Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend; Nor would I pass, unsweing, worthy need. Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meagre be my worldly wealth.

Let me give something that shall aid
my kind.

A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dronned as I pass for troubled hearts to
find.

Let me to night look back across the span. "Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience sayBecause of some good act to beast or "The world is octier that I lived to day."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the New York
Journal.

Mrs. Thistlegrow's Girl.

By Holen Whitney Clark, SACREMENTAL SERVICE SE

'M dreaful worried a sout a ma if 'twas me, I'd tell her it was all a mistake in the first place, an' that was the hull on it But la! You might as well talk to the wind as to talk to brother John, when his mind's sot on anything."

Mrs. Thistiegrow, or Aunt Rodilla. as the neighbors called her, shook herbend gravely, as she sat down to neel the pointoes for dinner.

"An' here I am, with my lame back r-gittin' lamer every day, an' no belo to be had, fur love nor money. Brother John a-comin' home, too, an' what I am a-golu' to do with such a sister-inlaw as Serena Saxon, I can't see. So pertikler as John alfus was, too, an' to think of him a-marryin' a girl that can't hardly cook a periato decent. Them Saxons is all a shif-less ser, but Screnn is the shif-lessest one of the hull lot; on' it does rile me a heap to think of her a-marryin' John, an' a-comin' here to be mistress of the ole place. A fine housekeeper she'll be, an' a pretty mess she'll make in this kitchen, that I've allus tuck sech pains with."

And the tears almost stood in Mrs. Thistlegrow's eyes, as she glanced around the roomy kitchen, which indeed, gave evidence of her thrift and management.

The speckless window panes through which the faintest ray of sunshine found easy ingress; the long kitchentable, white with its weekly scouring; the bright array of pots and pans, and the polished china and glassware, arranged on the spotless shelves of the tall, old kitchen-dresser-all told of careful industry and housewifely thrift.

Mrs. Thistlegrow sighed as she looked around, and thought of the changes that would soon be made in the tidy apartment.

"I wouldn't mind John a-gittin' married," she continued, "ef 'twas only to somebody smart an' capable; fur what with the rheumatiz in my back an' that spell of uger I hed in the fall I ain't none too able to git about nohow.

"But to think of Serena Saxon a-trappin' him like she did, purtendin' to take him in arnest when he was only a-funnin' all the time! It can't be helped, though, now, I s'pose, an' I must try to git some help afore John comes. There'll be a neap o' cookin' to do, an' of course Screma won't offer to help. She'd only be in the way an' clutter up the kitchen, ef she did. I must git Squire Brown to put an advertisement in the paper for me.'

Aunt Rodilla, critically scanning the white face of a tail girl before hera girl with silky coils of bronze-gold hair, and eyes the color of wild forgetme-nots. "But you bain't been sick you say, and mebbe you'd do. Hain't never bired out before, I bleve you said?

"No." but I have done housework a home, an' think I could suit you.

"I think so, too," declared Aunt Rodilla, heartily. "But you hain't told me your name yet." "It's Bella Bittersweet,

pretty, Aunt Rodilla thought, with deep dimples indenting the fair cheeks. over which a faint, blooming flush had dawned, heightening their delicat. "Very well, Bella. I shall be glar

of your help, I know. There's beaps o' nouse-cleanin' to do, fur I'm expectin' my brother John home every day, now, to be married. An' there's fruit-cakes and lemon-tarts to be made for the affair. An' we might as well make up some jelly rolls while we're about it. Brother John used to be oncommon fond of jelly-roll."

And when Miss Serena Saxon walked into the kitchen one day, as she frequently did, with the air of proprietor she stared haughtily at the fair faced girl, who sat whisking eggs, with uprolled sleeves showing a pair of white. dimpled arms such as the Mediclau Venus herself might have envied.

"Humph! so you've got a hired girl?" remarked Serena, turning to Aunt Rodilla, with a supercilious smile in her hold, black eyes, and at the corners of her sharp, thin-lipped

mouth. "I needed one, I think," retorted Mex. Thistlegrow, abruptly, "With the rheumatiz in my back, an' all the reouble of gettin' ready for John-

"You won't have the trouble long, then," observed Miss Saxon, complacently. "For I shall soon be the mistress here, and if you pay your board-

"John's a-comin'," cried Aunt Rodilla, rushing through the hall. Miss army that was composed of men to Serena trippling closely at her heels. John greeted his sister affectionately before addressing his intended bride. "Then you have not changed your

mind yet?" he asked, half gloomily. Serena pouted, and tossed her head defiantly. "Of course not! I ain't the kind to

change my mind after I say a thing." she retorted, significantly, Very well.

John boked resigned, as if he had made up his mind for the sacrifice; but his handsome face looked trou-

bled and downcast.

to her indignation. "Bella," she commanded, abruptly, "bring in a glass of cherry wine Brother John looks like he needed a

little situmfation of some sort.

while Bella rolled down her sleeves, emoothed out the folds of her apron, and carried the glass of wine on a ray to the parlor door. he room, tall and bread-shouldered, with Spanish-brown eyes, dark, waving halr, and monstache tawny as a

And Aunt Roddla hurried back,

Brother John stood in the centre of llon's mane; but with a grave, resigned look on his dark, handsome features -Serena hovering near, her black yes gleaning triumphantly.

Bella stood for half a second on the threshold of the door; then there was a crash, a cry of "Jack?" and Anni Rodfila's goblet lay in shattered fragments on the floor, the ruby-red wine splashing over the carpet and the gold-and-crimson wallpaper, and brother John was holding Bella, balf-fainting, in his arms, showering kisses on the pale cheeks and tremulous coralred lips:

"What is the menning of this?" demanded Serena. In violent tones. "What's this girl to you, John Gro-

John elasped the slender form more closely in his arms, and looked dealantly into Serena's flashing eyes. "She is my wife," he answered, tri-

umplimatly Finding that her well-iaid plans had thus gone "agley," Miss Serena

flounced angrily from the bouse. And brother John took the first oceasien to explain to his sister how he and secretly married Bella two years ago, her guardian being opposed the match. The boat on which they took their bridal tour had been wrecked, the young couple separated and both had been reported lost. And Bella, having no proof of her marriage, had chosen to retain her maiden patne.

"I declare fur it if I ain't glad, plum o my gizzard," declared Aunt Rodilla, delightedly. "If I'd picked your wife myself, John, I couldn't n-chose one flmi suited me better.

"Aa' I do believe my rheumatiz' Is gittin' better already," she added, slipping out to see about the dinner,-Saturday Night

How Enlers Are Addressed. The simple little "madam" is, as most people know, all that serves be tween Victoria and her court to mark her dignity as the ruler of a worldwide empire. Had Britain a king he world be no more than "sire," the old French form of "sir," sacred to royalty. The term of "your majesty" is only for servants and ceremonial occasions. Not every one is aware, however, that there are few other courts where this simplicity prevails. The Emperor of Germany is "majestat"there is no pronoun in the title-to all and sundry, even to his family, except when in absolute privacy. The Emperor of Austria is "eurer majestat" at all times and under all circumstances; the King of Greece is "votre majeste." French being the court language, and the King of Sweden is "els majestat, Their royal consorts are addressed with the same formality. Only at the courts of Belgium and Italy may the sover eign be greeted as "sire" or "madam. though the etiquette of the Russian court permits it when the French language is being used. Nicholas II., is to his courtiers and officials "egar." To the lips of a Russian pensant face to face with his savereign the time honored "little father," "little mother." would spring, as would "excellenza" to those of an Italian. It should be noted in passing that not even their most privileged courtiers may speak to monarchs unless they are spoken to This piece of etiquette does not work out quite so stiffly as might be expected; once embarked on a conversation remarks and opinions may be offered with a due amount of tact.

At a Ceylon Hospital.

Every narse who touches at the port of Colombo wants to inspect the model ; little Lady Havelock Hospital, which was suggested and opened by the wife of a former Governor of Ceylon of that name, says the New York Tribune. The hospital is staffed entirely smiled the girl looking wonderfully by women, and was built for the benoffit of the native women whose roll. gious customs and traditions forbid the ministrations of medical men. The resident surgeon at the Lady

Havelock is a qualified Dutch burgher the first, and so far the only, woman who has studied and taken her de gree in Ceylon. The hospital stands in the centre of beautiful grounds, full of shady tropica' trees and vivid flowers, and contains ten wards built on the pavilion pan. Three rupees a day -\$1.50-and ten runces entrance fee over the cost of nursing, medicines, nedical attendance and board. The uniform is brown holland, braided in white.

The native women are pleasant and tractable patients. Nightgowns are garments unknown to natives of Ceyion, and it is curious to see patients in bed with lengths of linen rolled around them, Liese doing duty as robes de

I have read and I have heard if stated that because of his perfect in difference to death the Chinaman will. when properly led, unite a fermidable soldier. It is an unconvincing state ment. He is ladifferent to death, and uses are common enough of his selling himself to die in the place of a convicted criminal, and then dying stoically. A criminal able to pay fifty dollars for a substitute and something more to bribe the law can usually es cape. But it surely would be a sorry whom life was a hopeless, dull, almost intolerable thing. And life to the av erage Chinaman is that. He is not aggressive, not warlike, not courage ous. He is willing to die, provided that the whole of his body shall be buried with suitable rites by his family; but he fears nothing so much as death without those rites; and dismem berment is more than disgraceful and shameful, since it places him at a macked disadvantage in that world to come in which he has been taught he will find indemnification for his troubles in this .- John Russell Cor-Aunt Rodlita seized a moment to yell, in Harper's Weekly,

MUSIC FOR THE INSANE.

Sovel Treatment of Women Patients or Ward's Island - Some Encouraging Signs-Photographs Which Show Im provement-Music as a Remedial Agent. ests all the civilized world. There where the poor are treated, the latest

ALL THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

On Ward's Island, where the State cares for the insune of Manhattan, an experiment is being tried which interlevelopment of science is being put to the test, and daily trials are being made of the effect of music on the brain, to determine how far it can be each case assidnously. yet ready to commit themselves as to results, but details, as far as the given and are full of interest.

The theory is not new. It was known

boring under aberration of mind, be ause of their rythmic movement, grove is the only one of conseque Xenocrates, 356 R. C., following his which is completely protected. commit suicide, and it is held probable records kept. In 1877 and 1878 some desultory effort was made on Blackwell's Island. In 1886 the Lancet dismying: "Music influences both brain motion, and through its vibratory netion stimulates the nerve centres. Music acts as a refreshing mental stimulant and restorative. Therefore it braces depressed nervous tone, and indirectly through the nervous system eaches the tissues." And now, in is being daily applied, and effort is being made to reach definite and sat- almost non-combustible. isfactory conclusions. Dr. Bally, the well-known brain specialist, with his able wife, and Dr. Peterson, who is the consulting surgeon of Ward's Island, became convinced that music was music for one hour a day if Dr. E. C. Dent. Superintendent of the Woman's Hospital, would arrange a class and keep all records. This Dr. Dent agreed to do, and for a number of weeks the

experiment has been under way. Technically there are many kinds of insanity. For their proper treatment patients are divided into groups or classes, the cases of neute mania together, those of melancholia in another ward, and so on. In order to ascertain the effect of music, it must be tried upon each class or group separately. To make a close study possible there should not be too many, so twelve sufferers from melancholla were first chosen, then twelve whose disease takes the acute form. The musle will be continued until a class from each ward has been subjected to the test. So far there is a general feeling among the physicians that a gain is being made, but they are conservative, and chary of stating anything positively, until closer study has been given, and reports have been arefull, considered

Two afternoons recently the writer attended the class. In the intervel bedays only had clapsed, yet the faces seemed brighter and more intelligent upon the second day, and one or two showed a decided increase in interest. The class in progress was the cente one. Among its members was one poor girl who rayed incressantly in an excited manner, another who was apparently oblivious to all her surroundings, others who were quiet, but absolutely dull and lifeless. It was noticed that the programmes consistthree o'clack the class is ushered into the music room. The members are unrestrained, but nurses watch every change and note it down. Before the music begins, and again when the class is closed, the temperature, respiration and pulse of each patient are taken by the nurses and recorded. During the entire hour these attendants are on the watch. Through their enrefully taken notes the physicians keep in formed of every change, and from these make their deductions. If it can be discovered that change of any sort follows the treatment, something will have been achieved, for to rouse the patient or to change the current of thought is all-important.

Acute mania is most helped by periods of quietude. The brain is over stimulated and needs rest. If it can be discovered that one sort of music or another induces those periods, a distinct advantage will be gained. One ing in a happy, contented way. The nurse assured us that she felt the music helped to create her cheerful moments. The poor child, who seemed sodden and dull upon the first day showed signs of pleasure on the sec ond. The most excited patient of the twelve listened far more quietly

upon the latter occasion. The melancholla class had completed ts allotted month when the visit was made, and Dr. Bond, who was the physician in charge, believes that on the whole the experiment has been comer. At last he said, still with the satisfactory. His records show that the average of the pulse was quickened, and the respiration enhanced: but little deviation was shown in the temperature. During the month set apart for the class, all other music was suspended. In order that the test might be as perfect as possible, the patients were excluded from the regular concerts, which are given with a to entertainment only, and do not allow a study of the effect of name was See Helg, and she lived music of a special character. The in- about 2800 years B. C. It is to her we struments used are the harp and the owe that delightful fabric in all*its violin, with the piano as accompaniment when singing is included in the monopolize the industry of designing programme. The voice employed is a for silk fabrics.

the doctor feels that the twelve patients have improved, and he produced photographs taken when the class was AN EXPERIMENT WHICH INTERESTS opened and again at its close. Even to the casual observer the second group shows increased alertness and appears more intelligent. The trained eye discovers still more development. New York Port.

THE OLDEST LIVING THING. California's Big Trees Antedate the

Glacial Period. Mr. Clifford Pinchot, the forester of the Department of Agriculture, has compiled a pamphlet on the Big Treer of California, which has just been to sued from the Government Printing relied upon as a remedial agent, Just Office. It is handsomely illustrated what the ultimate result will be it is with a number of fine pictures of the too soon to state with authority. The great trees, showing their size as comobysicians who have the matter in pared with that of other conifers. Mr. charge are watching and studying Pinchot presents the following salient They are not facis regarding the Big Trees. "The dimensions of the Big Tree are

unequalled. Its age makes it the oldexperiment has gone, were cheerfully est living thing. The majestic beauty of the Big Tree is unique and world renowned. It exists only in ten iscto and discussed by the ancients. Pyth- lated groves on the west slope of the agoras prescribed sonnets to those in Sierra Nevada Mountains and nowhere else in the world. The Mariposa teaching, played a lyre and sang to of the sentiered groves of Big Trees the Insanc. Centuries later, Ferinell, are privately owned and are therefore the eminent singer, is said to have in Canger of destruction. Lumbering cured Philip of Spain of homicidal is rapidly sweeping them off. Forty mania by singing ballads to blur dally. mills and logging companies are now at It is well known among students of work wholly or in part upon Big Tree brain disease that few South Germans timber. The southern groves show reproduction, through which that there is some connection between there is some hope of perpetuating that fact and the extreme fondness these groves. In the northern groves for music which characterizes the na- the species hardly holds its own. The tion. But it was not until quite re- Big Tree and the smaller coast redcently that anything like systematic wood represent a surviving phehistoric experiment was made, or any scientific genus of trees once widely distributed over the globe.

Mr. Pluchot says that before the glacial period the genus of Big Trees. cussed the subject, and is quoted as called Sequoia, flourished widely in the temperate zones of three continents. and spinal cord, probably on account and Europe, Asia and America each of music having vibratory or wave- had its share. But when the ice fields moved down out of the north the luxuriant vegetation of the age declined, and one after another the different kinds gave way until only the Big Trees and the redwood survived. These trees have come down to us through the vielssitudes of many ceurles sole-Manhattan Free Hospital, the theory by because of its superb qualifications. Its bark is often two feet thick and specimens felled are still sound at heart and fungus is an enemy unknown to it. Yet the Big Trees have not increased their range since the glacial period, and have just managed a desirable aid, and, being eager to to hold the'r own on the little strip of prove the benefit, agreed to supply country where the elimate is locally Invorable.

The finest of all groves, the Calaveras grove, with the biggest and tallest trees, came into the possession of a lumberman on April 1, 1900; in short, the majority of the Big Prees of California, certainly the best of them, are owned by people who have every right and, in many cases, every intention, of cutting them down for lumber. Many of the notable trees in the Calaveras grove are 500 feet in height and twen ty to twenty-three feet in diameter The Stanislaus or South Calaveras grove contains 1380 big trees. The Mariposa grove has 125 trees over forty feet in circumference.

A Wise Reformer.

The address of Emma P. Ewing manager of the "Model Home School" in Marietia College, Ohio, delivered a the mass-meeting of Syrneuse house keepers, shows that she is emphati cally the woman for the situation and an example for her sex everywhere.

"The average American man is just ry idea of a saint," said Mrs. Ewing and the unanimous response of the American man will be that, though his ween the first and second visits two guilty conscience tells him it is not true, it was the right thing for Mrs. Ewing to say. It sounds what should be the keynote of the wide and general effort on the part of lovely woman to reform and improve the weaker and inferior sex.

The ancient proverb that "more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar" applies equally to the male human fly, but Mrs. Ewing appears to be the only reformer, so far as is known, who appreciates the value and ed of sentimental classical music. At the application of the adage. In private life this method of man-taming is widely understood and practiced. Why is it not more generally utilized by reformers in public? Why do not the would-be reformers appreciate the advantage of winning the weak and susceptible heart, man's unguarded outpost, before attacking the bastloned and buttressed citadel of his intellect and his temper.-New York World.

Toe Severe a Test.

An eccentric elergyman in Cornwall was much annoved by the habit which ome members of his congregation had of looking round to see late comers. After enduring it for some time he said, on entering the reading desk one

"Brethren, I regret to see that your attention is called away from your religious duties by your very natural desire to see who comes in behind you. I propose henceforth to save you woman, it was noticed, seemed smil- the trouble by naming each person who comes in late."

He then began: "Dearly beloved," but paused half way to interpolate, 'Mr. S., with his wife and daughter.' Mr. S. looked greatly surprised, but the minister, with perfect gravity, resumed. Presently he again paused:

Mr. C. and William D. The abashed congregation kept their eyes fixed on their books. The service proceeded in the most orderly manner, the parson interrupting himself every now and then to announce some late rame perfect gravity:

"Mrs. S., in a new bonnet." in a moment every feminine head in the congregation was turned .-Youth's Companion.

The Discovery of Silk It was a woman, and a Chinese Empress at that, who first took note of the product of the silkworm and per feeted a method for utilizing it. Her

many variations. Women also nearly



FUR FACTS.

Wonderful Pelts That Will Soon Be Admired by Femininity.

As usual, all the bewildering rich and seantiful wonders of peltry are being brought forth for the admiring and the idering of femininity.

A peep at some of the riches shortly to be shown makes one acquainted with many of the details which distinguish the new garments.

Most favored are those well-known skins, sable, broadtail, Persian lamb. eal, ermine, chinchilla, fox, minx and rmine and chinchilla figure either in he smaller pieces or as trimmings or acings Cont shapes embrace everything from

uvenating a jacket with old-fashioned r worn-out sleeves). Then there's the stunning English

ox coat in the three-quarter length. Deep dips at the front are the distinuishing features of the Etons.

Russian blouses are belted, and the Petersburg has tiny basones, making jackets, though there's the dip at the Most peculiar of all the small jackets

s a queer affair with circular sleeves very flaring) reaching to the elbow, Finishing touches are as varied as they are rich. Some coats actually have double revers, one set being of a contrasting fur,

Inlaid revers are another novel fea are, fur of another sort figuring in the inlaying Following in L'Aiglon craze we find

gold braid and inlaying, both in the belts and stock collars, the latter being finished off with little flaring pieces of fur. Gilt buckles serve to eatch up both lace and talls on the more elaborate garments Though some wide, old-time collar-

ttes figure, the majority of them run mostly to standing collars. The very latest shape consists of a double cape with a dip at the front, and a flaring shawl collar; the graceful collar rebroadly apart or booked cozily together. There's the turn-over collar, too, It

nuch bulkier as to scarcely resemble Animal heads, as well as tails, figure,

s built just like a deeply turned-over

Fur muffs are quite small, plain and And boas, well there's so much about ons that we'd better make them "auother story."-Philadelphia Record.

hough not to any such extent.

A Woman Mountain Climber.

Miss Annie Peck, the mountain climbr. who has just returned from abroad, says that the stories of lives lost on the mountains never cause her safety. Twelve lives had been lost up the last summer, a long list for so arly in the season, and there is an average of twenty-five lost each year. But they are almost without exception caused, she believes, by carelessness matrons for the bow, which is seldom and footbardiness. An occasion where absent from the evening coffure, un a life is lost by a falling stone, as hap- less one substitutes the aigrette. The ened this year, is a rare occurrence I am exceedingly careful and catious nyself." says Miss Peck. "I have aken observations frequently, and do not think my feet slip more often, if as often, as those of the guides. I place them each time with the createst

care. Miss Peck climbed this year the Funffingerspitze and the Zugspitze each about 10,000 feet high, and the Jungfrau, between 13,000 and 14,000 feet. The first was the most interesting climb, she says, taking a compara tively short time, while it was exceedlugly difficult and gave exercise to every muscle of the body, one of the exhibarating features of the work in which every mountain climber de lights. The point of view of the mountain climber is different from that of the ordinary individual. Miss Peck looks at New York's high buildings with admiration, and says, "How I should like to climb them!"-New York Times.

The Shopping Gown.

The new shopping costume resembles the rainy-day dress, but is made of reversible cloth of a lighter weight. A smart costume recently shown has a ed by a broad-brimmed, soft hat side pleat haid at each side of the contre box pleat, at the back of the skirt the box folding under. Beside each side pleat is a hip pocket, with a buttoned flap. The jacket is tightly fitted, and closes diagonally with buttons, The sleeve is smooth and plain and colfar high and straight.

A rainy-day costume is of checked reversible cloth and has a double breasted jacket, tight fitting and slight ly pointed front and back. Stitched straps of peau de sole furnish the simple decoration. The skirt has a front gore and two side gores fitted by darts. Patch pockets, with buiton-trimmed flaps and sllk-bordered edges, are on the front of the skirt, which also has a stitched band of slik about six inches and ironing carefully. They will look from the edge.

A costume equally suitable for rainy through and through" check, with rough or smooth cloth, as preferred, tight jacket, buttoned straight from and lined with plaid or plain silk. The the throat to the waist line, where it is cut sharply away in a V outline. The collar is a high band, turn down shape. The sleeve flares slightly at the wrist and is slashed. The skirt is each side of the front goog, covered by a buttoned flap.-Philadelphia Call.

A Reform Carried Too Far. The fashion of the broad, heavyoled walking boot for women made on the "man's last" has, like many other reforms, been carried to a ruin-The foot of the fashionably shod girl is finished with a high directoire color, the rankest kind, too-as one not only as his sa ous extreme in the other direction, fastens with frogs made of ermine. It is not only as big as her brother's to lar made of Persian lamb edged with strongest seats of learning. New book at, but it is a perfect burden to look at, but it is a perfect burden to marton.

bored, awkward and un graceful. More than that, it is positively injurious to a delicate woman to avag about two of these weighty, harshly built shoes, which often injure the foot seriously during the breaking-in process. When one is broken in to this dreadful boot It is almost impossible to walk in the ordinary shoe, the wearer having become accustomed to this secure anchorage of footbold. A girl who had just reached the properly broken-in stage essayed to step from a cab in a party shoe the other night and turned her ankle on touching the payement for the reason that she had become accustomed to the too solid foundation of the "man's last" shoe. This is another Item of woman's dress which is going to increase the amount of women's doctors' bills this winter to an alarming extent.-New York Su-

Music For the Child. Children naturally love to strum on

the pinne from euriosity; some easily narten. Except for evening wraps the learn to pick out a tune with one finger; beyond that, only a few really love music well enough to bear its drudgery cheerfully. Yet all boys, as well as girls, should be able to read the long half fitting paletots to the lif- notes both for the voice and for the le Etons, or even the sleeveless Figuro | fingers; and so much, doubtless, they which would be a lovely way of re- will learn in school. If possible, they should learn to play more or less, enough eventually to accompany a singer or read a hymn at sight. But it should be made as easy as possible: practice time should be short, never over half an hour a day when the child is under twelve, and this divided into two periods. The real foundations of we points back and front. Very short a musical education on any instruonsques, indeed, distinguish all the ment, the endless routine of scales and exercises, should not be insisted upon where there is a genuine hatred for them, for in the end it will be found that there is nothing gained by the trouble taken. By all means cultivate a talent, only be sure there is a talent to be cultivated.-Harper's Bazar,

The Stranged Slipper.

A new device has been invented for relieving that flatness noted in a strapped slipper. It is now possible to relieve the plainness without using the outworn idea of a rosette or bow. If your slipper is of black or bronzed kid procure some narrow ruching of black lace-Chantilly is suitable, other make of good lace will do as well if it is the proper width. An inch or one inch and a half is desirable. A quarter of a yard of ruching will

probably be sufficient for both slippers, but it is best to measure the width of the strap over the instep, as some girls have a wider foot than tains its shawl shape whether it is left others; and the high instep (mark of Andalusian ancestry or patrician blood) will probably take up more ruching over the arch than would be required for a flat foot. Tack the edge linen collar, though of course it is so of the ruching beneath the lining of the instep strap, and let the lace ray out like a fan.

A Pretty Coiffure.

When you survey the coiffure of a pretty young girl you will notice she wears a rather high "top-knot" of ribbon, even if her hair is braided and hangs down the back between her shoulders. The top-knot is important. It is quite full and made of pink, or blue or black ribbon. For some reason, unknown, ribbon of what would seem to be the proper width is not now used. The how is made emphatic by the slightest fear in regard to her own double bows and double loops of rather narrow ribbon. An inch and a half is to July, when she was in the Tyrol the preferred width. The same width ribbon is used to tie the end of the braid between the shoulders.

This same n rrow width of black velvet ribbon is used by older girls and narrow ribbon is easily wired invisibly.

Long chains are fashionable, but it place of the jewels being strung they are attached as pendants.

A particularly good finish for the bottom of a skirt consists of deep folds. like tucks, edged with gold lace.

Lacings of gold cord are used in vel vet and taffeta boleros, and are also introduced in the side panels of many new skirts.

Russian ribbon and galloon, both in gold and silver, is very popular. It is finely woven and firm. It is much used for belts and to trim blouses. Many of the laces this year are made

pattern of flowers or of conventional designs being cut out all over the lace. Plack bars will accompany all costumes, and their popularity is secondtrimmed with black velvet and black drooping plumes.

One of the prettiest forms in which the gold is to be found is in the gold in "picking" the weather, for gauge which forms patterns in white laces. All laces are beautiful this year, and colors abound in them. The very latest blouse is built of lace

enriched by gold thread. New as well is the blouse with trimming running about the figure. This is often of lace, two kinds of face with gold braid in beween. Delicate organdles that are crushed out not soiled may be freshened by

orinkling with water in which a litde gum arabic has been dissolved as well as new if properly done. Cloth enors are to be used again for day wear or shopping is a light weight ordinary street wear, and are made of

> appropriate trimming is rows of stitchng or stitched straps of cloth or satin, Red promises to be much worn in en tire costumes. As a rula these are not elaborately trimmed, generally with

circular, and has a diagonal pocket at black braid and occasionally touches of white. The newest shade is "pos tillon" red, and others in various gray dations are termed "rouge,"

A collarette which shows on old com bination of furs has the cape portion made of moire baby lamb. It is edged with stone marten and the collarette

The velocity of some some extent upon the it the atmosphere. When ture is therty-two degree els 1090 feet a second, ional foot a second for ea degree of temperature, theory travels 288,000 mile over a wire where there ance it travels at the rat miles a second. There is a popular lange

microbes and germs of killed by intense cold. Be ments in the laboratory Dewar, the man who sala gen, show that this inne concous. Many forms of he subjected to the transmi liquid air for an entire v Interruption, yet afterwar veloped as vigorously have done if they had no so frosty an experience

In France, Dufour has making thermometer tal quartz. Not only are the coolingly transparent. sistance to hear and o make them superior mometers intended to temperatures. In such if melted tin takes the place and the scale reads from degrees Fahrenbeit up or grees. It could be run up grees, for quartz does not r that temperature

Mr. Claude Puller, the Enernment entomologist in Africa, says that the Base custs, even making cakes be is informed. In Piete the natives, and some of gather the flying termines tracted by the electric lan them both for fish-balt as They are sometimes too times fried in a pan with quotes from a friend the that bugong moths are cod untives on hot ashes and

The mistral is a famous a blows cold and strong in Se France. In the districts wi vails the trees all lean southeast, and the gardens protected on the northwest which the wind comes, by I Last winter in Marseilles a which a lady was driving w bodily into a canal by the a both the lady and the be drowned. In consequence cident, and of other manifes the power of this destructive Mayor of Marsellles baned that no carriages should be a drive alongside the canals or t front of the harbor while a r blowing.

matization is now being made Wendt, chief forester at Today many. At the zoological ga Basel he procured a male reit completed the family by buying Copenhagen market two fem three animals were let loos Fahlberg region of the Schw which reaches an attitude of As there is a large supply of moss in the higher regions Black Forest, above the all 2400 feet, the chief forester that reindeer will thrive on berg as well as on the Kjolet way. Zoologists are water experiment with much inter Herr Wendt has agreed to reports from time to time.

An interesting experiment

His Banjo a Baron

There is a young man als who is always prepared for a of weather. No matter if he a function when the night is ele and rain falls before he goes he Is always on hand with an un much to the delight of the gir him.

For a long time his secret reundisclosed, and he was looke by some people as a fool for inby others as a weather proph could give points to the local i However, it is no longer a sethe young man confessed not lo the reason for his invariably of prognostication of nasty weather is a very fair banjoist, and it v ticed that he always played on strument before going out at When the plaintive sounds wer fled he never neglected to the umbrells, but if, on the contra sound was sharp and clear, be out with the firm conviction. effective by having no groundwork, the would have no need for his:

before his return. The head or sounding heat banjo is made of sheepskin. damp weather it expands head becomes loose. In dry It becomes tight as a dram the reason of his invariable g a natural barometer. - Louisvill

In Onlon There is smooth. President Harper, of the Univ. of Chicago, has entered upon interesting experiment in to has given the odoriferous of

ing Post

leading place on his daily bill of His physician having advised hi onions are omnipotent in the ci tion of time from the human the worthy Prex is applying his with great zeal to the consum the most fragrant of all the fru the carth The students of the university.

evidence of sympathy and to som tent perhaps as a matter of sefense, have nearly all become dis of the onion cult. The univer daily menu has thus become a ple and pungent panorama of orlot ions fried and fricasced, baked bolled onlons, onlon fritters, pies tartlets.

If there is any truth in the th that the Illaceous vegetable is a cific against lime, the faculty and dents of the Chicago University soon be a thoroughly limeless b men. And if the old proverb on on there is strength" holds thent institution will soon take n World.