

A Brazilian doctor says that coffee is a certain cure for anemia. Trolley car ambulances are to be introduced in the city of Pittsburg, running independently over all the street car tracks as called for.

Miss Eleanor Ormerod declares that the English cockroach is in danger of extermination before the hordes of imported German black beetles.

What is probably the largest locomotive in the world has just been completed and weighs, with the tender, over 285,000 pounds. It is for use in Mexico.

Munich used to be notorious for its excessive typhoid fever death-rate, it being twenty-nine per 10,000 in 1856. With the introduction of a pure water supply and improved sewer system it has fallen to less than two per 10,000.

The Semaine Medical publishes details of the successful experiments made in Naples by Cantani in making guinea pigs immune against the influenza poison by vaccinating them with sterilized cultures of the influenza bacillus.

Professor George Lincoln Goodale of Harvard university says that there are now about 200,000 species of plants, divided into flowering and flowerless plants, and although nearly all of the flowering varieties might be used for food, only about 1000 are so used and only 300 are frequently.

In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Jacquemin communicated the results of experiments showing that leaves of fruit trees, vines, etc., develop a strong bouquet of the fruit when soaked in alcohol. He thinks the quality of a poor vintage might be improved by the addition of some leaves during fermentation.

The Birth of a Language. In the new number of the British Central Africa Gazette a correspondent gives some interesting particulars of a new language which has sprung up within recent years in Central Africa. It is, he says, 'a weird jargon, or perhaps language, on a par with 'pidgin English' of the far East, or the numerous other tongues by which travelers and sojourners in strange lands make their wants known to the natives. Many may not know of the language, but it is spoken by hundreds daily, and flourishes mostly where the white man has built a boma, and in which there is a Sikh garrison. The originator of it is the Sepoy from over the 'black water' (sea). How was it first introduced? When he first came into the country did he buy Dr. Scott's grammar and dictionary and endeavor to learn the language grammatically and comprehensively, as the patient Europeans do? No; although here today and there tomorrow, as we are in conjunction with his comrades, the conservative Sikh evolved from his inner consciousness a language which is learned by his relief from India in turn. Its component parts are Hindustani, Gurmukhi, broken Swahili, broken Manganji, possibly a little Yao and Sepoy English, forming a whole curious in the extreme. Though, of course, chiefly the military language of the country, it is really the medium of communication between the European and the natives and of when the white man's grammatical book Manganji and the Sikh will step boldly into the breach, and with a few chosen words make the native understand.

Power of the Marseillaise Hymn. Nothing of the kind in this world can be more impressive than the way in which an audience of six thousand French radicals receives that wonderful air, (the Marseillaise), says Col. T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic. I observed that the chorus of young men who lead the singing never once looked at the notes, and few even had any, so familiar was it to all. There was a perfect hush in that vast audience while the softer parts were sung, and no one joined even in the chorus at first, for everybody was listening. The instant, however, that the strains closed, the applause broke like a tropical storm, and the clapping of hands was like the taking flight of a thousand doves all over the vast arena. Behind those twinkling hands the light dresses of the ladies and the blue blouses of workmen seemed themselves to shimmer in the air. There was no coarse noise of pounding on the floor or drumming on the seats, but there was a vasty voice. His Blast sent up from the whole multitude, demanding a repetition. The moment the first verse was sung through for the second time, several thousand voices joined in the chorus; then the applause was redoubled, as if they had gathered new sympathy from one another, after which there was still one more great applauding gust, and then an absolute quiet.

But the Dog Would Not Keep Still. A dog caused some commotion at a prominent East Side church Sunday evening. He sneaked into the church and kept fairly quiet until the bass solo was singing a beautiful selection, "Wait Thou Still." But the dog did not heed the injunction of the singer. He barked right out in meeting, and some of the audience smiled. Just as the singer concluded his song the dog gave forth one sharp vigorous bark, as if of approval. The singer did not show any signs of interruption, but it certainly was somewhat trying on his nerves to sing while this dog was walking up and down the aisle. The preacher saw the dog before he barked, and so ludicrous was the situation that the preacher could not refrain from laughing. The dog was hustled out of church, but not until he had entered a protest in the shape of barks and growls. —Columbus Dispatch.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Feminine Footwear. These shoes are the latest novelties. The high shoe in the center is for those who feel uncomfortable in a low shoe. It is cut out in scallops on either side, the lacing thereby revealing the stocking. The shoe at the top is an entirely novel cut, but is becoming to the foot, especially when worn with a colored stocking to match the dress.



STYLES IN SHOES.

A glittering embroidery of jet outlines all the openwork strappings of the glaze kid, which radiate from a narrow central strap, also wrought with jet. The model at the left laces from the toe right up to the ankle in such a way that the charms of a pretty openwork stocking are displayed to exceptional advantage. At the left of the circle is a dainty shoe in glaze kid embroidered with jet. Note the pretty arrangement of the strap at the side.

Stylish Girls' Coat.

Short, stylish jacket coats are always in vogue, and always stylish as

ret, still hold their popular place as hair ornaments for the evening. Another approved fashion is a black or white ostrich-feather rising from a bow of black velvet. Cut-steel, too, is used for hair ornamentation in conjunction with either velvet or feathers.

Dog-collars of jewels, or made of bands of velvet studded with pearls, jewels or jets, are more in vogue this winter than for many years past. This style is an approved one by the woman whose neck has lost its youthful primness just beneath the chin, and will undoubtedly have a long reign. — Woman's Home Companion.

Red is Again the Rage.

A great Paris house shows a row of counters at which nothing is to be seen but red cloths. Every conceivable shade may be found, and the variety of material and range of width and quality are really marvelous. Red is having quite a following in Paris just at present, the darker shades being the most popular.

Black Velvet Costumes.

All black velvet costumes trimmed with jet or embroidered bands of moire ribbon are much worn by both youthful and elderly matrons.

Girls' Afternoon Costume.

The model given herewith, and described by May Manton, is at once youthful and stylish. It is trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon and made with a full front of soft tan-colored silk.

The foundation for the waist is a



A GIRL'S COAT OF TAN-COLORED CLOTH.

well as comfortable, writes May Manton. The model illustrated in the large engraving is made of tan-colored cloth, and is finished in regulation tailor style. The broad backs are seamed at the centre, and are joined to the fronts by means of under-arms gores. The fronts are loose, and are extended to form pointed revers. The right laps well over the left, where the closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes. At the neck is a high roll-over collar, which closes with hooks and eyes. The sleeves are two-seamed and moderately snug, those of the girls being somewhat larger than those worn by their elders. The neck is finished with a straight standing collar of the silk. The skirt is four-gored, and has all the fulness laid in pleats at the back to give the fan effect. It is quite plain and is lined throughout. At the waist is a sash of black velvet ribbon that harmonizes with the trimming.

To make this gown for a girl of ten years will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material, with five-eighths of a yard of silk for the front.

Chic Little Basques. The pleated round waist and the full Russian blouse waist contest for favor with the numberless chic little coat basques, very short, very smart and very much trimmed. Sometimes we see the basque portion cut in one with the waist, and sometimes added on. In other instances, the coat or basque effect is confined to the back only, while the front is slightly pointed or quite round. The basque is in one seamless piece, and is arranged in endless ways below the belt-line. Short jacket-fronts made by leading French cost-makers open on full vests of any soft material that gathers, pleats, tucks, or can be arranged in effective surplice folds inside square or tiny rounded jackets of some heavy textile.

Dainty Ornaments For Dress and Hair. Aigrettes, both black and white, with tiny ostrich-tips or bows of vel-

vet, still hold their popular place as hair ornaments for the evening. Another approved fashion is a black or white ostrich-feather rising from a bow of black velvet. Cut-steel, too, is used for hair ornamentation in conjunction with either velvet or feathers.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EYESIGHT.

Gray and Blue Eyes Are Most Susceptible to Injurious Effect.

One effect of the advent of the X ray has been to direct closer attention to the influence of the electric light on the eyesight. It has recently been stated, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, that sailors suffer much in their eyesight from the brilliant electric lights used on shipboard. Gray and blue eyes are the most subject to injury, not being heavily charged with pigments. The men who work the search-lights already wear dark blue glasses, but it is found that these only mitigate the intensity of the light, and do not absorb the source of the trouble, the ultra-violet rays. These rays, however, can be intercepted by goggles or screens of uranium or yellow glass, and with these, it is understood, the sailors of the French navy are soon to be provided.

Another interesting case bearing on this subject is reported from a British warship. It seems that two stokers on the ship, having a little spare time, became engrossed in the operation of an electric drill, which was burning out holes in a hardened steel plate. Both men declared they only watched the arc for about three minutes, and at the time felt no ill effects, except that all objects appeared to be of a deep gold color. At night, however, both men were aroused by intense pain and partial blindness for the time being, but both recovered quickly after treatment. The electric drill acts by fusing a hole through the steel, and the intensity of the light is greatly increased by the rays of light thrown off by the molten metal. The fact, too, that the work is carried on chiefly in the night is apt to deceive the stokers as to the degree of the light, and it is not until after effects begin to appear that they themselves are aware of the danger of the common. Dark goggles are now used by all the men of the electric drilling shifts. A peculiar feature of this affliction is that it is analogous to snow or desert blindness, and, as in them, the pernicious effects of the electric light are probably due to the ultra violet rays of the spectrum.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It is calculated that the yearly amount of food, water, and air which a man receives in the aggregate, comes to about a ton and a half.

The lightest known solid is said to be the pith of the sunflower, with a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The forests of the United States cover one-quarter of the entire country, and over \$1,000,000 worth of timber is cut every year.

Durham Bull is the name of a farmer in Greenwood county, Mo., whose mother's name was Ann Durham and his father's Jonathan Bull.

Fifty of every 100 school children in Munich have their homes elsewhere in Bavaria. The cost to the city is \$27 for each pupil per year.

Birmingham, England, turns out every week 300,000,000 buttons, 4000 miles of wire of different sizes, five tons of hairpins, 500 tons of nuts and 20,000 pairs of spectacles.

The Vienna Medical society has awarded the Goldberger prize of 1000 gulden (about \$400) to Dr. Ruhemann of Berlin for his pamphlet on the question, "Is Catching Cold a Cause of Disease?"

In the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, the government has ordered that the pupils in all the official schools shall be taught to write and perform all manual tasks as well with the left hand as with the right.

Of the 250 stamps which have been issued the values have ranged from one cent to \$5000. Five dollars is the highest value among postage stamps, but newspaper stamps reach the \$100 mark, while a revenue stamp may represent \$5000.

A refuge hut on the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany (10,000 feet), near Garmisch, in the centre of the Bavarian highlands, has been opened. It stands on the Grat, between the east and west peaks, affords accommodations for twenty-two guests, and has been erected at a cost of \$10,000.

Chimneys are very fickle. You can build one all right in theory, but when it comes down to practice that is another matter. Build two chimneys side by side in precisely the same manner. Employ the best skilled labor and construct them exactly on the same principles. One may draw all right, while the other smokes like a pipe.

The great wall of China was recently measured by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer. His measurement gave the height at eighteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-five feet high. For 1200 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, every foot of the foundation being of solid granite and the rest of the structure solid masonry.

The Sword of the Shah.

A Sheffield firm has been by special firm appointed goldsmiths and silversmiths to his imperial majesty and to the court of Persia. They are executing for the shah an imperial sword, designs of which have been approved. The blade is double-edged, of the finest steel, inlaid with gold. The weapon has a broad fluted down the centre and is of scimitar shape, terminating in a fine point or clif. The scabbard is of royal scarlet Persian leather, with mountings in gold filigree, while the hilt is of ivory, inlaid with gold arabesques and inscriptions in Persian text. The cross-bar and head of the hilt is studded with diamonds, rubies and other precious stones. —Paris Messenger.

Mountain climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

H, you're both down behind a part of it, time to hear I love you. answered, why didn't I, com- boy, you may kill, Jack." TORY. ng Pardon to y story about to him by a Kentucky, who said the sen- actor in Ken- sember right- ate, but at any was a most prominent e civil war came on. e rabid secessionist. He man of the South too highly could not heap enough abuse upon the North. He was too old to go into the war with his sons and remained at home, doing all he could to help the confederate cause, and the Yankees who invaded the South. Finally he became so obnoxious that the federal general ordered him in prison. The day after the war, the high position which he occupied in the state, his connections and especially his ability to do any harm, were considered in his extenuation, and he was released. Instead of profiting by the warning, the old man became more persistent than ever in his course. Once more he was clapped into jail. This happened two or three times, and finally, while he was still locked up, the matter was brought to the attention of the federal authorities. Even President Lincoln was appealed to and asked to commit the recalcitrant southerner to an indefinite confinement in order that he might be cured. "Lincoln listened to the statement of the case with more than usual interest. Then he leaned back and began to speak with a smile upon his face. 'You are talking about old man John Helm? Well, did you know that I used to live when I was a boy in Helm's town. He was kind to me. He seemed to like me as a boy, and he never lost an opportunity to help me. He seemed to think,' said Lincoln, with another of his almost pathetic smiles, 'that I would probably make something of a man. Why, when I went out to Illinois, poor and unknown, that man gave me the money to pay my way and keep me until I got a start. John Helm? O, yes, I know him, and I know what I owe to him. I think I can fix his case.' "And then," said Senator Mills, "Lincoln went to his desk and wrote a few words. The bit of writing is treasured in the Helm household to this day. This is what the president wrote: "I hereby pardon John L. Helm of Kentucky for all that he has ever done against the United States and all that he ever will do. "—WASHINGTON POST. Candle Fish—Food, Medicine and Light in Alaska. With the discovery of the Klondike, with all its winter privations, comes also the practical discovery of a fish found along the Alaskan shores which it is said will furnish food, light, heat and medicine to the prospectors who have gone into the new El Dorado. This fish is of the smelt variety, but larger and fatter. They are caught in nets easily, and on being caught, are found to be of a rich green color on the back variegated with blue, and with golden reflections on the belly. On being caught these fish are dried and stored. When the Alaskan is snowed in and without a light, he simply inserts the tail of one of these fish in a crack in the table and touches a match to its nose. It gives out a clear three-candle power light. The backbone is largely formed of phosphorus, which not only causes it to ignite easily, but also accounts for the strength of the flame and heat developed. The substance of the fish, largely fat, retards the rapid burning as the tallow acts in an ordinary candle. The fish is also valuable as food. Still another use to which it may be put is as a substitute for cod-liver oil, which, aiding the natural heat of the body, serves to protect against the severe cold. It is to be hoped that scientists will discover a way by which the skin of this fish may be made into clothing, and its backbone sharpened into miner's picks.