Dr. Otho Bartholow ********************** Brooklyn, N. Y.-Dr. Otho F. Barth-olow, pn for of the Janes M. E. Church, preached Sunday on "The Limitations of Life." The text was The text was chosen from s iv:18: "Remember my iv:18:

Dr. Bartbolow said: It is hard to conceive how the glowing and comprehensive atements of the first three chapters of Paul's Epis-tle o the Co. lans could be reinforced. Each sentence is so full of divine truth, it fairly overflows with its . hele sy abording . Yet with the words of our text Paul id most positively and heatiful reinforce every other sentence of this intensely spir-ling epistle. He did it in that charm-eagly inferential way that added the mili of the beart to the purely togical statements of the mint. In writ ing to the Colossians of Christ's divinity and of the complete and loyous loyalty every som should reader to falm. Paul in the few words of our text delicately refers to the example found his own experience. "Remember bonds." This was an infusion of any bonds." experience to all the preceding pre-engls that developed an incalculable force in that entimited element of sympathy which were at once opera-

Paul had no intention of glorifying minsolf or his sufferings, neither did he sentimentally long for human comfort. This very brief allusion to him-self in our text was but to strengthen and confirm that feeling which would exalt and glorify Christ Jesus the Lord.

What Christian in Colosse could have read or heard Paul's letter and not have feit when he came to the words, "Ren ember my bonds," this man writes out of life's experience and of what he knows not like so many of the religionists and philosophers of that line out of his imaginations and

Yet another inference is contained in out text. It is that which emphasizes the fact of life's limitation. In writing his advices and directions to the Colo-sinns Paul dld the very best his position would allow him to do. vished and prayed to do more. That more was to be with them in person. to give them all that he felt was in personal effort for Christ and His Over against this this desire, this prayer, was his physi-eral imprisonment—a limitation. Paul-yes chalued. The things he would do he could not do

The fact of life's limitation, its recognition and resolution are suggestively presented in these words of the hear). The fact of limitation is apparent everywhere, in everything and everyperson. Go to the uttermost bound-arets of space-to the sun and stars. limitations are there, their boundaries are fixed that they cannot pass. Gravlintion, chemical affinity and other agents of law bind them with invisible coains to their limits. As with these mighty spheres, so with the tiniest atom; the plane of activity and ex-pression is fixed. The reign of law

merks insuperable barriers.

In persons as well as in things the fact of limitation is strikingly manifest. The body in which we live is clearly confined in bonds. Each body ha- an amount of nervous and museuint energy which limits all that may be received or given. The bonds of place and beredity bind each man to a very narrow zone of physical and mental activity. That a man is what he eats and where he lives is a certain

degree manifestly true. The spiritual in man is limited in all its expression and life by the presence of the carnal. Paul's pathetic cry: "O, wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me from the body this death?" is applicable to all children of Adam's race. These dis-*Buitation, the bonds that all men in their investigations and experience must remember because they are themselves. Within the general limitations there are special and personal limitations. Mental endowments, disposition, health and grace are largely determinative in establishing the infl-

vidual bonds that cannot be passed. The nervous prostrations, the brain fag, the strokes of apoplexy, the creep ng lassitudes that seize so many of our bright and energetic people are in a great majority of instances but evidences of failure to know or remember to which life is conditioned.

Failure to record and recognize per sonal limitations and to be directed by them causes not only maps and disaster in our service to Christ, but off times the essential breaking of the moral law. Our fathers were accustourd to keep the commandments, to worship God and reverence His day by preparing hours in advance for th solemn and imperative duty Saturday preparation of body and spir-it was, in the thought of our Puritan american, essential to the real ng of those commandments that enforce our duty to God. They had ine recognition of the limitations in herent in the body. Their preparation for the Lord's day was a "remembrance of bonds." It is only the fushion in these progressive days to ridicule the religious practices of these fathers of our country. With all of which ridl cule we have no sympathy, continuing to believe that our grip on God, for loyalty to Christ and His law they e to be the most inspiring and heinful examples. They certainly shed a helpful light concerning the meeting of limitations in the keeping of those ommandments that refer to God and His day.

They made religion a life and found delight in it, largely because they remembered their limitations. They fused to rob God by allowing world and its activities to so rush it upon them during six days that there was nothing for the Sabbath but physical weariness and duliness. In ye another relation it is imperative that we remember our own and others' lim In relation to others w should be quick to ask: Are we understood and do we understand? Belleving fully that very man is

more than anything he does or says.

are led to believe that all avenues of expression and reception are to a degree limited and incomplete-"arbonds." Every man has in him a t and a worst, neither of which fairly represents him, Many, however, are to them final f: in their experiof one or the other phase of life When I read Cardinal Kindly Light," I think of highly intellectual, devout and char character. On the other hand, awhen I read his bigoted and narrow when I read his bigoted and narrow estimate of ... rius, especially his state ment "that a publisher of heresy (meaning, of course, anything contrary to his religious denomination), should be treated as if he were embodied evili." I think naturally of a narrow, unsympathetic and bigoted man. It is very evident that any fair estimate of the cardinal as a character cannot be obtained from either or both of these

writings. He had his limitations, They must be remembered. Not until they are estimated can there be a substantial understanding of the person back

of the utterances.
But are we understood? We, too commonly assume the we are. Think ing we fully understand what we say and mean, we naturally infer that others do. But do (189? "Oh, the trouble, the hearinches, the disasters and the deaths to happiness and peace that have come to this old world simply because people have not understood one another," exclaims the writer of an hundred years ago. Human na-ture has naturally changed since that day. An appeal to experience must convince even the most superficial observer that this is deeply true, even in the everyday experience of life. Acknowledging the fact or amitation and realizing its force in life, we find the

only sure approach to its resolution is in the Christ of Paul. Our Saviour entered our limitations. He took upon Himself the form of a servant. He became obedient to death even the death of the cross; He emptled Himself: He was in all point tempted as are we. He remembered our bonds. Limitation itself brought trophies to His feet. Christ made minister to His etermal glory by living.
(1) The simple life a life of fore-thought and order. In Him there was no trespossing of body upon mind, or mind upon spirit. Each was kept to its sphere. There was in His scal no conflict in the duties owed God, man

The temptation in the wilderness is a perfect presentation of His clear and simple recognition of these duties that leaves no confusion in the mind of the disciple. In Christ was no haste, no confusion whatever. He had for each and everything the full measure of its ciaim. In His speech He gave line upon line, precept upon precept. He did nothing in secret. (2) The chari-table life. Christ ever made allow-for the once in all human equations for the elements of ignorance, inheritance and condition. He remembered the bonds of men, their limitations. Thus we find Him dealing with the individual as the wise and loving parent does with the child, as the teacher with the pupil. He built on that best possible interpretation of each man's nature, which required ever and always a com-

plete knowledge of limitations.

He healed some in public because their bonds would stand it; others He withdrew to the quiet place alone. He recognized conditions best for the in dividual. When two of His favored disciples desired to burn those met whom they judged heretics; when Pet er followed afar off and at last alto gether denied Him, with what divine consideration. He remembered their limitations and forgave them! With Christ there was neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision or uncircumcision Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, be cause His charity understood and eliminated all differences that such distinctions implied.

(3) The triumphant life. Christ saw the crown above the cross, life beyond death, and lived in them. Hope, with all its expectancies, was His. He saw the morning when it was midnight. He knew the Father knew. The trium-phant life of Christ was lived for us, and so to tame vicarious. We could not live it ourselves, because of an unnatural bondage-the nwful bondage of sin. . hrist, however, lives it for us, and shares it with us, making it possible for us to have His simple, loving and triumphant life. "I live, yet not I but Christ liveth in me."

Oh, what comfort there is to the poor, wounded heart that is struggling to do its best against sin and trial in narrow straits of life to say and realize, "He remembers my bonds," He took them upon Himself. Simple faith in this truth brings rehef and ultimate This gracious truth sugests another limitation that we speak of with profoundest reverence, the limit-ation of God Himself in the matter of bestowing pardon, peace and love upon the heart of man. God has, according to the revelation He has given us, limits that He cannot pass in the salvamarks the boundaries of God's ability

to save the human soul.

God cannot force the soul's will to accept of His Son for salvation. He presents Him with all love and power, for He will have all men to be and to some unto the knowledge of the truth. Beyond this He cannot go God is bound by His gift of free will. Christ the God cried: "I would but ye

May God help all of us to recognd act upon the limitations to which God has committed us.

God promises strength to enable us to do our present duty. If we believe that, and act accordingly, we shall shall thy strength he." That is -a promise that never fails Yesterday has gone, not to return. Tomorrow has not come to us, and it may never come. To-day is our day, and it Men who regret that they did not do their work of yesterday, lose their present time because they are not giving whole strength to it. fear that they will not be able to do to-morrow's work are losing to-day, and are not getting ready for to-morrow. God does not proring scrength for yesterday which is gone, nor for to-morrow which may never come, but for to-day, which is here. Let us therefore, trust, and use, while we have it, od's promised strength for have it, "d's promised streng." the evil (and the good) thereof." Sunday School Times.

The infidel howls at the Bible miracles, but he aims at its morals.

To Start a Balky Horse. The account of a driver's brutality o a balking horse in a recent issue cads ne to write you the following: Some years ago in Cincinnati, durng the noon hour in one of the busiest streets, a horse attached to an expreas wagon became balky. Many emedies were tried without effect Presently one of Cincinnati's best known horsemen came along. When ne saw the trouble he smilingly askd for a stone, which was given to Then he asked the driver to lift up one foot of the borse and with the stone he struck the shoe a numher of times.

"Now," he said to the driver, "get up on your seat and drive off." This the driver did, amid cheers of the bystanders. The horseman said he had no idea why this made a balky iorse go, but he had found it an unfalling remedy.-Letter in New York

Mink Climbed Tree.

A mink when put to it climbed a tree as was clearly demonstrated by Les Duchesneau at Keene, N. H. He chased the animal some distance and at last the sly fellow took refuge in an elm. The boy secured the treasere with the aid of his rifle.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

A Life That is a Trust .- Lake 19.

12-27. To the Jew religion included giving. We talk about the Jewish tithes, but the devout Jew gave more than a tenth for religious purposes, besides the periodical gift which he must make for the poor. The law claimed from the Jew a large portion of his income for the maintenance of the temple service, and for the support of priestly tribe. When the Jews were faithful to their God those claims were, of course, henored in full. But when faith declined giving more irksome and formal, being robbed of its inner and vital mean-

Since Christ came the law of the tithe has been largely ignored. though it had been repealed. Opinions differ on the question raised; some say that the law is still in operation, others that it has been set aside by the law of grace.

But that question is not important. The claim of the New Testament may not be the same in form, but in spirit it does not differ from the claim of the Old. Civing is at part of wor ship, and the more earnest and sincere the worship the more the worshiper will desire to give visible

proof of his devotion. The message of Malachi is not so much a promise as a challenge. Do not quote it unless you are ready to The tithes there meet its conditions. spoken of may not be the same in form and amount as the offering you owe, but you cannot prove the promise unless you pay the price. Apart from all question of what proportion you should give, as a Christian steward, there is another question: 'Am I giving to God's work as much as I ought?" The prophet's phrase, "all the tithes," may be better translated "the whole tithe," and there is no promise of reward for partial pay-

Upon the first day of the week let every one lay by m store" is not a rule for giving, but for getting the abili-ty to give. It is the scriptural rule for systematically helping the work of God. We make provision for every other expenditure of plan our finances so that the rent shall be pald when it is due. Other obligations are provided for in the laying out of our income-so much for this, so much for that. We do these things of necessity. We could not keep our place among our fellows, or retain our self-respect, if we did not pay our bills. Public opinion, conscience, and the law combine to make us honorable in our business

CHRISTIAN ENGEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY FOURTH.

New Work We May Do "for Christ and the Church."-Luke 12:48 (last half); Gen. 12.1-3; Gal. 3:9.

The size, the influence, the opporunities, the fame, of Christian En-leavor are all talents for which the Society must give a good account to

God never blorses any man except ith the purpo e, that he shall he a It is already true of Christian En-

cavor that in the collety all familias f the earth are blessed. Our pledge repeated in all lands. Every faithful Endeavorer that has ver lived may help to make us more

faithful; and we may increase the faithfulness of all that come after. Suggestions.

If we do not now and then hunt up new work to do we shall soon cens; keep up the old work.

A tr. e Engeavorer so enjoys Chrisan work that whatever he undertake for Christ, however monotonous to thers, has for him the zest of nove New plans, though no better than the old plans in other r spects, are often better just because they are

The true Endeavorer never asks. "Why need I do this?" but always. "What more can I do?"

A merchant knows that if he would itract trade he must constantly gut w goods and adverses in new ways t is so with "our Father's business Sometimes a housewife merely rearranges the forniture, and makes house look new. So in religious work you freshen up old tasks by doing them in new ways.

Quotations.

Let me be content with no accoud er me refuse to go to Bethel when the road to Jerusalem lies op n.

There are those who do not do all their duty, there are those who only a third class, far better t in the other two, that do their duty and a little

Doing is the great thing; for if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it. -John

Majesty and Magician

Jugglers, sword swallowers and magiclans travel all the way around the world, stopping at the big cities and usually paying their respects to the rulers of the regions visited. Thus It was that a magician, well known in London and New York, found himself at one time in the presence of the King of the Maoris. Turn to a map of the great South seas, put a finger on New Zealand, and you will have indicated the country of the Maoris. Well, after some parleying it was decided that his dusky highness himself should conceal an article which the magician should discover. The mind reader left the room, and after a while was brought back blindfolded. He cogitated for a moment, and then exlaimed that the hidden article was in the King's mouth. The "professor" inslated that the article was there, and finally demanded that the royal mouth should be opened wide. The King refused. The "professor" was firm. Great was the excitiment among Maoria who crowded around. By and by the King's mouth was slowly and reluctantly opened. The lost articlea button-was not there! The next instant, however, the King began to cough. He tried to hold in, but couldn't. He coughed up the button, which he had tried to swallow. They didn't know which to admire the more the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the King.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 4.

Subject: The Temptation of Jeans, Matt. iv., 1-11-Golden Text, Heb. iv., 15-Memory Verse, 4-Topic: A Study of Christ's Temptation-Commentary.

L. Jesus in the wilderness (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Then." Immediately after His baptism. Such are the violent afternations of human experience; baptized and tempred; approved of God and handed over to the devil. "Led up." Our lives are so ordered that we are carried into places where the metal of our religion is tried. Temptation is part of the divine scheme. The devil is under the control of God. Open the page of history where you will and you can hardly find the story of any you can hardly find the story of any great, noble soul, that has not had its hour of battle with the powers of darkness. "Of the spirit." Luke says He was "fall of the Holy Chost," Mark says, "The spirit driveth Him." A divine influence led Him on. "Into the wilderness," Tradition has fixed upon a high ridge called Quarantanta, near Jerieho. "To be tempted," Christ begins His work with a personal encoungins His work with a personal encounter with Satun. To tempt is, literally, to stretch out, to try the strength of. Temptation is the testing of a person. The three temptations of Christ were typical ones, comprehending all the forms of temptation by which human nature can be assuled. They cover the same ground as "the lust of the tiesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life" (1 John 2:16). "The devit." "Diabolos," always in the singu-lar and with the definite article.

2 "Forty days," Moses, Ellial and our Lord could fast forty days be Ellinb eanse they were in communion with God and living a heavenly life. Luke says He was tempted during the whole forty days. "Afterward an hungred." After the forty days were ended the reaction came with terrible force.

The first temptation (vs. 3, 4). "The tempter came." How Satau appeared to Christ we do not know, but if he came in bodily form it must have been as an angel of light. "If Thou be." Beware of temptation that comes with an "if" in its mouth, "The Son of God." The consciousness of His divine Sonship may now in a measure have been withheld. Alone in the wilderness and weak and worn from fasting, Satan saw his chance. "Stones-bread." You are hungry; now if You are the Son of God use the power You have to supply Your necessities and thus prove Your divinity.

4. "It is written." See Deut. S:3. In each case Jesus answered and defeated Satan by a proper use of the word of God. A man who has scrip-ture hid in his heart has a sharp sword to fight the devil with. "Not live by bread alone." Human support depends not on bread, but upon God's unfailing word of promise and pledge of all needful providential care,

111. The second temptation (vs. 5-7). The order of the temptations is different in Luke, but this is immuterial, as there is no statement that insists on particular order, 5, "Taketh." So far as the necessities of the trial required, yet with no power of violence or contamination, our Lord's person was in his hand. How else did Satan take Him to the temple's summit or to the mountain top? "Into the holy city." Whedon believes that His person was transported "with the quickness of a thought, so that He is not to be conceived as on His way at any intermediate point." There seems little reason to doubt that Jesus actu ally went with Satan to the pinnacle of the temple. "Pinnacle." Probably the royal porch built by Herod, overlooking the Cedron.
6. "If Thou be," etc. Satan presses

his point. In His first reply to the devil sesus had shown His unbounded confidence in God. Now Satan takes Him at that very point and assuraes that if He did not cast Himself down it would show that He lacked faith in God and that His claim to divine Sonship was unfounded. down," Show your faith in God. All the world will wonder at so grand an exploit. Prove at once that You are the Son of God. "It is written." In Psalm 91:11, 12. The devil has a Bible, but he misquotes and misapplies This was a temptation to presumption. 7. "It is written again." In Deut, 6:16. There is always danger in using isolated texts. One text explains and modifies another. The Bible often perverted by Not tempt." To tempt God is to put Him to the proof-to demand evidence of His power and of His will to fulfil promises, instead of waiting pa tiently and trusting. This is manifestly wrong. The first temptation appealed to the animal appetites. This se rises to the higher love of show-the gratification of ad-

The third temptation (vs. 8-11). 8. "Exceeding high mountain." Some high mountain in Judea where a general view could be had of the country. "Sheweth - kingdoms of the world." The root of the third temptation lay in the supposition that the kingdoms of world were the devil's kingdoms and that he could dispose of them. 9. "All-give Thee." By this Satan evidently meant that he would withdraw his opposition to Christ and make Him a great earthly ruler. "If - worship Here the devil appears in his true character. Christ was tempted to idolatry, which is the root of all evil. 10. "Get thee hence." Jesus parleys with him no longer, but with authority commands him to go to his own place. "Devil leaveth Him." had made the strongest effort of which he was capable and had been baffled at messengers; spiritual beings of a high-er order than man. "Ministered." Heavenly Supplied Him with necessary food to support nature.

Modern Version

The king had just opened his lus-cious pie and the birds began to sing. "Ye crowns," spoke the king, smacking his lips, Thut this is a dainty dish.

shall eat until I cannot eat more." But just then the court physician strived. "Hold on, your majesty," called the medical adviser, lifting his hand in worning, "you know I forbid you ear-

ing pastry of all kinds and limited your diet to health food." With a sigh the king closed up the ple and told the slaves to hand it out to some passing tramp.

Gasoline Dries a Race Track. At a recent French motorcycle race seting rain began to fall, and the

cing was abandoned. The clouds wentully rolled away, but the track was too wet for high speeds. Some one had a bright idea, which vas carried into effect. By spreading

a thin film of gasoline over the cement and flaring it off the track was made quite safe.-The Motor Cycle.



What is considered very effective among the latest novelties in embroidcry upon cloth is the using of coarse threads instead of fine ones, and rather heavy woolen strands as well. This is apparent chiefly in the decoration of collars and cuffs to short or long coats of white or pale color cloths. There is a touch of Orientalism in the delicate colors used, and something of the Bulgarian in siyle. White cloth long coats with such touches of color are greatly improved.

Peacock Colors.

About the most satisfying possession woman can own at this time is a hat trimmed with peacock feathersand a gown to go with it, of course Since these vividly colored plumes have become the rage they have risen in price, and instead of attaching a superstitious significance to them, as some do, many women feel it will be sheer good luck if they are able to wear them. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been staying in town-the Astor house being in a state of "semi-open ing"-has been seen in a peacocl gown which has aroused admiration It is of peacock green cloth trimmed with blue velvet. The bottom of the skirt and the bodice are embroidered with a peacock feather design in various shadings. Her tiny hat is fairly covered with peacock feathers and she wears peacock colored shoes,

Making Over a Muff.

One may economically put herself in the newest for must fashion by ripping up an old round muff and making it anew into a flat one. A paper pattern may be taken from any friend's muff as a guide. Here is a clever example:

The fur of an old muff lining being nadequate, the owner cut it up into strips. These strips she sewed onto piece of cloth (the color green because it matched her suit), this cloth having first been cut out into must shape. After the strips were sewed on, the cloth showed about half an inch between, the effect being quite pretty. Then the wool padding and lining was sewed in. This fur had to be matched for the neckpiece, says Vogue.

The model was first cut out of the same green cloth, and then the fur was cut into strips. In shape, this broad collar was fitted to the shoulders and crossed partly above the waist line. The stripes of fur worked in extremely well, while muff and neck collar when worn together, proved becoming and a success. The fur strips must each be sewed on as fur borders are, so that no stitches are seen. The collar needs wool padding and lining and two large green cloth buttons for

Children and Precepts.

One sometimes wonders if children do not get tired of being so everlast ingly "improved;" of having everything shown to them from the ethical standpoint, even stories saturated in pre-

Many parents seem to look upon a school for training to be grown up, and cranny of a child's day. They never seem to realize that childhood is legitlmate and is a respectable period of existence quite as well worth while for itself as for what is to follow; that it is the little room to be decorated and lived in and made lovely for its own sake, rather than the reception hall whose only mission is to lead to the larger room beyond.

Those who write for children show this precept attitude oftenest. In great pile of children's stories that was examined recently nine out of every ten were so obviously moral as to be offensive.

And the good lesson instead of being incked into a separate clause at the end, where the little "readers and hearers" might skip it without missing any of the story, was inserted in an underhanded way right in the heart of things, and insisted on and rubbed

Children must be wisely beined to grow up, of course; but surely a moderate amount of pure amusement, with no harm in it, would be welcome to their laughter-loving spirits.-New Haven Register.

George Meredith's Women, With his conception of nature as liv ing, throbbing and palpitating beneath the touch, with his diligence in the study of her and his perennial spring of humor, George Meredith has crented for us in his novels a series of flesh and blood men and women rivalled by no other living writer. And it is no slight praise to say that his women are as good as his men, if not better. Few there are among our great novel ists who have given us any adequate conception whatever of women, or taken the least trouble to distinguish the particular from the type. George Ellot has indeed given us good, all-round women. Charlotte Bronte's women are quite wonderful, but-aren't they simply lyrical embodiments of her own passionate nature? Thackeray and even more especially Dickens are woefully lacking in good women characters. Meredith has the honor of being pre-eminent in his treatment of women; indeed, he has been called the "ultra feminine Mr. Meredith." He has a power that is really marvelous of throwing himself into women's feelings and analyzing their motives of action. He makes his women think, too. "The motive life with women must be in the head equally with men." His women one feels all along are essentially feminine, not men masquerading as women. The subtle shades of feminine character are admirably brought out. He patiently sets to work to analyze the so-called caprices and moods of women, due, according to him, to women's more delicate nervous sus-ceptibility to outside influences, to their

quicker habit of thought, rather than

to mete volatility of character, as men

often erroneously suppose.—Leonie Giimour, in National Magazine.

American Giantesses. The American woman has added a full inch to her average height. She is growing steadily taller, while the future American man, the business man in particular, threatens to be a small and wiry specimen of humanity. who will have to look up to his tall wife, physically, at all events.

Statistics show that at the age of fifteen the average height of boys and girls is the same, each measuring sixtytwo inches.

It is after fifteen that the girl pushes shead, for she has all the opportunities

of physical development denied her brother.

Under ordinary circumstances a boy goes to work immediately upon graduating from the high school. He then goes into a store, factory, or takes his place behind a desk and remains there for most of his days. The store is badly ventilated. He stoops over his work. He exercises as little as possible. All this is not conducive to growth. At the age of eighteen, so says a physician who has made a study of the matter, the average man who is denied any form of outdoor work ceases to grow. After thirty years of age, providing the same seden tary life is observed, a man often contracts a stooping habit, which takes nother inch or so off his height.

Dr. Robert Hutchinson thinks it pos sible that nature is producing by degrees a race of men particularly fitted to survive the wear and nervous strain of American business life. The future man will be short and stocky, capable of getting along with a comparatively small amount of food, which will not overstrain his digestive capacity. His force will go toward the preservation of nerve and brain, and not to be wasted on mere muscle or height. The future man will be much less than medium height.

Not so the future woman. For the first time since the Golden Age she has eased to be a drudge. While her prother is going to work she is continuing to develop herself physically as well as mentally. She longs to be tall. And what she longs for she usually gets. Gibson set for her an ideal in the tall girl. This ideal she is stead-By achieving in a surprising mannerout-of-door exercise, physical culture, mechanical methods of increasing the eight, rational and irrational meansshe tries them all, and by her indomitable perseverance she has raised the standard of size for the sex a full inch in the past few years.

The perfect woman used to measure five feet five inches. The correct height is now five feet six inches; but the American woman's ideal is nearer five feet eight.

Housework for the woman of to-day has been brought down to a minimum by the host of modern inventions of which her grandmother never dreamed. Flat life has reduced her indoor sphere to a third or less of the space occupied by her former home. All this child as simply a means to an end, a be out-doors, more opportunity for the physical development that was denied so they poke their tiresome little pre-cepts and morals into every available the generations before her. In department stores all the sizes in garments have increased. Skirt lengths used to average from thirty-seven to forty-one inches; now the ordinary length is

from forty-two to fifty-one inches. But strange to say, the tall woman o to-day and the small but successful man find each other most congenial. and so it happens that ministers are in no wise astonished at performing the marriage ceremony for a couple who have quite reversed the old ideas that woman, to be the right height, should reach to a man's heart. Brides of tolay are quite as often a trifle taller than bridegrooms, and the couple show no embarrassment whatever at turning the tables in this way. The bride recalls that most great men were small, beginning with that immortal triumvirate-Napoleon, Wellington, Caesar, The bridegroom consoles himself with he knowledge that he is in the advance guard of the age where the tall woman will have to choose small men because there will be no others .- New York World.

FASHION

Silver tissue hats are seen in plenty. Indeed, the silver tissue appears to be quite as popular, certainly it is more refined than gold.

A pretty hat model was a marquise shape, with a wide brim, the foundation of gauze being entirely covered with frills of silver.

A cavaller shape with a high crown was covered smoothly with pale blue silk, and was trimmed with a crush scarf of silver gauze. In the noveities one sees a beautiful

girdle made of deep brown satin. The girdle is exceedingly wide in the back and very narrow in the front. In one of the New York City shop windows there is a very handsome cloth dress, trimmed around the neck

and down the front with a tan colored lace jabot. A beautiful creation in pink and sitver, which looked fragile enough to blow away in the gentlest breeze, had a low sailor crown of transparent silver crochet bordered with a wide fold

of silver gauze over pink tulle. Fur hats trimmed in silver gauze were among the effective metho very smart hat of chinchilla in a turban shape had a fold of silver gauze tucked in between the crown and the rolled-up brim, while on the side a rosette of silver gause ribbon and a scarf bow of heavy repaissance lace, deep cream fastened in the middle with a handsome turquoise brooch.

"Noah's wife," said a boy in an examination, "was called Joan of Arc."

SCIENCE

The human body varies greatly in its resistance to electric shocks, and healthy men have been killed by a little more than one hundred volts, while other men have survived many thousand volts. Nervous affections, heart disease, intemperance and other morbid conditions increase the danger.

Under the ordinary conditions of service, priming is produced by suspended matter in the boiler, and without regard to the amount of alkaline salts. The loss of water and heat through priming creates much danger in the boiler from the uncertainty of the height of the water and detracts from the power and efficiency of the locomotive.

The atmosphere contains a great quantity of solid matter-usually imperceptible, though visible when a ray of sunlight enters a dark room. A. Ditte states that a cubic metre of the air of Paris usually contains six to eight milligrammes of dust-sometimes twenty-three milligrammes-but away from cities there is less. Nearly a third of the city dust is organic matter containing living germs.

The Japanese are experts on smoke rings, and it is said in Japan it is considered no uncommon trick to blow three rings of smoke in succession, the second traveling through the first and the third through both. Some stage performers are credited with being so expert in smoke blowing that they are not only able to multiply the number of rings thus made, but actually form Japanese characters representing words and sentences.

Meteorites are usually regarded as stones from space, differing in composition, but all baving a similar origin and belonging to one general class. From twenty-five years of observation, the Director of the Geological Survey of Mexico reaches a novel conclusion. Mexico is a region of many meteorites, which range in size from a monster of twenty-seven tons downward, and a study of these stones gives evidence that there are three zones in the country-northern, central and southernmarked by a different class of meteorites for each zone.

Scientists are again on the trail of the "missing link." Two years ago certain marks were found on a block of sandstone near Warranambool, in Australia, which were thought to be the imprifits of the footsteps of a prehistoric man. At the time this idea was ridiculed; but a plaster cast was sent to Germany, and the inevitable German savant went out to investigate the matter. He now reports that, in his opinion, they were genuine human imprints, and this, taken in conjuction with the extraordinary human skulls to be seen in the Warrnambool museum, is supposed to show that a link between humanity and the ape has been discovered. The idea of the German doctor is that at an early period he sandstone where the imprints were found had been a great level beach on which, perhaps, prehistoric men were accustomed to camp.

CURIOSITIES OF SENSES Some Conclusions of Physicians Regarding Sensation

An English medical authority gives an interesting account of some conclusions reached by physicians concerning the remarkable, though not un familiar, phenomenon known as "synaesthesia"-the association of one sen sation with another of a different kind. One of the most common examples is the shivering sensation felt by many persons on hearing the squeak of a penell drawn across a slate. Others cave their teeth put on edge by the filing of a saw. Such sensations are described as "sound-feeling." Colorhearing-or sound-seeing, as it is sometimes called-is a rarer form of synnesthesia. It consists in the association of color with some definite sound. These color sensations are constant in the same person, but vary considerably in different individuals. For example, the sound of the vowel "a" may be red to one person, blue to another, and black to a third. When light, instead of color, is associated with sound, the phenomenon is known as "photism;" on the other hand, when color or some definite image suggests a sound, the condition is termed phonism."

A singular case is recorded of a ergyman who, with his three chilcen, was affected in this manuer. Since early childhood the father had ssociated the sound of each letter of the alphabet with a particular color. The letters f, j, k, r, and x, for instance, were reddish brown; o and c were white; a, c, g, n, s, q and n were transparent. The remaining letters were of a dull lead color, shading down to black. Whole words received a dominant color from their capital leaters. When a child he was laughed at because he asked why a certain bay horse was given "the white name of Charlie."-Harper's Weekly,

Falled to Score. "Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly," said the orator. "Did you or did you not once run for

the office of Lieutenant-Governor?" In breathless silence the vast assembly awaited his answer. He drew bimself up to his full height.

flashed a glance of concentrated score at the presumptious variet and raised his voice till it jarred the rafters. "Yes, sir," he said, "I did! I once ran for the office of Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor of the State of New Jersey and I was defeated, sir, by the largest majority by which any man ever escape that office in the history of the United States!" Utterly crushed and humiliated by the outburst of applause that greete this triumphant rejoinder, the crestfal-

ure wits with a seasoned campaign slunk ignominiously out of the building .- Chicago Tribune.

len man who had presumed to meas

A market has just been opened is Paris where the bair of famous persounges is on sale.