makes a favorite combination of the are in demand for a cool, light-weight season, and is rarely lovely in its ef- summer gown, fect. The smart May Manton blouse



PANCY SHIRT WALST.

filustrated exemplifies white Louisine slik with cream gulpuve, bunches of marrow fancy ribbons' which came in black velvet ribbon and handsome but- pretty combinations of color, and also tons in delicate Persian enamel. But with flittle Jewels through the centre. the design is equally well suited to The latter style is more of a braid crepe de Chine, peau de sole, taffeta, lu effect, but braids of all sorts are Korea crepe, and to the favorite light- in use, especially the lace braids weight wool crepes, albatross and the like, as well as to baliste, slik mull and similar delicate fabrics

The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front and on which The the walst proper is arranged. backs are fald in straight tucks that are overlaid at the waist line to give a tapering effect, but the fronts are tucked a short distance below the voke only and fall in becoming fulness below. The sleeves are in bishop style, tucked at the upper portion, and eve finished with straight cuffs at the wrists. The neck is completed by a stock of lace run with black velvet ribbon, that is entirely unlined, the body lining being in this instance

omitted. To cut this waist for a woman of medium size four yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and fiveeight yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-eight yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one and a half yards of | with summer shirt waists.

New York City.-White with cream | pale blue and mode-colored albatross

Modish Petileonts.

White taffeta pettleouts are shown in great variety this season and are in the best of taste, except those which match the gowns. Tucked ruffles with a hem joined by a crossstirching of gold thread trim one pretty model, while another has pleatings of white chiffon with a tlny ruche on the edges. Black chiffon is also used for the ruffles, and again there is a detachable flounce made of white mull, lace insertion and edging which can be laundered.

### Summer Cirt's New Fad.

A new full which the summer girl will bring forth is the hatpin made of artificial roses. At one of the fash ionable Southern resorts a daintily costumed woman were a hat of fine white muslin and her hatpins of Amer lean beauty roses were its only trim ming. One was worn on the outside and the other on the inside of the bat. Naturally the flowers will have to be changed to harmonize with various costumes.

Pretty Hilliam Effects.

Gause ribbon to narrow widths is much used for suching on summer gowns, and other very pretty effects in trimming are made with some of the marked with gold threads.

A Glove Pointer.

You can prevent your long evening gloves from slipping down by cutting slits in the top, running riboon through and tying it in a bow at the back of the arm. One, two or three rows may be used.

A Pretty Combination.

A pretty combination for a stylish summer hat is a white fancy stray trimmed with three or four shades of yellow, either in tulle or chiffon and flowers, and a black velvet bow at one

Features of the Latest Millinery. Flowers which merely suggest the kinds they imitate are a striking feature of the new millinery, yet they are beautiful beyond description, es pecially the crepe and chiffon roses.

Washable Belts. Washable belts are shown for wear



WOMAN'S INCROYABLE CAPE. TO THE THE BUILDING

lace insertion and half yard of all-over lace to trim as illustrated.

# Woman's Incroyable Cape.

Manton cape illustrated in the large drawing owes its inspiration to the Directoire, as is shown by the big pointed revers, but in common with most revivals includes features that are all its own. The material from favorite dress materials which the original is made is black taffeta with applique of cream point de Venise and ties of white chiffon. de sole or light-weight cloth can be substituted with perfect correctness.

The under or foundation cape is cart-fitted and extends well over the charming when so treated, and the shoulders and is trimmed with the four tiny blas frills. The outer cape is shorter and plain about the edge and is trimmed with the lace applique only; while the blg revers turn back and are faced with the lace and edged with a single frill. At the neck is a deep turn-over collar that meets the revers, to which the chiffon ties are attached. If a plainer effect is degired the outer cape can be omitted, the under alone made from either silk or cloth, tailor-stitched, or trimmed as simply or as elaborately as one

may choose. To cut this cape for a woman of me dium size two and a half yards twenty-one inches wide or one and a quarter yards fifty inches wide will be required with one and five-eight yards of lace applique, three-eight yards of all-over lace, eight yards of ruffling two inches wide, one yard one and a half inches wide for revers and one and a half yards chiffon for ties, to trim as illustrated.

For Separate Walsts.

White on ose, on green, black on red, on heliotrope, on gray, on navy blue is the range of color noticed in fancy stripe, woven albatross, which is recommended for separate walsts on a warm spring day. Far cooler than flannel the albatross waist is essecially light. It has no lining whatver, except in the collar and cuffs, A White Stem.

A long white stem is the feature of ertain handsome plumes of ostrich feathers, which are of various colors-Historic influences are apparent on attempt is made to color the shaft to tan, gray, biscuit or pale blue. No every side. The very charming May match the feathers. It is allowed to remain a clear white.

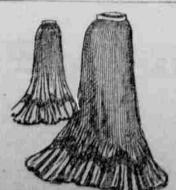
A Favorite Material. Muslin well covered with velvet flowers is predicted as one of the

Woman's Tucked Circular Skirt.

The tucked skirt is fashionable and and is lined with white satin; but penu graceful in one and suits the season's soft, clinging materials to a nicety Silk and wool crepes de Chine, challie India sitk, foulard and the like are all entire range of finer cotton and linen fabric is suitable. The May Man ton original, from which the sketch was made, is of barege in soft old blue with applique of deep cream colored guipure add falls in fascinating soft folds as it hangs free below the hand-

run tucks. The skirt is circular in shape and is tucked on parallel lines to the indicated point, where they cease and the material falls, free to give the dounce effect.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size nine and a quarter yards



TUCKED CIBCULAR SEIRT

of material twenty-one inches wide, seven yards twenty-seven inches wide, and can be had ready-made in good six and a half yards thirty-two inches styles with strapped and attitched wide or four and a half yards forty-tucks in the solid colors. White, cream, four inches wide will be required.



Examples of Chiffon and Lace Made to Match Costumes.

Parasols for the summer of 1901 have appeared, and loveller were never seen. Some exquisitely dainty examples are of chiffon, used in different ways. White chiffon, for instance, is gathered over colored silk and finished with a deep ruffle of the chiffon doubled; or it may be all white. like a

great snowflake, or a bright color may be toned down by black. Sometimes It is black over white, or ruffles of color are used on a white or black foundation.

Loce also is largely in evidence, and the beautiful hand run Spanish lace so popular some years ago has returned, some superb covers being shown, both in black and white. Those who are fortunate enough to have them earefully haid away may now bring them out for renewed usefuiness.

Lace is introduced also into slik parasols in many ways. Some have several straight lines of inscrtion encircling the shade; some have them arranged vertically, and others show Incrustations of separate designs. An exquisite parasol has on each gore a spray of fuchsia leaves, of white chiffon and silver embroidery, with detached fuchsias of the same delicate composition fluttering at every move-

Jet spangles appear on many of the lace designs, and silver spangles are employed with embroidery and insertion. A bewitching example is of white silk, with a large ostrich planne design of black lace on every section. each plume being illuminated by silver spangles with charming effect,

Lovely parasels of silk in Dresden designs are seen, and many of them are bordered by chiffon ruffles. Some have brilliant flower patterns on white grounds or black in stripe effects. There never were so many styles from which to choose, indeed, and one may find even the striped "watered silks" of her grandmother's days if she desires, while for those who wish absointe simplicity there are plain colors in soft satin or silk.

In handles the usual variety is seen, but many of the richest parasols have large handles of natural wood. Some, however, have slender sticks enamelled in colors to match or contrast with the covering of the parasol.—New York

What One Woman Has Done.

"It is wonderful how quickly an ambirlous woman, when left to her own resources, will see an opportunity to make a good living in a business that would seem very unpromising to a less elever sister," remarked a New York dry goods merchant the other day, "I met such a woman recently and she gave me a point or two as to how a bright woman ean make her way in the world. She is a widow with three colldren to support, and two years ago, when she came to New York from the West, she had just \$200 left out of a \$3000 life insurance polley of her deceased husband. Not knowing what to do with such a small amount of money she wandered about the city for a week or two looking at things. One day she saw the women erowding the life out of one another at a bargain counter sale of skirts and she got an idea. She let it develop for a day or so and then invested \$150 of her savings in silk skirts that were were crumpled and looked faded and tired, but she took them as they were at small prices and carried them to her rooms. There she ironed them out till they looked like new and then went out in the suburban towns to sell them. She found ready purchasers at good prices and came back for more. These she made as good as new and had no trouble in disposing of her stock.

"A few days later she bought a fresh supply of skirts and also added shirt waists. When these had been sold on she next began buying shop-worn silks, remnants and that kind of stock and gradually increased her territory and having somebody to do the renovating while she was attending to the buying and selling. Well her business has prospered to such an extent that she now employs twenty persons to renovate and sell her dress goods and she has built up a trade that is paying her this year between \$400 and \$500 a month. Her children are at a private school, she supports her mother, lives well, and has secomplished all this in two years on a capital of \$150 with her business tnet."-Washington Star.

The woman who has "no time for relaxation and systematic exercise" is precisely the woman who most needs to take it. Rest, exercise, diet. amusement and work are of equal importance in the vast scheme of living. If one would live annely, that is, healthfully. The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a duil boy." is perfectly true, and that all play and no work has the same effect is equally correct. It is the wise adjustment of the proportion of each that makes for health.

"I get all the exercise I need in go ing about my household duties." many women assert, but that is the greatest mistake possible. Under ordinary circumstances a few sets of muscles are called into activity, and the mind, at the same time, is fully occupied. For physical exercise to be helpful, the mind should be at rest. A walk of twenty minutes' du ration in the open air is an absolute dally necessity, and should be at a reasonably brisk pace. Deep breathing should be practiced on these walks, until it becomes a fixed habit. A good plan is to inhale slowly while taking seven steps, then exhale during seven. The mental application coon ceases to be necessary, and the walker almost unconsciously breather in this way. Deep breathing is helpful in cases of insomnia also,

The Rainy-Day Skirt.

The rainy-day skirt has almost en tirely done away with the feminine waterproof or mackintosh clouk which a few years ago occupied a place in every woman's wardrobe, when worn with a short boldro-

These garments were made up most expensively in silk and rubber-mixed materials, many of them being beau iful in color and finish,

While they looked extremely pretty on damp days, they were never t healthful garment, for the rubber ma terial excluded the air and made the clothing damp. Then the difficulty of raising the dress skirt was increased and the rubber cloak invariably trailed

in the mud and became unsightly. Nowadays a woman dressed for ourney in the rain is sensibly clad. rom her heavy corked-soled shoes, which have done away with the clumsy and objectionable overshoe, to her neat, tightly fastened hat, made o withstay the elements.

Many women venture out in these waterproof snits without an um brella, but the umbrella gives a finish to the trim costume. On rainy days, and even on fine days whet these costumes are worn, the hall should be plainly brushed and neat ly coiled or braided. An elaborate offfure or loosely arranged hair is in congruous with these gowns which suggest exercise in the alr.-New York

### Sentimentality in Dress,

"Flowers upon clothing are a symbol of the tyrnnny in which women are held," said M. Van de Velde, a Belgian artist, who lectured in Vienna recently. In the opinion of M. Van de Velde, the uniform attire of men at a dinner or public function ex presses more beauty than does the ilt-and-miss effect of the women's ostumes. The mixed colors of the resent gowns, he said, destroy the bythmical line of beauty and create only color dissonance. If wome would adopt the idea of a uniform tollet they would soon accurtom themselves to it. The floral designs so frequent upon women's clothing are the consequence of trivial senti mentality and result from the liabit of likening women to flowers,

Clothing should fulfil the laws o logic and reason, and should cover not conceal. This, M. Van de Veld declared, is forgotten by present day callers, who smother the figure in a cloud of puffs, bows, flounces and pleats, all producing the effect of a formless mass. Perfection in costume must combine, he said, both health and beauty.

Helen Gould's Only Sport.

Bowling is about the only sport Mis Helen Gould cares about, and in or der to be able to cutertain parties on a magnificent scale, she built a beautiful bowling alley at Lyndhurst, her country home at Irvington-on-Hudson. The building stands at some distance from her house, on the river's bank, and is perhaps the most complete establishment of its kind in the world. There is the regulation ley, which takes up the centre of the building. At either end are round towers; on the first floor of each, opening from the alley, are reception cooms, delightfully cozy, with easychairs, divans and huge fire-places A wide veranda on one side overlooks the tennis court; in summer a roof garden is a feature of the place, with wnings, growing plants and the mos beautiful of views-a charming place for the cup of afternoon ten or a moon light reverle. -Leslie's Weekly.



Black and white muslins will lead through the thin fabrics this summer. One-clasp gloves are shown as the

Butiste is popular this season, and it is frequently embroidered and appliqued with lace. While blue and white India silks are

riways the standby this senson creme and white is considered smarter. A very chic silk waist is made of dack taffeta, trimmed with rows of

narrow ribbon in Persian colors and lesign. The corseler skirt gains popularity rather slowly. There are more to be

een in the shops than on the women A coming vogue of earrings is promised us and to overcome the predudice against plercing the ears or

opening old holes the earrings very eleverly fasten to the ears with gold lamps. The chatelaine metal purses of silver and gold come in the broad shapes, some of them, broad and shallow like the arm or Viennese bags that have been so much carried, only much

smaller. Pretty necklaces are to be found of let beads, bands composed of a numper of strings of time bends beld in place at intervals with bands of smail chinestones. They are both pretty

and becoming. Very finely polka-dotted on tiny hepherd check, blue and white on black and white silks made very plainly are the sine qua uen of convenience, besides always looking refined for a summer utility or shopping gown.

A distinct novelty is the shirt waist hat. As its name indicates it is rather a simple affair of the toque or sailor mobtrusively trimmed with a scarf and one or two quills. It is a fitting adjunct to the severe shirt waist and mannish stock and tie which will prevail as the season advances.

Dots, dots, dots for the stylish fou lard. They may be attached dots with little sleuder thread lines joining them vine fashion, but the dot is the pronounced figure, the largest probably in the best foulards about the size of a penny, and all put in close to gether. The foulards are stunning trimmed with wide, wide laces.

The newest belts are from two and a half to five inches in width, and of the figure. These are often jewel studded or sprinkled with steel gilt beads. The buckles are ponderons, sometimes representing the head of a celebrated personage or a Greek figure in gold relief. The dec wrinkled Empire belt is a favorite

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. WASHBURN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.I

the Break Lasted Seventeen Years, in Change and He Was With Strangers. A case that is said to be one of the

nost remarkable known to the medical

profession is that of Charles Wash-

ourn, aged forty-one years, who, with

tis family, resides at 92 Charles street, Allegheny. Mr. Washburn has just recovered his memory after a lapse of seventeen years, and since the reovery can remember practically nothng that occurred during that time. Mr. Washburn's native home was in Eastern Pennsylvania, but in what town he has not yet been able to recall. According to his statement to his loctors, made since the recovery of his memory, he left for the West in 1884, after the death of his father, to look ip some property that had been left to him. He remembers leaving Chiengo on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, but can only recall that the rain was wrecked a short time after eaving Chicago. He remembers a erash and the sensation of being aurled through the air, but from that time until he recovered his memory, a few weeks ago, his mind is a blank, or was at the time of his recovery. Mrs. Washburn says she met her

busband twelve years ago, a few days after his arrival in the city, and two has he done so since the recovery of years later married him. But Mr. Washburn on the recovery of his memory knew nothing of his marriage or of the fact that he was the father of four children. He did not recognize any of the people he has known for the past ten years, he did not know anything of the neighborhood in which he has resided for the same time, nor did he know anything of his former occupation, painting, nor his present one, the grocery business. Electric cars were to him as something springing suddenly from the earth, and he had but a dim recollection of what electric | personality, seemingly two minds in lights were. An electric bell was also a novelty, with the use of which he was entirely unacquainted. The tall ly obliterated, to reappear after a lapse buildings of the city amazed him, and of many years, are very rare. There the sights on every hand were as is only one case on record of sudden strange to him as to a newly-born

For the past year and a half Mr. Washburn has apparently been ill. This caused his retirement from his former occupation, a contracting painter, and he embarked in the grocery business, conducting a small store at 72 Taggart street. Dr. Stanley G. Small, of Taggart street, had been his physician and was treating him for hepatic abscesses or abscess of the I'v

er. The frequent bursting of the abcesses caused great pain. On the night of February 23 he was walking the floor of his dining room suffering intensely. A daughter, who was in the room with him, accidentally overturned a lamp. Mr. Washburn tried to grasp it as it fell, but as he reached for it he murmured, "Oh, my head," and fell to the floor unconscious. He was immediately put to bed, and Dr. Small summoned. But all the efforts of the doctor were apparently without result, as Mr. Washburn remained unconscious until the next evening.

When he regained consciousness the next day the events of the past seventeen years were entirely forgotten. He regained consciousness at the point where his memory had left him and his first words were:

"Was I much hurt?" Mrs. Washburn was in the room at time and replied in t Then he replied as to what hespital he was in, and asked his wife if she was the nurse. She laughingly replied that she was his wife, whereat he latest thing to accompany the long grew indignant and told her that she was taking libertles with him. He then demanded to see the doctor, and to humor him Mrs. Washburn sent for Dr. Small. While awaiting the doctor, Mrs. Washburn again engaged her husband in conversation, calling him

by his first name and telling him that he was the father of four children. "I'm not married," he replied. "Nice thing for a man twenty-four years of age to wake up after a night's sleep and to be told that he is the father of

four children." "But you are not a young man." re plied his wife, and she handed him a mirror. When he saw the reflection of his face he acknowledged that he did not look like a man of twenty-four years of age, but still did not believe that he was married. He did not recognize the face as his, exclaiming: "My God, that is not me," and pointed to a portrait, taken about the time of his marriage, as his own. Then Mrs. Washburn showed him their marriage certificate and brought in the children, which convinced him of the

truth of her statement.

A few days later, when his condition allowed of his being taken out, it was made apparent how complete the lapse of memory had been. When he saw a trolley car he wanted to know what kind of wagons they were, running without horses. The information that they were electric cars was practically no information, so far as he was concerned, and it necessitated an explanation of how they were operated before he could be made to understand. When he called on Dr. Small his ignor ance of recent events was again shown. At the doctor's front door he vainly tried to find the knob by which to ring the bell, and a woman who came up the steps behind him showed him how to ring the electric bell. This, too, the doctor had to explain, and he dimly remembered having once electric lights in New York. He did not know one of his neighbors, with many of whom he had been on intimate terms, and when, after he regained his strength, it was proposed that he resume his occupation of painting, he astonished the doctor and his family by saying that he knew nothing about painting, and that he had never been a painter, notwithstanding that he followed this occupation for over ten years. Of the streets and city he disa haif to five inches in width, and of played ignorance, not even knowing strong clastic, which adjusts itself to the name of the latter.

An astonishing feature of the case is that according to Mrs. Washburn's statement, during their entire married life she never noticed anything wrong with him. He acted rational at all mes, never smoked, drank but very little and, until the time of his filness preservation, the coloring bei began, had always worked hard and scribed as "beautifully fresh."

DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS provided well for his family. He nevdid anything to lead her to believe that he was not in possession of his senses, and her surprise was greater than his when he recovered conscious-

ness and did not recognize her. About three weeks ago Dr. Small Which Period He Was Married and turned the case over to Dr. Edward Riessed With Four Children - Then a E. Mayer, specialist on mental and nervous diseases at the West Penn Hospital, and also assistant professo of the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Both physicians were at first reticent regarding the case, and it was only after being shown that it had already become public property and that reliable statements from them were better than the version of others, that they

consented to talk about the case. Dr. Small said that he had been treating Mr. Washburn for hepatic abscess for over a year. "He seemed to suffer great pain in his right side said the doctor, "and whenever he was touched he would fairly howl with pain. When he lost consciousness I thought it was the result of the abcoss again breaking and was amazed after his recovery of consciousness that he did not feel the slightest pain. As soon as I arrived at the house I began examining him. He dld not recognize me as anyone he had ever seen before, and thought I insulted him when I said that he had an abscess. He insisted that there was nothing wrong with him, and when I handled him a bit more severely than usual he made no complaint of any pain, Nor his memory. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and children, who range from three to nine years of age, are also bright, not showing the slightest trace of there having been anything wrong with their fath-

Dr. Mayer, though at first disinclined to talk, said: "I took hold of the case three weeks ago. Amnesia. the complaint with which he was nfflicted, is not uncommon. It is often seen in insane cases which present alterations in personality and double the same body. Cases of double consciousness, in which the one is sudden and total loss of memory. This is the case of Pastor Hanna, reported by Dr. Boris Sidis, of New York, and published in his book on 'Psychology of Suggestion.'

"Mr. Washburn's case is not one of complete amnesia, as he always remembered his name. The case is of great psychologic interest, as it is one of the few that enable us to study the synthesis of consciousness and the cellular action and disaggregation of the brain. Also interesting is the reeducation of the man to the Impresdons made during seventeen years and now lying dormant; the study of his dreams, the disassociation of the past from present impressions and their eventual combination. All of these furnish much material for study and observation. The method of treating the case which I am following is pure ly one of suggestion. This consists of gradually separating him from any impressions that have been left upon his brain by the loss of memory, working back to the time preceding it, and then bringing his ideas slowly up to the present time. There is no hypnotic influence or anything of that sort used in connection with the treatment. It is all done through simple suggestion, and I believe it will lead to his ideas being eventually brought up to date."-Pittsburg Times.

Of the 953,243 population of Porto Rico only 75,000 live in cities. On this island, but 100 miles long and thirtysix wide, are 40,000 distinct farms, and one-fifth of the island is under cultivation. The average size of a farm 'n Porto Rico is forty-five acres, of which twelve are cultivated. Seventy-one per cent, of these Porto Rican farms are owned by whites, and the rest by negroes. Ninety-three per cent. of all the farms are cultivated by their owners, a higher rate of owner cultivation than the United States can show, where the proportion is but seventytwo per cent. Thirty-eight per cent. of the Porto Ricans are colored. In Porto Rico eighty-three per cent. of the colored people are of mixed blood. The percentage of illiteracy in Porto Rico is very high-about eighty-four, This is higher than in any other country from which statistics are obtainable, except Guatemaia.-The World's

# Dangerous Baboons.

Work.

A hunter, while exploring in Borneo, shot a large baboon at a spring some distance from camp. . So says an exchange, which proceeds to relate the dangerous result of the shot.

The animal fell with a sharp cry. and immediately another baboon came in sight and gave a loud yell. the hunter was preparing to shoot the newcomer, a small army of baboons appeared, and the hunter realized that he was in danger of being torn to

One full-grown beboon is easily a match for a man, and a hundred are to be dreaded more than as many wolves. The hunter promptly took to his heels, with the baboons after him. Occasionally he paused and shot the acarest one, but he would have been overpowered had not his comrader sallied out from the camp, and with a general volley compelled the pursuers to retreat .- Youth's Companion

# An Ancient Specimen.

A writer in the Entomologist tells that he received for examination s moth which is undoubtedly the oldest existing specimen, probably about one hundred years older than any now in existence. It was found last October, ompressed between a document write en in Mexico in the year 1650, dealing with the sale of land. This, with others written at the same period, and relating to similar transactions, were all wrapped in a leather covering and stored away in a Governm at locker with other ancient deeds. These documents had remained untouched since the time they were written and stored away, 250 years ago, until last Octo-ber, when the specimen referred to was found completely flattened bo-tween its folds. It is in excellent TRUCKING BY AUTOMOBILE.

Not Yet Supplanting the Old Horse System-Possible Experiment. There is the beginning of a move

ment among some steamship men in this city to look carefully into the question whether or not it would pay them to make use of the autotruck, in stead of the dray and horse, in trans ferring small lots of freight from their own piers to the piers, or stations, of other transportation lines. Much of the freight on the coast steamboats arriving here is consigned to points inland; and in order to continue its jour ney, it must be delivered to the rall way line that is to forward it from this point.

If a Clyde Line steamship from Charleston lands twenty barrels of po tatoes, consigned to Syracuse, N. Y., these must be delivered by the steam ship company to the New York Central Railway, or some other line running to that point, according as the bill of lading directs. If the steamship's cargo contained nothing else consigned to points on the Central Road, it would send the potatoes by truck; but if the shipments were large or bulky, the transfer would be made by lighters and a tug-boat. Lighterage charges, however, are rather high; and they often quite wipe out any profits the steamship companies make on a small consignment. It is therefore, for this reason that some cheaper means of transfer between the steamboat and rallway piers of New York must be brought about. Steam autoirucks, some shipping men say, would be just the thing.

The cost of the autotruck is from \$3000 to \$5000-that is, for the heavy sort which the steamship companies would have to use. But when it is said that they are of eighteen and twenty-five horse-nower, it will be seen that the cost is not altogether un

reasonable. In the making and developing of autotrucks, all authorities on the subject quite agree, the United States is far behind England and several Continental countries. While the rich of the cities have taken up the automobile (electric, steam, and gasoline) with great favor, the slower machine of burden, the heavy steam autotruck, is finding it rather bard to find a place, either in the city or country. The prediction made by a prominent man in 1898, that in the next ten years all horses would disappear from the streets of New York, and that all transportation would be done in selfpropelling vehicles, may be recorded doubtfully.-New York Post,

Nearly Eight Feet Tall and Still Growing Edouard Beaupre, the young Canadian giant, is a most remarkable specimen of humanity. He is only twenty years old, but already measures seven feet eight inches, weighs 387 pounds and wears a No. 27 boot.

This remarkable man was born at Willow Bunch, Assinibols, N. W. T. His father, a farmer of that district. was only five feet eight inches in height, and his mother's height was five feet four inches. While there was nothing remarkable about the parents, Beaupre has a brother who, while only eight years of age, measures already five feet, and it is believed in time he will exceed his brother's height. Beaupre, since the age of ten years, has been employed as a cowboy in the Northwest and Western States, and is proficient in the use of the lasso and a splendid shot. Medical men who have examined him are of the opinion that he will grow still taller. His great height is not at first very apparent, as he is very round-shouldered. but when he throws his should back and draws himself up to his full height his appearance is remarkable. When he arrived at the hotel in Montreal it was impossible to find a bed large enough to accommodate him, and two mattresses back to be placed end to end for him to sleep on. He showed his great strength by having three men sit on his left arm and then raise ing them to a height of seven feet

and replacing them on the ground. Beaupre was injured internally by being thrown from a horse in Kentucky last summer, and is in Montreal for treatment.—Chicago Times-Herald,

A Teacher's Pynsons

In ancient days, says the Westminster Gazette, a master was a man who taught, and no one could obtain the degree of Master of Arts until he had lectured at least two years in the Oxford schools, during which period he was known as a Regent Master. That he might be known to all men he was bound during this period to wear heelless shoes, called "1 r. sons." Of late years the custom has been in abeyance, and a Master of Arts has received a dispensation from lecturing. At the same time he did not become a full master till the end of the term of his inception. By the recent statute the last trace of the regent or lecturing master has disappeared. With it will disappear the "pynson," as has dis appeared long since the custom of presenting articles of clothing to one's friends on the occasion of inception

A Remedy For Headache.

A prominent physician advances the theory that the distressing sensation of nausea has its seat in the brain and not in the stomach. He claims that relief may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain, as he has proved by successful tests in the case of sick headache, bilious colic and cholera morbus, in which nausea is a distressing symptom. In cases of sensickness relief has been frequently obtained by the application of a compress cracked ice folded in a towel, or placed in an ice-bag at the base of the brain and across the occipital bone. Sick headache may be relieved in the same manner.

A Gem From the Earl's Library. The Earl of Ashburnham's bo and manuscripts have been put on the market from time to time with record results. But he kept out of the sales one manscript volume, a mag-nificent "Evangelia Quatuor," and this has just been sold to a private dates from the eighth or minth century, was formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Lindau, and it has double interest as a specimen of the illuminator's and also of the gold-smith's art. The binding is studded with over 300 precious stones.