BETROTHAL SONG.
The world is adream and pale with the

moon; Two petrels on equal wing take flight; And you breathe a word through the fragrant night.
The lisp of the wind and the sea-wind's And the stars and love are alight,

II.
BRIDAL SONG.
The birds are nested so safe and warm;
The beaches are drowned in a flood of white
That silvers the crags of you spraytossed height;
In the shadows you fold me in your arm;
And the stars and love are alight.

TH.
CHAPLE SONG.
The sea and the night and the world are at rest; The birdlings are hidden from mother-

sight
By soft, warm wings; with my heart
all's right;
For my babe, my babe is asleep on my
breast;
And the stars and love are alight.
-Virna Woods, in the Woman's Home
Companion.

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By Morice Gerard.

изосторования постава по постава и THE ROBERT HARRINGHAM sat adding up accounts at the library table of his luxurious flat in Maddox Square. The handle of the door turned and John Freville entered, unannounced,

The two men were in sharp contrast -Marringham, cool, phlegmatic, eyaleal, with the blue eyes, fair hair and beard of the Saxon; Freville, dark impetuous, fuil-blooded, generous, quixotic-a veritable Celt. Their friendship was the alliance of negations, se cured by the cement of antithesis, "How long is it? Eighteen months?

"Two years to the day." 'So long!"

"It seems to me an eternity, but the calendar is rigid. It neither measures sentiment nor registers feelings." "I never quite knew why you went

"I expect you will the less understand why I have come back."

"Then I shall not try. If the cause is obscure, the result is satisfactory, which cannot be said of the other inexplicable spring of your move-

Had Harringham asked for a solution Freville would probably not have given it. Unasked, he proffered it. That is why truth is rarely disclosed in the witness box, evidence being a playful game of question and evasion.

'I heard three words-accidentally. "And you went away for two years. That seems to lack symmetry. It ought to have been a year a word, or

Harringham was quizzing, but his friend was not listening. Freville was talking because he couldn't help himself. He had been silent too long to trouble himself as to the attitude of

"You know how I cared for Di Le

"Most people did. You made no secret of it."

"She had always seemed especially kind-to care for me. I had never said anything nor, of course, she to But there is a light in a woman's eye-sometimes!"

"I know; a dangerous light, like a

"So it was in my case. I found it out at the Leighan ball. Di and Alee of central and southern India. This Travers were in a recess together. Be- is said to be the first time in the his fore I knew who it was, or, in fact, tory of these forests that a sweet and that any one was there-I had only just come up-I heard DI say:

You need not think that I care for Freville." "

"That was more than three words," interjected Harringham.

"I never slept that night. Next day I left England."

"For the Arctic regions, to cool your heated blood?"

Freville did not look exactly as if the remedy had been efficacious.

A runnwer horse, attached to a people scattering in all directions. women fainting and shricking, men people,-Public Opinion, chivalrously retreating into doorways.

A lithe figure stops off the curb and seizes the frightened brure by the bridle. They sway to and fro, while the brougham grates on its axis and of the horses engaged. threatens every moment to topple over. Two terrified women, blanched with terror, look out breathlessly at the unequal struggle being waged on their behalf.

The man slips. He will fall. No. he won't! He is firm on his legs of a horse. Quite half the horses in again. He holds on like grim death England sent to the Crimea never reand the horse is forced back. The turned, most of them having died from modern dress does not lend itself to heroics; but there is a certain heroism, nevertheless, in the tense figure. policeman runs up; then another. The horse yields to superior numbers.

Freville lets go the bridle as soon as his hand is no longer required. His lar causes go far toward rendering face is flushed and an angry welt across his right wrist is the outward sign of a strained muscle.

A girl jumps from the brougham almost into his arms. It is Di Lestrange-or it was two years ago.

'We can never thank you enough, Mr. Freville, and I-you have saved our lives. I must go back to her. She is feeling faint. Won't you come and see us to-night at nine o'clock? Then we can hear of your return and thank

Proville had hardly taken in what Miss Lestrange was saying. The exeltement of the struggle, the surprise of the meeting, so sudden and unexpected, the old glamour reawakenedstronger than ever.

'Where?' Freville managed to stain

"In the old place, 19 Curzon streetwhere else should you think?" Dinna was recovering her compos

incredulously. Still in Curson street-you?"

"Why where else?" "I thought you were -"

"Well?" "Married."

Di laughed. You say it as if you meant 'burled'

-to whom, pray?"

"To Alee Travers."

f must go.

Mrs. Lestrange was too much upset by the adventure of the afternoon to appear at dinner or to receive their visitor afterward, much as she wished to do so. To Dlana she intrusted the giving of her message of gratitude. Dinna, in a simple evening gown of white, was sitting in the little boudoir off the conservatory when Freville was

announced "Mother is too ill to come down stairs to-night. She will thank you herself another day; I cannot thank you enough. We owe our lives to you. I shudder when I think of that awful race from Piccadilly Circus." Then the girl broke off, "But tell me why you thought I was married; and to Alec Travers of all people!"

Freville looked confused. He had only just dropped Diana's hand. "I have been away two years."

"I know that." "I went away after the Leighan ball

-do you remember it?" Di did not answer. She could no say enough without saying too much

Freville went on: "I heard you say something that night-I did not mean to-until you spoke I did not know you were there You were in a recess in the landing at the top of the stairs, behind some yellow drapery; I can see it all now just as vividly as I could then."

"Well ?" "You said, 'You need not think eare about Freville,' I thought, of course Travers had been pressing you

about me.' Diana looked puzzled. After a while she said:

"So that was why you went away. "That was why I went away," said Freville, simply.

Diana walked across the room to at escritoire and took out a bundle of panors. She had a curious habit of keep ing the cards of her engagements, as a sort of informal social diary.

Just two years ago! Yes; there it was! Lady Gallanter: At home, four to six; and in the corner, Mr. Hears Neville.

Diana handed the card to Freville without a word, just indicating the date with her forefinger. It was that on which he had started, the day af ter the ball.

"Music is a closed book to you," she said, quietly, "but in those days we music lovers were divided into two camps, Nevilleites and anti-Nevillites Neither I nor Alec Travers 'cared' for Henry Neville's playing. It was the only tie between us."

Dinna looked into his eyes and the smile about her lips deepened perceptibly as she added:

"Neville is very like Freville, is not, especially round the corner of 'some yellow drapery?" -- Gentlewom-

At a time when the greatest famine India has known is visiting that country, it is most remarkable that manna has been found in the Central Provinces, where the scarcity is most keen ly felt. Mr. David Hooper, of the In dian Museum, Calcutta, has recently called attention to this fact. In March last the strange appearance of manua on the stems of the bamboo was re ported and notices of this phenomenon were published. The form in which the manna occurred was that of rods about an inch long and pleasantly sweet. The bamboo forests of Chanda consist of bushy plants from twenty to thirty feet in height, which grow upon the northerly and westerly slopes gummy substance has been known to exude from the trees. The gum has exuded in some abundance, and it has been found very palatable to the natives of the neighborhood, who have consumed it as food, as did the Israelites of old. The bamboos and sugar-canes are related to each other and perhaps it is not unnatural to expeet them to yield a similar sweet sub stance which can be used for food but, as Mr. Hooner points out, it is coincidence that the stalks of the bamboo, hitherto regarded as dry and bar smart brougham, in Regent street; ren, should in a time of great searcity afford sustenance to a familie-stricker

Horses in Siege and Battle. Fights have been lost and won as

cording to the condition and number The want of rest and food tells on a borse far more than on a man, for h

the case of the latter there are sthan lating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory, and other feelings which are non-existent in the nature hard work and starvation. Indeed only about 500 were killed in action Actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation and over work. Defective shoeing, sore backs want of food and rest, and other simi horses useless for practical warfare One more and important cause need careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are b constant motion, they continually fall -many of them to be trampled to death-and the rest become fright ened, kick and batter one another about, and are rendered useless. an instance of this it was found that one regiment on the way to the Penin sular war was deprived of just half its horses on the voyage.

Gold Burdened Trees.

Where surface waters run over gol formations, the gold is taken up by trees and is locked up in their trunks Dr. Lungewitz analyzed the ashe from a number of trees and found that they contained gold in quantitie as high as \$1,17 to the ton. In many eases the presence of gold was evident ure. Freville gazed at the girl half but the quantity was so small as t be unmeasurable. At first only the ashes from the roots were analyzed but it was found that the askes from the upper branches contained a much

larger percentage of gold. Of course, the amount of gold in se lution is small, but the trees act as a filter to recover it, and during the course of many years they accumulate a perceptible amount of the precious "Alee Travers! The last man; Why, metal. The investigation is more the I never thought of him in my life, Now oretical than practical.

How Farms Are Impoverished. Farms become impoverished according to the kind of crop; removed. It Is a common expression that "one cow is about equal to eight sheep." Allowing 7000 rounds of milk as the product of a cow for a year the elements removed from the soll by the milk, if sold, are about forty-four pounds nitrogen and forty-five pounds mineral matter, a total of eighty-nine pounds, white eight sheep, in the wool and careass, will remove but thirty pounds of mineral matter and twentyone pounds of nitrogen, a total of fifty-one pounds,

Soiling Dairy Cows. That it pays to give cows on pasture supplementary food during the dry months of August and September has been demonstrated at the Kansas experiment station. Green corp. alfalfa. any of the sorghums, can be more profitably used as solling crops when onstures are short than any other way. Professor Otis states that in 1809 the soiling crops fed to a Kansas dairy herd brought an Income of \$18 per acre above the cost of the crop. the Western States, alfalfa is probably the best solling crop, but in the great corn-growin; sections, where alfalfa does not grow rapidly, nothingis better than the ordinary field or

A Handy Garden Plow. Any one with a knack for making things can make this plow, excepting perhaps the rim of the wheel and the shovel. The rim should not exceed eighteen inches in diameter, and should have eight small holes to nail spokes through. The hub should be made from tough wood, two inches thick and four inches in diameter. The wheel on my plow is from an eld



metal baby carriage. The two horizontal pieces are one by two inches by two feet. Shank for shovel is fifteen inches long. The handles are cut one by five inches by three feet. The upright brace and round for handles to suit height and width it is desired the handles to be. The braces on shank are made from heavy wire looped for bolt on shank and fastened with large screes to horizontal pieces. The handles are bolted on the top of horizontal bars with quarter-inch bolts. I made the shovel from an old ditching spade three and a half inches

Control of Soil Moisture.

wide and six inches long, cut across

the blace, and it was just the right

shape. - N. A. Clearwaters, in Farm

Plowing, which is usually the first operation upon the soll, should be thoroughly and properly done, for afthat as the furrow slice bends it will and of a dull ochre yellow beneath. or lumps. The amount of moisture in the soil is a very important factor in ing the night. During the day they plowing, and also in harrowing and after-cultivation.

The moisture in the layer of agricultural soil can be quite largely controlled by proper methods of tillage. If we wish to dry sod land which has been wet by heavy rains after plowing, we can by rolling re-establish to a large extent capillary attraction and bring the water to tl surface for evaporation. The process of drying can be elecked at the proper stage by thoroughly pulverizing the upper portion of the soil particles and act as a mulch. This matter of being able to control the moisture content of the soil to a considerable degree is worthy of careful consideration, as it has much influence upon the temperature and mechanical condition of the soil. Especially in seasons of drouth it may mean the success or failure of the

The difference between cultivating land one inch in depth and three inches in depth in its different effects upon the moisture content of the soil is very considerable, as is also the effect of the styles of tools used in the work. The tool ma ir wide, deep grooves and ridges increases the rate of evaporation, while one which pulverizes and makes the soil very fine will decrease the rate of evaporation. The first gives more surface to the air. and consequently the moisture evaporates more rapidly. The other not only more completely breaks the capillary attraction by which the water rises to the surface, but exposes les of the soil to the air .- J. A. Tillinghast, in American Agriculturist.

It must be admitted that there nothing the farm which may be made of so much value at so small cost, and which is so much neglected by many farmers, as their orchards, had much better not be done. One much more susceptible than mature thing among the many I will mention is bad plowing, that is, plowing deep and close up to the trunks of the trees. By this proceeding nearly all the roots of the tree which run above the bottom of the furrow are broken off or most valuable roots of the tree, they branches, leaves and fruit.

The effects of this will soon begin practice will last for many years, and of New York Experiment Station. it is doubtful whether the orchard will ever wholly recover from the shock. A few repetitions of this operation will make one cool,

The trees that live on live only it part; they will grow up in very differ

ent sizes, though none will grow large This subject was brought very foreibly to my attention while walking through the orchard of a friend of mine which had been plowed in the way above described. The plowing of the orchard is about as necessary as the plowing of the corn field, yet never should be plowed so deep as to seriously interfere with the roots of the trees. The plow should never go within two or three feet of the trunk of the tree, but the ground around the trunk should be thoroughly spaded up, while all sod, stones, grass and weeds should be cleaned away.

It would be a good proceeding to out a half-pound of muriate of potash around and close to the trunk of the tree. Do this and no horer will enter there so long as the potash remains. If the potash is increased to three or five pounds to each tree, according to its size, spreading it as far out as the ends of the limbs of the tree reach or its roots extend, it will increase the growth and vigor of the tree, enhance the growth and improve the quality of the fruit, and finally will east a deathly shadow over all the insect tribes that enter the soil beneath the trees for winter quarters, and for a breeding he ise in which to pass through their evolutions preparatory to coming forth in a new form in the spring, ready to commit new depredations upon the follage, blossoms and fruit of the tree.-I. L. Robinson American Cultivator,

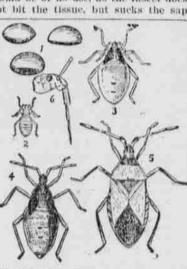
A Bemedy For the Squash-Bug. The squash bug is very well known. and wherever be makes his appearance the farmer is pretty sure to find out that an unwelcome visitor has called upon him. The full-grown bug is about eve-eighths of an inch long blackish-brown in color above and duit ochre-yellow beneath. When roughly handled or suddenly disturbed it emits disgusting odor which has given it the rather undignified name of "stink

Although usually preferring squash vines this insect is not infrequently found attacking melon and pumpkin vines. The bugs puncture the tissue with their stout bears, inject a drop of poisonous saliva and suck the sap. The poison causes the tissue in the vicinity of the puncture to wilt and finally die, thus causing much more harm than the mere loss of sap. Nearly all parts of the plant are liable to attack. Even the fruit does not escape, and the bugs are frequently found, on young vines especially, attacking the roots just below the surface of the ground.

In the fall the bugs leave the vines. seek shelter under any rubbish at hand or between the boards of barns, sheds or other outbuildings. Here they remain during the winter. In the spring the survivors come forth usually about the middle or last of June. The females deposit their eggs usually on the under side of the leaf. but occasionally on the upper surface as well, and are securely stuck to the leaf by a gummy substance. They are dull red in color, and to the unaided eye appear smooth and shiny. In about ten days the eggs hatch.

The young bugs resemble the parents in general appearance except that their wings are not yet developed. As ter-cultivation can never make up for they grow older they increase in size, defects in this fundamental operation. shedding their skins, or molting-from The soil should be moist enough so time to time, and becoming more oval break and crumble, leaving it in a pul- They feed at night as a rule, coming verized condition, rather than in clods forth from their hiding places about dusk and remaining on the vines durusually hide on the under side of the

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in this case especially, for when squash bugs once get well started in a field it is almost impossible to get rid of them. Insectides are, as a rule, of but little value. Poisons would be of no use, as the insect does not bit the tissue, but sucks the san



SQUASH-BUG.

2. Young bug, after molt. 3 and 4. Same, more fully developed. 5. Adult. 6. Head and beak,

from beneath. So far as has been observed, those farmers who have succeeded best in combating the pest are those who do not allow any rubbish to accumulate on or near their squash fields. Clean culture is always embar rassing to the squash bug.

As to remedies, it might be said that when confined under a tight covering and exposed to bi-sulphide of carbon squash bugs are killed by it. Young Oftentimes the very thing they do bugs, those less than half grown, are

ones. Pyrethenm powder is not practical as a remedy against the squash bug. Although kerosene emulsion will kill the old bugs if applied at a strength of one pint of the emulsion to four are so marred and bruised as to cause parts of water, it is not a practical their ruin. This destroys many of the remedy except in severe cases, as the emulsion of this strength would en being the very ones that take up and danger the plant. The emulsion may convey the fertilization and a large be used with safety, however, at a part of the sap to the tree top, its strength of one part of the emulsion to nine parts of water, and at this strength will kill the young bugs, to show in the tree top by a general Bits of boards, chips, squash leaves, appearance of decay. The trees will etc., placed underneath the vines make make but very little growth, the ends | good traps. They should be examined of the limbs will begin to die, and soon daily and the bugs destroyed. In the whole branches will follow in the early spring pick the old bugs from same direction. The ill effects of this the vines and destroy them.-Bulletin

An ley stare is not calculated

THE "HOLD-UP" NO MORE. Hands Off the Skirt" is Now the Mod-

lates' Warning. The modiste is now busily impressing upon her fair patroness the lesson that is found rather difficult of learn-You must wear your fine gown and its under sheath of fine cambric and embroidery exactly as it is put on. In a word, it is forbidden to hold up the dainty mass of finery as you cross the pavement to enter your carriage or the graveled walk in front of the

The line is sharply drawn between the street dress cut "walking length," just escaping the ground and never lying upon it, and the carefully planned trailing skirt, which is meant for another occasion.

The "importer" or modiste who to hold it up in a fit of economy, lest the creation should be damaged. They he ruined if you attempt to raise it at nor can she be happy if she imagines upon her.

fulness from coming around to the front, where it is not desired. These straps become pulled out of place and unduly stretched if the train is held up at the side. If much stretched the India rubber bands lose their clasticity. The webbing gives way a little and strains the seam at the side or back of the skirt to which it is attached. The skirt shows signs of the tugging and constant lifting and loses its freshness, which it is impossible to obtain again.

It is better to let the skirt hang down naturally, and leave it to your maid to brush or repair the hem should it be required. Wear a walking dress on dusty street pavements, and reserve your trailing gown for occasions when you can safely wear It. But when once it is on respect the graceful arrangement of draperles and let them fall as they are meant to. It is a piece of "penny-wise, pound-foolish" conduct to wear a handsome trailing gown and pull it up and down as you walk, crushing it by gathering the folds in your hand.

There is nothing more graceful than a trailing gown in its proper sphere, in the reception room or dining hall, on the hotel plazza or walking across the smoothly elipped green turf of a well-trimmed lawn.

The slender girl looks well with a trailing skirt, and the short and plump sister gains added dignity and height from wearing a trained skirt. It is fashionable to be tall nowadays, so we must borrow the effect of added inches if we cannot come by them naturally.

The Countess Waldersee.

Since Count Waldersee has been chosen to command the German troops in China his American wife has enjoyed afresh the attention of American press. She is probably the ablest and most influential American | per University For Women in Japan woman in Europe, and as she is to a considerable extent in public life, first university for women in Japan, there is nothing out of the way in the attention the newspapers pay to will be in readiness to open in the her. But most of the current newspaper notices that concern her are mistaken in one of two exasperating particulars. Most of them say she was the daughter of David Lea, of New York, which is true, and that she became the morganatic wife of the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, who gave up his title to marry her. It is true that has made a princely gift of a piece of she married the Prince, and that he land, containing several acres, for a gave up his title to marry her, but site located in the rich cast suburbs princes do not give up their titles of Tokio. when they make morganatic marriages, and this marriage of Miss Lea to the Count de Noer, who had been Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, was not morganatic, but it was a lawful marriage without qualification or limit. The Count de Noer became Prince de Noer. and his wife at his death continued to be the Princess de Noer. After her first husband's death she came back to America, and spent a year or more. Several years after that she was married to Count Waldersee. The prevalent story that she has never been back to this country since she first went abroad is untrue. Also the story that her second marriage followed somewhat speedily after the death of her first husband.-Harper's Weekly.

Coiffures of Pompett.

On many houses in Pompeii are to be seen small round or square frescos, from six to twenty-four inches in diameter, like medallions, painted on the walls, which portray the faces of people who were probably the lamates or owners of the house. Among the portraits of women are

to be seen features clearly recogniz able as those of grand dames of the period, whose coiffures are of nearly every variety known to the fair sex. Some of the frescos are indeed curithe half figure of a woman who wears a handkerchief-like bandage across one eye. In some the hair is piled high on the head, and in others it rises in studied disorder. There are blue, heavy coils of hair hanging over the shoulders; there are fringes and curls on the forehead. Some have it divided in the centre, passing in heavy folds close to the temples and over the ears, while others keep it bound up in a net of gold thread. Some wear delicate vells; golden fillets bind back the raven locks of others, either en masse or waved in little ridges. Many of the faces are peculiarly pleasing and even modern in their charm. Especially interesting are the pretty coral and pearl earrings which shine from under the masses of luxuriant hair. A few are coral and gold pendants, others are simple drops, but all seem proportioned to the styles in which the hair is arranged.

The Heart of a Rosebud. Artificial light is required to bring out the full rose-colored tints of some of the finer crepe de chines and nun's veilings. They have a yellowish look by daylight, like the inside of an apricot or a peach, and the veiling is not so pretty as by gas or electric light, or by the candle or oil lamplight, when it suddenly develops into a deep color like the heart of a pink rose. Be careful in making up such a frock to choose a lining of deep rose, and not the pallid yellowish shade of the velling by daylight. It is an exploded fiction that the lining must match the veiling exactly. Some colored fabrics require deeping, just as others require to be toned rather than heightened by the lining. You can line a veiling with cambric or slikolene instead of with taffeta. It is not sheer enough to show through, and it is "only the feel" of the silk lining, as the dressmaker will tell you, which is desirable. A fine quality lining of cotton will probably outwear one of silk, other things being equal.

A Girl's Expenses in Berlin.

The average cost of living of the American girl student is from fifty to seventy-five dollars a month. To keep her expenditures within the latter sum plans the costume declares it will be of course, necessitates the exercise of the ruin of your gown if you attempt rather strict economy. If this money be spent judiciously, however, she may have a taste of all the comforts of say if you wear the dress at all you life, and even of some of its luxuries. must wear it as it is and leave it The lessons from the masters cost alone, let the consequences be what from five to ten dollars each, and the they will. The "set" of the skirt will girl who brings sufficient training from home will profit much from her weekthe sides. No woman likes to be told by audience with a great teacher, that her clothes are not set on straight. Rooms in the fashionable quarters of Berlin are expensive, although after they look as if they were pitchforked the third story is passed there is a decrease in price, the nearer one gets A trailing skirt is sometimes held to heaven. The style of living is in place by an inside arrangement of much more simple than in America, harness-like straps, which prevent the and the plainest meal is generally well cooked and nourishing.-From "The American Girl Musician Abroad," by Edward A. Steiner, in the Woman' Home Companion.

> Fashion's Mysterious Decree. Like most decrees of fashion, the whys and wherefores of which are usually past finding out, the reason for the double vell is a mystery.

When two veils are worn together the one next the face is of white, with large, black dots, while the outer vell is of the old-time heavy blue, green or brown. This is lightly fastened to the hat at the top, and falls in folds about the shoulders.

The black vell with one or two large dots in its expanse is likely to retain its popularity, since the dot, like the once fashionable bit of court plaster, has a tendency to enhance the beauty of the wearer.

The black vell with one large dot of velvet, which is one of the new arrivals, is conspicuous and not likely to gain wide popularity.

Bangles in Animal Shapes. A tendency to rival the zoo in vari ety of animal forms in her bangles and dangles is one of the fads of the up-to-date girl. Pigs, turtles, alligators, bumblebees, spiders and every thing from Polar bears to reosters hang from her chatchaine, bracelet and necklace, and the girl who can display the largest assortment is the envied of her companions. These stylish little ornaments vary in size from a quarter of an inch to two inches and a half in length, and are made of silver, gun metal and gold. One girl seen recently had attached to her neck chain a lizard, a cat in the act of begging, an elephant, a turkey's foot, a startled-looking mouse and a dragon fly.

Work is to be begun at once on the and it is expected that the building spring of 1901. A large number of students are already promised. Through the mutiring efforts of Mr. M. J. Naruse the obstacle of lack of funds has been overcome. Many rich men of influence have become interested, Marquis Ito leading with a large subscription. The wealthy Mitsui family Metal Ends For Ties.

The ends of all velvet or ribbon bows, which are among the popular novelties in trimmings, are furnished in some way with metal attachments These are in gift, silver or bronze, in the form of spigots, or spikes, and ferrets. The latter are made in varying widths, for wide or narrow ribbons, the ends of which slip in between the double metal sides. These are ornate with scrollwork, and in the more expensive examples have insects of lewels. The newest four-in-hand ties all show these metal finished ends.

Singing a Health Exercise By some it is predicted that the time will come when singing will be regarded as one of the great helps to physicians in lung diseases. Dr. Lenox Brown, the English throat specialist, says that respiratory exercises, and subsequently lessons in reading. reciting, singing, are oftentimes of the greatest use in strengthening a weak chest; indeed, it is not too much to say in arresting consumption.

Matrons of infant asylums say that young infant will often be cross all day if dressed in a gray frock, but contented and happy if dressed in One, for instance, portrays a bright red frock. Children from two to four years old are much less affect ed by the color of their dress. It is

commonly observed in kindergartens

that the younger children prefer the

Children Like Colors.

Plaid Handkerchiefs in Vogue. Plaid handkerchiefs are among the newest specialties. They are not bold in design nor glaring in colors, but are modestly plaided across with hall lines of red, blue or violet, and are only to be carried with morning costumes. They are also suitable for

Some Popular Collars.

The favorite collars and revers are eade in bolting cloth or batiste, with edgings of Arabian, Irish point, Rusion or Duchesse lace. Others are of polique, in silk, outlined with silk erald or cord in Renalssance designs. Boleros, too, in applique, are much in

THE SALT IN THE SEA in Incredible Amount of It and There Very Simply.

certain nervous child is to have wept on first seeing the and for no other reason th

here was "so much of it." There is, indeed, no lack of this little planet of ours-neg times as much salt water so there is dry land. And the sal in almost incredible quantity. y speaking, if you take the of the sea you deprive it of a ; of its weight. On this basis, leth of the entire weight of sea water in the world is son salt and water bulk about it we may estimate also that, I me-thirtleth of the huge may

Taking the 130 odd million miles of the five oceans to av mile and a half deep, we have tlone 200,000,000 cubic miles water. A thirtieth of this she ns the bulk of the salt cont the great waters of the globe, Rounding the flaures, we go thing like 7,000,000 cable not If it were all taken out an over the surface of the six they would be covered with it powder to a depth of twice th of St. Paul's. To put it must If all the earth were salt war would be enough of the dayor.

seeans is pure salt. What do

bring to us?

salt but very little smaller present satellite. But these comparisons are all huge for handling; let us tak thing smaller. The rolling s the English Channel are far all Londoners. How much sale in them? Close upon a lumi miles. Made into a convenie and swing over the metro giant decriek, it would grind to dust.

How did all this sait get i

eiple in it to make two moons

English Channel how did that 000 cubic miles of it get into oceans? It is a big question has a wonderful answer as that goes back to the begin things. When the earth was cooled body all the water ac it was floating above the hotin mighty clouds of steam. earth went on cooling its cl processes set free vast masses the chemist knows as chloride dium, what we call common sal lay on the ground in a kind of deposit. When the earth go enough the floating clouds came in a deluge that may have los ages, and, melting the salt depart they rolled over the ground in less rivulets, swept with it it deepest hollows of the earth's and formed the salt seas. So I has always been salt.

But the salt in the sea is not salt there is in the world. The large quantity in the rocks an soil, a fraction of which is carrie by year into the oceans by the Yet the ocean is not getting This is because the sea creatur up salt into the structure of bones and shells, and when the and leave these to lie upon the bed the salt remains locked up were. Nature is a famous nee and balances out her profit and the uttermost farthing .- Londo

Popularity of Swimming. Was it the heat that made swit

feats quite the fad this sun was it that the time is rips athletic persons of both sexes tinguish themselves in water However it came about there h more swimming at unfashlor well as fashionable resorts thi summer than ever before. An been a very suitable season for exercise-there's that to be said In fact active exercise in the has been vastly more conduccomfort than masterly inactiv shore. Not to speak by the can rather to express the opinion of who "swim a little" and those observe to some extent, it seem swimming with the various str as fair to all the muscles of the if not more so, than any other o ereise. That is to say, it does cialize any one set at the expe the others,-Boston Transcript

Wouldn't Do Far Her. Mrs. Newrich, a wealthy lady travels, visited Paris, and wh it occurred to her that it was the er thing to have her pertrait by a famous artist. According hunted up the studio of a pain

high reputation, and rapped door. A pupil of the great painter of the door to the lady. "Will you kindly sit down and few moments?" he asked, when Newrich had stated her errand. "Well, I'm in a hurry. Is you

"Yes, madam. He is engaged study." "On a study!" exclaimed Mrs. rich. "Well, no matter, I guess I wait. I shan't want him to pai picture. I want an artist who ha

ter busy?" she asked.

falo Times.

Edited by a King. There is at least one new which is edited by a king says paper Talk. In far away land there is an interesting little page paper, with three column page, printed in both the English the native tongue, and called Pleiades or Seven Stars. 118 is no less a person thanhis Royal ness, Tawhiao. It is true that potentate is not an independent ereign, but when he descends the royal throne to the editorial then indeed he is monarch of a

surveys. A Wedding Innuvation. An innoation on the stereotypes and old shoe throwing at a recent ding was a big white canvas s filled with rice. This was take the best man and ushers to the w where the bride and groom v take the boat, and tossed or board as the steamer slipped her mee

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