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FASHION'S CONSTANT CHANGES.

PASHION'S CONSTANT CHANGES. The constant changes of fashion in relation to out-of-door garments are quite a serious consideration to those who formerly made their handsome coats last two or three seasons, and even then did not find themselves very much behind the time. Now, nearly every year one is compelled to recog-nize the fact that the fashions of a typical yesterday are emphatically not the fashions of to-day. Certain lead-ing striking features are introduced overy season, even when the old lines are to a great extent followed, but the former serve to date the garment more are to a great extent followed, but the former serve to date the garment more effectively. A fashionable gown, if not too pronounced in style and fabric, may be brought up to date by certain additions and alterations, but it is much more difficult, and often quite impossible, to produce the same result where out-of-door garments are con-cerned. Cloth is more impracticable to deal with than silk or stuff goods, and there is not the same latitude.— New York Post.

### LO BENGULA AND THE PRINCESS.

LO BENGULA AND THE PRINCESS. Some three or four years ago the dusky South African potentate, with whom Great Britain is now at war, sent his Indunas to England with a message to Queen Victoria. They ful-filled their mission and returned home. It now transpires that in making their report to Lo Bengula they descanted in glowing terms upon the beauty and virtues of Princess Beatrice, whose portrait they carried back with them, pointing out to him that as a stroke of diplomacy he could not do better than take her as one of his many wives and thus secure for himself and his people the everlasting good will and friend-ship of the British nation. Struck with the common sense view of this suggestion the dusky monarch at once communicated with the British Foreign Office and offered to Queen Victoria's A new brooch of pink shell, convolv-nlous-shaped, was wreathed in diamond foliage with a tiny gold Cupid crawl-ing from out it depths.

communicated with the British Foreign Office and offered to Queen Victoria's pet daughter an unprecedented dowry of 10,000 bullocks. The Princess and her mother were much anused when the offer was in due course officially reported. Lo Bengula completely ignored Prince Henry of Battenberg, whose wife Beatrice is.

WOMEN IN MANY FIELDS.

WOMEN IN MANY FIELDS.
It is stated that there is ouly one woman journalist of reputation and influence in France. This is Mme.
Severine, and it is alleged that she makes from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year.
by her writings. The author of this misinformation, now going the rounds of the American press, should feel ashamed of himself, or herself, as the ashamed of himself, or herself, as the odds and ends of work on the French mewspapers, and these might be called journalists for the use of a better term and also because the word journalist amount out of her newspaper writings.
She does make quite accomfortable in, and her magazine work. But no many solution to the stores and her magazine work. But no many solution to the presence of the one press which shot silk. The skirt of plain bengaline or plaid is made in the stores in a comfortable in, the many women engaged in journalist and her magazine work. But no many four make fins.

THE STORY OF "THE LADIES."

# POPULAR SCIENCE.

People in the United States consume nearly 600 tons of nux vomica yearly. The North and South Poles are exactly 12,000 miles apart from each

So minute are the pores of the skin that a grain of fine sand will cover 308 of them. Edison conceived his idea of the

phonograph from a close inspection of indentations on the tape of a Morse re-The Lighthouse Board has demon-The fighthouse board has demonstrated that telephone communication may be established from the shore to vessels near shore. The method will be put into practical operation as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

Taking the earth as the centre of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles, and a cir-cumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

The assayer who examined the zero-lite that fell on the farm of Lawrence Freeman, near Bath, South Dakota, on the afternoon of August 29, 1892, reports that the principal minerals it contains are gold, silver, nickel and cobalt cobalt.

cobalt. The fastest mechanism, artificial or natural, made to penetrate water for any considerable distance is, accord-ing to Jeremiah Head, Thornycroft's torpedo boat Ariete, which, on trial, made 30.16 miles per hour. Aerial mechanisms are capable of very much creator smod greater speed.

greater speed. The prevalence of crimson colors in certain fishes on our New England coast on portions of which scarlet and crimson seaweeds abound is explained by Professor J. Brown Goode by the red pigment derived by the crustaceans from the seaweeds they devour, and which in turn form the food of the Many of the new costumes show the Glass cracker jars with waving rings and silver covers are new. The use of olivines in foliage in wreath brooches is very good.

Receptacles of silver, net-purse-shaped, are made to carry the hand-kerchief in. Fancy woven moose cloth comes up among the handsome novelties in winfishes. Explorers have recently visited the wild Olympic mountains in Western Washington. They report that the timber line disappears at about six thousand feet, and at the base of the highest peak, on the 5000 and 6000-foot level, is a system of meadows and lakes, where grass and flowers grow in great luxuriance.

ter dress fabrics. The marquise rings are longer than ever and so slender that they might be used as weapons of offense. Evening shades in faille, armure silk, and fancy satins are sold at less than half their former prices. There is no end to the enameled salt cellars in silver gilt and the tes strainers with enameled borders. The cane in pluck values for furgreat luxuriance. Some writers think the process of turning white among arctic animals is in some way connected with a decrease of vital energy; and in his notes on recent science, in the Nineteenth Cen-tury, Prince Krapotkin brings forward as an example the alleged permanent white colors of domesticated animals in sub-arctic regions, such as the Yakutsk horse. The cape in plush velvet or fur is again a favorite garment, not so much for the street, but for the theatre. There is no between this season. Either one's coat must be short to the waist line like the zouave or long to Yakutsk horse.

Yakutsk horse. Scientists are exuberant at the dis-covery of what is supposed to be a new metal, or at least a new combination of old metals. The scene of the de-posit is in Albiquin, New Mexico. In a large morass are several thousand logs of timber petrified into copper ore, averaging sixty per cent. of cop-per and from thirty to forty ounces of silver to the ton. An experienced whaler is authority for the statement that the Greenland whale never has more than one set of Many fancy pieces in capes and col-lars are seen in the shops, and are sure to be extremely popular with a plain

Ing from out it depths. The newest bedroom silver candle-sticks are low with square bases. These are upturned at the edges and have perforated diamond-shaped or-naments at the angles. for the statement that the Greenland whale never has more than one set of teeth. These teeth are milk teeth, and when the young whale is weaned they do not fall out like a baby's milk teeth, but disappear by absortion in the jaw, and instead of being replaced by per-manent teeth plates of baleen or whale-bone are substituted for them. Heavy woolen dress materials hav-ing a chine or clouded ground with bright dashes of color here and there, are made up with moire bodiee trim-mings the shade of the gay color.

Preservation of Pictures. The preservation of pictures has now become in London, it would seem, as A pretty Persian lamb neckpiece is made with a pointed cape in the back, coming over the shoulders and extend-ing down into two long tabs, which reach to the knees. It has a very high Medici collar The preservation of pictures has now become in London, it would seem, as the result of some very ingenious ex-periments, a regular scientific proceed-ing, if the accounts given are to be re-lied upon. It is simply placing the surface of the picture, be it of canvas or paper, in a vacuum, thus protecting it from the usual atmospheric action, which is so deteriorating. In carrying out this plan the picture is enclosed in a metal frame or vase, covering the back and sides, and projecting from the sides like an ordinary frame. In the edges of this case a plate of glass is inserted, just as in an ordinary frame, and hermetically sealed to the metal. The air is then withdrawn from between the surface of the pict-ure and the glass, and thus the picture is in a vacuum. It is asserted that the effect of this plan is to completely pro-tect pictures from the action of damp-mess, air, gases and other causes that operate to destroy paintings exposed or framed in the ordinary way.—Bos-ton Chipsten ing down into two long, as very high Medici collar. The newest floral jewelry has the petals trimmed either with small dia-monds or with gold or colored mark-ings. This is much better. A new mourning brooch has crumpled petals as in a carnation. Bear in boas and muffs is always popular. A boa is the prettiest and most graceful finish to a street toilet. The mink tippet is also pretty, but a long fur boa is apt to entwine a heart in its graceful lines. Among the pretty costumes for or framed in the ordinary way .- Bos ton Cultivator

# FAMOUS BULBS.

HYACINTHS AND TULIPS FROM THE OLD TOWN OF HAARLEM.

process still. The perfected bulb is then stored on shelves in warehouses to await shipment. As Haarlem is the world's principal source of supply it may be imagined that the basiness is enormous. The greater portion of the bulbs produced are sold in Europe, but America has now purchases an enormous quantity rapidly income come to the front in recent years and now purchases an enormous quantity annually. The demand for them is rapidly increasing as the beauty and value of bulbous plants become more generally known and appreciated,— New York Herald. woman to retain the color hadre de-signed to match her eyes and com-plexion. Oily hair on man or woman is an abomination. The natural gloss is distinctive. Soap and water, sun-shine and care are the best hair tonics. Useless Q. -Ladies' Home Journal. The letter Q is a superfluous alpha-betic character — a nondescript of the worst sort and of no more real value

## Cheap Meals.

Mr. J. C. Monoghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, has made an in-teresting report to the State Depart ment on the subject of cheap eating houses in German cities, from which

How a Region of Sterile Sand Has
Been Converted Into a Vast
Flower Garden—Triumphs of Dutch Industry.
Tyou happened to be down at the docks in the fall of the year and watched the unloading of a newly grarived steamship your curiosity
might be aroused by the large number of boxes of a certain size and shape which were being hoisted from the hold offlike vessel.
houses in German cities, from which it appears that American cities have much to learn in that respect. "To minimize begging and to remove the shame that no man feels more than the honeset poor of accepting food in charity," says the Consul, "cities in Germany have established eating houses where substantial foods are sold very cheaply." He says he visited one of these establishments in Chem-nitz and found nothing to condemn and very much to commend. He adds: "The food is substantial. To a hard working man, with an appetite

arrived steamship your enriosity might be aroused by the large number of boxes of a certain size and shape with ever being hoisted from the hold and very much to commend. He adds: "The food is substantial. To a distribution of the essence of thessesence of thessence of the essence of the essence of the esse

grover can dety competition and en-joy practically a monopoly of the mini-darness to blossom as a rose, " and the beauty of these gardens in the synthese of the secand section of the secand sectio

# SOLDIERS' COLUMN SOLDIERS' LYRICS.

Extracts of Poetical Letters Sent Home During 1861-65.

During 1801-05. DURING the war of 1861-65 ne mails reaching New York city from the South and the Weat were unusually heavy. The soldiers who comprised our various armiea when not en when not en-gaged with the enemy or mak-may weary

To pass this time pleasantly and profitably, many of them devoted their leisure moments to writing long letters to their various relations and frienda

to their various results at home. Very many of the soldiers' letters during this period bore rhymed ad-dresses, some of which were quaint and witty, while others were sentimenand witty, while others were sentimea-tal in character and expressed the writer's feelings with a greater or !ess-er degree of accuracy; and though sometimes there was a struggle to make the address "ft in" nevertheless it was seldom they failed to make it clear enough to finally reach its dea-tination tination.

tination. The writer was connected with the New York general post-office during the above period, and at odd moments collected a number of these postical addresses—good, bad and indifferent. A selection of a few of these may re-call 'old times' to the veterans and afford entertainment to your younger readers, giving them an idea of how some of the soldiers anused themselves and their friends at home. and their friends at home,

some of the soldiers amused themselves and their friends at home. In order that the younger readers may more clearly understand some of these "addresses" it should be stated that the soldiers were permitted to send their letters without prepayment of postage, and lack of junds often compelled the acceptance of this priv-ilege. However it was necessary that the letter should bear the endorse-ment of some regimental officer and it was then duly for-warded, double postage being collect-ed from the receipent, who of course cheerfully paid the "fine." It was a well known fact that the soldiers did not receive their pay very promptly, small as it was; consequent-ly when they were paid the friendly sutter claimed the "lion's share" to cancel the account he had so kindly(?) permitted them to "hang up" and fre-quently the msignificant balance was soon quadered in the same direction. Therefore we need not wonder that the boys were proverbially "dead broke" and the following extracts will show the almost chronie financial condition in which many found themselves:

in which many found themselves:

A soldier, down in Florida swamps, Having spent all his money and used all his stamp. Requests that this letter may be put While he tights for the honor of "Red. While he tights for the honor of "Red.

When he he has for the holor of the deal White and Bine." Soldier's letter. "Nary red," Haritacs is stead of bread; Postmaster, put tais through. Nary stamp, but nine months due Uncie Sam's to me a debtor. That's the reason 1 "Iranak" this letter. If he would pay my lawful due I then would stamp this letter thro'. To be "strapped" in camp or else-where is a sufficiently disagreeable condition of affairs, even when you daily expect the paymaster; but when all hope is gone, as in the case of this poor contrade, he surely merits our poor comrade, he surely merits our sympathies. Listen to his lamenta-

tion: "Now is the hour of our discontent". The paymaster's sloped. A d we've got not a cent! It was often remarked, during this period, that the armies contained a wonderful array of professional talent and also all the trades were numerous-te remeanted. Small wonder, then ly represented. Small wonder, then, that we find a "naturalist," who ap-pears to have been roving about, and, attracted by some charming music, tells the story:

is the story: To Ciara Redfield, Madison, New Haven county, state of Conn., Who when she pours her music forth (The sweetest tones of all the earth). The nightingale, that bird of fame, Stops short its own, and sinks in sham

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FASHION NOTES.

ter dress fabrics.

outdoor coat.

aon have found much favor, specially in the plateau and sailor shapes, and in the novelties narrow behind and with raised sides. Good combinations are tobacco and moss green, golden brown and tan, blue and red, gray and reseda. Black and white two-tared the in plateau shape are in and her magazine work. But no women engaged in journalism any-where in the world are paid so well for their labors as the American women. And of all those engaged in journalism directly, I doubt if there is one whose income from her newspaper writings alone will average \$5000 a year. Per-constant demand. These are trimmed haps I should except Mrs. Margaret J. Sullivan from this list. There is hardly a newspace of importance in America a newspaper of importance in America that has not from one to five women on its staff, but in no case that I know of is their pay over \$50 a week. Many of these women are very talented and additionant and the start of the start of the start and the start of the sta

### Pens of All Ages.

The patent office at Washington has a collection of pens that illustrates the difficulties with which men had to conreadily earn a snug sum from magazin tend before they found a suitable in-strument with which to write. There writing and other special work. But the woman who earns \$100 a week by But her pen, even in these golden days of woman's usefulness, is very rare, in-deed.—New York Advertiser.

strument with which to write. There are the styluses usad by the ancient; the instruments for writing on wax tablets, one end sharp like an awl, the other flat like a paper cutter. There are the brushes used by the Japanese and Chinese of the present day, and quills of every variety, together with an infinite number of steel pens. But the most curious are some quill pens with steel points. They were madein an effort to do away with the constant THE STORY OF "THE LADIES." In Llangollen, Wales, the good folk speak of "the Ladies," and visitors by the score make pilgrimage to the little town to see the cottage where "the Ladies" lived. They were a pair of friends who forsook their families and forswore marriage, in order that their days might be spent together. Lady Eleanor Butler was the older end the richer of the two who in 1778 town to see the cottage where "the with steel points. They were made in Ladies" lived. They were a pair of friends who forsook their families and forswore marriage in order that their days might be spent together. Lady Eleanor Butler was the older and the richer of the two who in 1778 fled from their Irish homes and estab.

# A Story of the King of Spain

A Story of the King of Spain. The characteristic passion of the lit-tle King of Spain is for soldiers. Everything about the army interests him, and he will listen to stories about battles for any length of time. He was once taken by the Queen to the Convent of the Assumption. About sixty or seventy of the white-robed pupils were sent into the gardens to see the King and sisters, whereupon His Majesty, seeing an unrivalled op-portunity for exercising his favorite talent, immediately organized the grave but amused girls into companies. He then appointed the Infanta second in command, and giving the word "march," placed himself at the head of his charming army. On meeting the Queen, who was walking about with several of the nuns and court ladies he ordered "halt" and "pre-sented arms," following up his com-

sented arms," following up his com-mand by a chanting of the "Marcha Real," which was at once taken up by the girlish voices.—St. James Gazette.

A Pretty Big Eagle.

A Pretty Big Eagle. John Hazelton and Edward Mc-Queen, two fourteen-year-old boys, while out hunting near Oakland, Ill., killed and took into town an eagle that measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings. The eagle had at-tacked their dog and when they inter-fored extended them and one of the fered attacked them, and one of the boys' shoes was torn off in the encoun-ter. — St. Louis Republic.

### Varieties of Buck Boards.

The buck board as seen in north-eastern New York, where it is in gen-eral use, is a vastly different vehicle from the buck board of the suburban region. The latter is a stanch-look-ing a stanch-lookin expressing or helping to expression: thoughts in writing than one of the Chinese word signs would be. It never ends an English word and can not be-gin one without the aid of the letter u, being invariably followed by the last merianed latter in all words he region. The latter is a statch-look-ing, open vehicle, usually painted to resemble polished oak, while the former is often an unpainted wagon, with a perilous sag in the middle, sug-gestive to the stranger of the historic "one-horse shay" and its sudden dis-solution.—New York Sun. last mentioned letter in all words be longing to our language. The man doesn't live that can tell the "why" of the peculiar relation of the letters q and u, or why the former was given

its curious name. Some argue that its name was applied because of the tail or cue at the bottom of the letter, but English is spoken by 90,000,000 of people; Russian, by 75,000,000; Ger-man, 56,000,000; French, 40,000,000; Spanish, 38,000,000; Italian, 20,000, 000; Portuguese, 14,000,000, and original q, when sounded just as to-day, was made without the cue, the character much resembling the English sign for pounds.-Boston Transcript. 000; Portuguese, 14,0 Scandinavian, 9,000,000.

Amin we have a fair ever lass of puzzles called anagrams: the

To Hiram Allen, Oswego. Transposel it readeth., We-zo so, Transposed again, and you will see That thus it runneth, So-zo-we. Transposed once more, and it will show A common adage—So-we-go! A common adage—so-we-go: Once more, in a similar vein,we find an effort to puzzle mail clerks:

I wish I was a U. T. K., Where once I used 2 B., For there resides Miss K. T. J., And her I wish 2 C.

Surely, it needs no demonstration to how that the loved ones at home very anxiously and unceasingly awaited the arrival of letters from the dear abthe arrival of detters from the dear ab-sent one, and this feeling is somewhat graphically expressed in our closing selection of verses, written by a sol-dier who, for a while, was stationed at Fort Schuyler, New York. They are entitled

titled THE MAIL. Oh! what a world of destinies is compassed by thy hand, Thou bearer of the tidings From the loved of every land!

And yet thou hast no sympathics, While speeding on the way. For those who pine and long for thee, With each returning day. What care bast thou for those who stand With halt suspended breath, With half suspended breath, To read the missives borne by three Of love, of life, or death? Of those who watch and wait for thee, Till minutes seem like years. Till cheeks grow pale and eyes grow dim, With bitter, heart sick tears Who hear thy dismal signal notes, Half wild with each delay, Then meet the careless, rapid words, "No mail for thee to-day." -E S. BROWNE, in Blue and Gray.