner. He thinks that it is perfectly proper that the demand for good roads should be recognized in both the Republican and Democratic speeches this year. It has been a long twenty years' campaign of education, commencing with local work and the distribution of literature and working gradually by the expenditure of thousands of dollars and the distribution of millions of pamphlets to successful legislation in many States, and to the adoption of the State aid system, which has proved an unqualified suc cess wherever tried.

Mr. Kingsbury thinks that the time has arrived for a wider movement, and that from the League of American Wheelmen should efforts which would result in a thoroughly practical system of national. State and city road-building. The effeet of the insertion of a strong plank in favor of national highways, which with the united efforts of farmers, automobilists and wheelmen would not be difficult to obtain, could have only beneficial results, even if it were placed there only with the idea of vote-getting by the party managers. The good road movement to-day is strong enough, Mr. Kingsbury asserts to follow up such a party promise with

lemands for its fulfillment. This would prove the entering wedge which could be driven deep enough into Congress to produce immediate results, and the gentleman is confident that it will be accomplished, and that we shall mark the beginning of the coming century by a general starting of national highways throughout the United States.

An Experiment With Prisoners.

The experiment of employing per sons committed to the county jail in making roads is now being tried in Oneida County. The Road Commissioner of Whitestown has forty of the county prisoners at work, one guard being employed for eight prisoners The Commissioner furnishes board and lodging to the prisoners, and pays the county for the services of each men 25 cents a day. The county is thus the gainer financially, the prisoners are better for working in the open air, and the expense of making the roads is somewhat diminished Many of the inmates of the county jalls are not dangerous criminals, and with a proper classification of prisoners the experiment in Oneida County ought to succeed. It certainly de serves to be watched by the authorities of other counties, who now have legal power to use this class of labor in making roads for the construction of which the State grants aid. New fork Post.

Wide Tires and Good Roads. Sections of our expensively con structed county highways that have been subject to but three or four win ters' wear are now well advanced on the way to disintegration by the cutting of coal wagons or other heavy vehicles with narrow tires. If those oads were carried on board tires every trip over the roads when they were softened by moisture and frost would have the compacting effect of a roller. Carried as they are on narrow tires their effect is more like that of a plow -Pittsburg Dispatch.

The will of S. Robinson, a Boston policeman, bequeaths \$40,000 to the town of Gilmanton, N. H., the income to be expended exclusively to build ing and maintaining good roads about

THE WIND A BLESSING. flow the Gales That Sweep Wyoming

They call the wind a blessing in Wyoming. Thus accepted it is a bounliful blessing. It is generous and unstinted. There are winds in other parts of the country, but none like Wyoming in winter. It has the chief elements of success. It possesses palience and perseverance and the cheer ful and blatant confidence of an advance agent. It bloweth where it listth and it listeth to blow almost everywhere. It sounds its Monnonian blast over mesa and over whited plain; its long-drawn wall is like the wolf's howl around the corners of the isolated canch house; its solemn chant is like the echo of a passing bell in the cars of the numbed and tolling herder, who vaguely counts his struggling sheep through the dim vistas of the driving snow. It nips the fanks of the sturdy broncho and drives the cattle to the skimp shelter of the little hollows of the foothills, where spring discovers their thin and pitiable carcasses prone in the sunshine. It is pitiless. And yet coyote and sheepmen, hereditary enemies in all things else, rise up to :Il the breezes blessed. Blessed, the coyote cries, because the sacrifice of steer and sheep and horse serves to eke out the food supply, sometimes but scant and difficult. Winter has no more eloquent expression than the drooling savage whimper of the hungry coyote. At night its cry, penetrating some warm interior of rancher's cabin, dugout or sheep camp, rises and falls like the walls of a sickly babe; but the sound has a blood-curdling undertone that never yet transformed a babe's complaint. To the unaccus tomed enr it is almost intolerable in its pathos and chilling in its threatening intonation. The sheepman is used to it and pauses only to wonder what deviltry the varmint is up to now. And if it suits his convenience he stops the cry with a steel-jacketed bullet, The sheepmen call the wind a blessing for the most obvious reason in the world. But for the wind, they tell you, no sheep could live through the winter on the flats. The snow drops a dull, white pall upon the land, inches upon inches, burying the succulent grasses, and salt sage is too deep for searching nose to find out. Were it to tie there, with the sun in the wake of the storm sheeting the snow with a crust of ice, no flock but would be more than decimated; the wind has

Scrupulous Apology.

saved the sheep, for it has uncovered

the grass and sage and there is a mar

vel in the nibbling powers of a good

healthy sheep. - Denver Field and

Farm.

International courtesies are to be observed, even in disreputable pro-Josiah Flynt, who fessions. shared the company of tramps in or der to procure data as to their methods of living, relates an instance of true politeness from one of that unsavory brotherhood. He says, Tramping with Tramps:

In Glasgow, a fellow-vagaboud did me a good turn. We were walking along the street, when three town tramps came along and "guyed" my My companion noticed it, and I told him I had suffered in that way before. Then he turned sharply about on the scoffers and thundered out: "Who're you lookin' at? Ef you're

tryin' to guy this Yank, you'd better stop! Ef you don't there'll be a fight!" "Let's run." said I, "if you really menn that." "Not much! I'm English, you know,

and I can knock out any Scotchman that comes 'round. I'm in the mood for it right now." The town vagabonds took him at his

word, and left. Then I said to him, You English fellows seem to have things pretty much your own way "Yes." said be, "we English fellers

know how to bluff. We've been bluffin' the world now for a good many years. "You forget the United States!"

could not help interjecting. "Beg ardon, Yank," said he. "Beg pardon!

English Manners Abroad With the exception of the writer and

her mother, all the people in the house were French. One day the manager asked his guests if they would mind having the middle day table d'hote a little earlier, as a dejeuner for a number of English excursionists had been ordered for 12:30 o'clock. White the company were still seated the "excurslonists" arrived. Some fifty men and women came clattering and chattering into the room. Many of the men kept their hats on and continued to smoke their pipes. Some of them even sat down at the table at which the hotel guests were lunching, and called out loudly to their friends who were still in the hall to hurry up. The French people shrugged their shoulders and murmured "Les Anglais," and the English lady and her mother for the first time in their lives felt ashamed of their nationality. The English excursionists meant no harm. In their boisterous John Bullism they took upon themselves as masters of every place in which they are going to spend money.-The Referee.

A Novel Sewage Distributing Device A sewage distributing device of a novel form is used in delivering the discharge of one of the outfalls at Hale. England, to a series of contact beds of the Dibdin type. The sewage first enters a chamber, from which it is discharged by a syphon in quantities of 1000 imperial gallons each time. These volumes of sewage are delivered to a second enamber having six openings communicating with as many beds Each opening is closed by a valve. There is a float in the syphon chamber, which revolves a shaft through sixty degrees every time the chamber is emptied. This shaft carries six cams, which press against the levers moving the valves, the cams being so arranged that each partial revolu tion of the shaft closes one valve and opens the next. In this way the sewage is discharged automatically on one bed after the other.

With the single exception of Norway there is no land in Europe whose area is so taken up by forests as Germany, more than a quarter of its surface being devoted to them.

ODD STATISTICS ON GOLF.

AMERICANS MORE DEVOTED TO IT NOW THAN ARE SCOTCHMEN. A Tremendons Amount of Money Spen Annually on This Sport-There Are

200,000 Players in This Country - Sixty Square Miles of Courses. The most remarkable feature in the history of sports in this country during the past five years has been the enormous increase in the scope and growth of the game of golf. In 1895 there were hardly twenty golf courses. or what were called such by courtesy in those days, in the United States, and the game was mildly played by a few hundred expatriated Englishmen and Scotchmen, who, not coming to this country young enough to interest themselves in baseball or football, were forced to fall back on the only sport they knew which was adaptable to their curcumstances.

Now there are over 200,000 players. and with customary enthusiasm the American is more devoted to it than even its godfather, the Scotchman. There are to-day 1200 regularly organized clubs with memberships ranging from 50 to 1500, to say nothing of all the private links scattered throughout the country, for nowadays no rich man's country place is complete without at least a nine-hole course.

All this has come about in five years The clubs and balls with which the game is played are so inexpensive that one never thinks of the tremendous amount of money annually spent on this sport, nor of the amount of wood. fron and gutta percha which is required to supply the demands of a season, to say nothing of the sums invested in land and club buildings. A few moments' mathematics, however, will serve to show that they are tremendous.

To begin with, there are easily 200,-000 players in this country. Each player averages to earry with him eight clubs, and he usually has at least as many more at home. This gives a grand total of 3,200,000 clubs

in this country. Accidents are constantly causing shafts to break. Even the best of wooden heads will give way in time. and as there is no one in the world as particular and changeable in all that pertains to his clubs as a golfer, it is safe to assume that each of the 200,-000 will acquire four new clubs a year. This means 800,000 clubs, and as the proportion of irons at \$1.50 each is about equal to that of wooden clubs at \$2.50 each, the clubs will average \$2 apiece, or \$1,600,000.

This is for the purchases of 1900 alone, the expenditures in obtaining the original set having been \$6,400,000, which brings the total for clubs to date up to \$8,000,000. Of these new clubs 500,000 are of wood and 300,000 of iron. The wooden clubs will average 44 inches in length, so that placed end to end they would reach 22,000,000 inches, 1,833,333 feet, 611,111 yards, or 347 miles. The 300,000 iron clubs av erage 40 inches in length, would reach, if placed end to end, 12,000,000 inches, 1,000,000 feet, 333,333 yards, or 189 miles. If the total number of new clubs that Americans will buy this season were, therefore, put end to end they would reach 536 miles, or from New York to Ruffalo or a little be yond.

Of the 3,200,000 old clubs in this country, 1,200,000 are of wood and 2,000,000 of iron. Supposing they average the same length as the new ones. although as a matter of fact they are Vardon craze for short clubs, we find engaged the attention of visitors. that the old wooden clubs placed end to end would reach 52,800,000 Inches, 4.400,000 feet, 1.466,666 yards, or 834 miles. The old irons would reach 80, 000,000 Inches, 6,666,666 feet, 2,222,222 yards, or 1263 miles. The wooden and iron clubs together, then, would reach 2097 miles, or from New York to Denver. Add on 536 miles of this season's clubs and you have a line which would reach from New York to Salt Lake At the present rate of speed it would therefore take about eighty hours, or three and a half days, to make the trip by rail.

Clubs will be found to weigh on an average tifteen ounces apiece. On this basis the total number of clubs already on hand would weigh 48,000,000 ounces, or 3,000,000 pounds. A freight car will carry 30,000 pounds, so that it would take a train of 1000 cars to transport the weight. As one engine finds twenty cars a very tough load, fifty would have to be attached to this monster, and it would reach 1333 yards, or nearly one mile.

If the clubs were packed in boxes of 50, as it is usual for the manufacturers to ship them, for they cannot be packed tightly enough to allow 30,000 pounds weight of clubs being placed in a car, the car would hold 21,000 approximately. This would mean 152 cars with eight engines, giving a total length of 6080 feet, or about a mile and one seventh. To carry the 800,000 clubs to be sold this year would require 38 cars, which would give a total of 190 cars with 10 engines, which train would reach 8000 feet, or a mile and a half.

If all the clubs our golfers will have at the end of the year were made into one big one it would be 166,800,000 inches long, 2,000,000 inches thick at the thickest point, and 12,000,000 inches wide at the widest. Reduced to feet we have a club 13,900,000 feet long, 166,666 feet thick and 1,000,000 feet wide. Reduced once more miles, we have a club 2633 miles long, nearly 311/2 miles thick and 180 miles

wide. The average golf course measures 3000 yards, the numerous 18-hole courses of 5500 to 6200 yards making up for the 9-hole courses, which are under 3000. Newman's Official Golf Guide lists 1000 clubs, and there are probably another 100 scattered around. If a golfer should start to walk around every course he would have to walk, therefore, something like 3,300,000 yards, 990,000 feet, or 1875 miles. He would have to play 990 holes in his enough for a steady diet, it would take a golfer 2750 days of steady play, or nearly seven years and a half, during dozen balls, which would make that, item alone cost him \$2000.

If he would try to walk the length of the one big club it would take him News.

76 days, while it would take 44 hours to travel its length behind the fastest train in the world. It is estimated that there are 2,400,000 dozen balls used a year,at \$4 a dozen. This gives a little item of \$9,600,000 for balls. Two million four hundred thousand dozen counts 28,800,000 individual balls of a total weight of 2,686,666 pounds, or 1323 tons. If these were carried in one ton carts they would form a line which would reach 43,325 feet, or 64-3 miles, as far as the Battery to Harlem.

Club dues are a not unimportant feature, for the 200,000 players probably average to pay at least \$35 a year apiece, or \$6,000,000 in all. The expense of keeping up a course is tremendous. It will average about \$4000 a year apiece for the 1100 clubs, making a total of \$4,400,000 a year, while in land, houses and other adjuncts American clubs probably have \$50,000, 000 invested. A golf ball measures 51/2 inches in

circumference. Therefore if all the balls Americans will use this year were put end to end they would reach 7951/2 miles, nearly from New York to Chicago.

The average course covers forty acres of ground, and there are 1100. Therefore 44,000 acres are used in the game, or about sixty square miles.

If all these golf balls were made into one it would be a sphere 228 feet in diameter, extending from one street to another in New York's short blocks It is estimated that all the energy of golf players in swiping the ball this eason would dig the Nicaragua Canal in three weeks. -New York Journal.

## One of Lite's Little Tragedies.

Life is full of little tragedies that the

busy world takes no note of. The world has other things to think about. and the humble actors in many a pathetic little drama of real life live and love and suffer and die, while the world goes merrily on. There were two funerals in a recent week in an up-town block, one on Thursday and the other on Friday. They had been boy and girl lovers, these two. He was not yet twenty-one, and she was about a year younger. Ever since they had been old enough to talk they had been constant companions. He was not a robust boy, and cared little for the games into which his companions entered with such zest. He preferred to be with her. And so they grew up together to young manhood and young womanhood, with no other thought than for each other. A year ago the doctors said he had consumption. He took the announcement calmly, and seemed quite resigned to his fate until the Other Man came. He was older and richer, and was able to give her everything her heart desired. She was young and unused to the ways of the world, and so their engagement was announced. Then the boy gave up hope, and showed no inclination to battle for life. But they were not destined to be separated. The girl contracted typhoid fever, and last week she died. They told him about it at "It is God's will," he said simonce. ply. That was all, but his meaning was obvious. The next day he, too. was dead.-Philadelphia Record.

Deliberate Purpose in Animals An amusing incident, which shows that animals are subject to feelings very like those which occasionally ruffle the bosoms of men, occurred some little time ago at the death, de-Plantes in Paris.

A large elephant, formerly the cen tre of attraction, found itself supplant ed in public favor by a new arrival -a young camel. The camel was the probably an inch longer, due to the latest acquisition, and very naturally

The elephant for a long time showed signs of dissatisfaction, and at last its jeniousy reached a point where i must find expression. When the usual crowd gathered about the camel, the elephant prepared for action. filled its trunk with water, and with deliberate aim discharged the water all over the people who stood looking at the baby camel.

This method of throwing cold wa ter upon the admirers of a rival brought a laugh even from its vietims.

Equally wise in making its calculations was a cat that chose a peculiar spot for a hed. Comfort was the cat's object, and the chosen spot did not seem to be calculated to afford it. The cat was found fast asleep in a large ship-building yard, lying on what seemed to be a very muddy path.

It was found, however, that the spot hosen by the cat for its couch was the point at which a hot steam-pipe passed under the road, so that the mud was baked into a warm, dry clay, which made not only a clean but an artificially heated sleeping place.

Why the Ministry Lured Him. Rev. Cassius M. Roberts is one the wittlest and jolliest of divines in Kansas, a man who persists in looking at the bright side of things. Needless to say, he relishes a joke, even at his own expense. In years agone he studied law and was admitted to the Ross County bar and practiced for many years. It was on a recent visit here he fell in with a number of his former comrades and naturally they fell to talking over old times. "Cassius," one of them asked a

last, "how did you ever come to give up the law and enter the ministry?" "Well, boys," he answered, his eyes twinkling, "Pil tell you. You know ! was a mighty poor lawyer, and had hard work to get along. I stood i for a good many years and finally came to the conclusion that it was : good deal easier to preach than to practice."-Chicago Chronicle.

Prince of Wales's Autograph The Gem tells a story of the Princ of Wales playfully declining to write in a lady's album. He said: "A little while ago I spent nearly an hour one evening writing verses in several al bums. I eyen made up a verse badly put together that only a Royal Prince or a Duke at the best could have had the shame to write such stuff. Now, Madam, what do you ionrney, and as 36 a day is about think happened to my verses? They were all sold at a good stiff price : week later to provide funds to suppor the Society for the Restoration of the which time he would probably play Stuarts, Perhaps, Lady and the about 46,200 strokes and use up 500 Prince laughed heartily, at I write in your album you will sell the book to provide furds for the abolition of the monarchy " England."-London Daily

POPULAR SCIENCE A most remarkable case of tion among birds is that of the ers, which start from Nova Soula to the northern shore of g America in practically one conn flight. Comparatively few birds cest at Bermada and the undoes.

During the past winter, which been marked by uncommonly temperatures in the Northern Bay phere, a samilar elevatio of tem ture appears to have occurred Southern Hemisphere, Which. course, has its summer when we h our winter. In South America, So Africa and Australia exceedingly weather was experienced while part of the world was enjoying a m

Studies of the zodineal light mad-sea lead Mr. F. J. Bayldon, forms of the British Navy, to remark the air over the Parine Ocean apper clearer and better adapted to relea observation than that lying over Atlantic Ocean. Honolula is at ably situated for clearness of agit may become an important as in astronomy. It has already been lected as one of the chief points the study of the vibr tiens of earth.

There are some wet spots on w is known as "the dry land," by Kameruns, West Africa, the met ologists have just reported a s area over which three hundred seventy-two inches of rain fell in single year. Even this is drog compared with Cherra-punji, and the hills of Assam, where the reshows a mean annual rainfall of f hundred and seventy-five inches, nearly forty feet. In Oregon, wh they have eighty inches of min. Californians say the people are " footed." The water-soaked Hin and Africans should develop fins

Before the Biological Society Washington recently, Mr. H. W. ( presented the results of his studie bird music. Wonderful as it see he said, it is a fact that some of birds use the human musical se He showed by example how the so of certain birds are unmistake governed by the intervals that of pose our scale. Sometimes bird m cians, like their human compects, w der from the key. He thought there was no escape from the clusion that birds are subject t musical evolution which parallels

The filtration of the water su of cities by means of sand filter's or mechanical contrivances, has rely advanced in this country during past ten years; ,but it is far it general in Great Britain than in United States, Mr. Allen Hazen, authority on sanitary engineer avers that the fact is fully establish that the death rate from typhoid f is materially lowered by the filtra of the water supply. In Great I ate, cities containing an aggre-population of more than 10,000 people use a sand-filtered water ply, and the result, it is claimed shown in London's freedom from phoid. In the United States only tenth of the towns and cities I filtered water.

The Taiping Rebellion.

The new Boxer outbreak omina recalls the Taiping rebellion, w began in 1850 and lasted over a p of fourteen years, being the rea popular outery against the ex dynasty and a general dissatisfac owing to the reforms which had promised being unfulfilled. The province of Kwang se was first to rise in open revoit, and c

for a leader Hung-sew-tseusu, we energy of character and political religious enthusiasm speedily ga for him the support of the discon ed. Seizing on the longing for turn of an absolutely Chinese dyna he proclaimed himself Emperor, u the title of Teen Wang, or the Her ly King. Having embraced Chr anity, he professed to abhor the of the rulers both in their laws at private acts. Crowds gathered to standard. Without much difficult succeeded in subduing the neigh ing provinces.

The war which England procasing against the Tartar dynasty, as which France joined in, seemed to and abet his scheme, but upon complete victory of the allies a bined force was sent out against rebels under the late General Gor which was successful in utterly feating Teen Wang, with whose the whole rebellion came to in July, 1864.

Heroes in the Monkey Kingdon One species of monkey, the Afr mandrill, has won immunity from

tivity by consistent and incorri viciousness and intractability. T sands of the tribe fought, ided died in the cause, and like the guard, they died but never su dered. There should be a mount to those mandrills who made was liberty. In Winkelerid style. liberty in Winkelreid style, showed the big grasping baboons the frightened chimpanzees and smaller Asiatic hordes that the less invaders might capture their les, but couldn't subdue their i spirit. Now, as a result of ance heroism, innumerable mandrills sportively swinging by their tal African forests, serenely sure they will not be disturbed.

"They're a bad lot the mant It don't pay to bother with the say the dealers; but the Bande know that the mandrills are here New York Say New York Sun. The Expensive Part.

The man in the bed looked w at the burglar who was dumpit the pretty articles in the root a large sack.

"Say." he said. "please don't that watch, will you?" "Why?" asked the evil one; "it

nuthin' but a cheap tick." "Yes, I know," continued the but I just had it repaired. The didn't cost much, us you say, b

"I see," interrupted the other. repairs tough, all right, but I have a heart, I'll leave it,"-Indian