

Massachusetts has the first law in the world prohibiting vivisection in the schools.

Luigi Storti will go down to fame as the first man to die in the electric chair in Massachusetts under the new law. Some men have greatness thrust upon them.

Almost any prediction that can be made for the 20th century seems reasonable. At least there are those who will believe that whatever can be imagined is possible at some time.

The old-fashioned gun metal is out of date, and steel only is now used in artillery guns, and in this connection it is hardly necessary to mention the fact that the United States furnishes the best steel extant.

It may seem well nigh impossible to exterminate the mosquito, but let it be borne in mind that we have never consistently tried. Science should attempt to breed a bird or an insect which will do it for us.

Any precedence which may be given to the subject of establishing communication with the supposed inhabitants of Mars must be regarded as a direct reflection on the man in the moon, whose claims for consideration are being ignored.

Russia has again given evidence of superior diplomatic shrewdness through disclosing the fact that she possesses treaty rights in Manchuria which are a year old, but of the existence of which the other powers seem to have been totally ignorant.

It is reported by the Chicago Record's San Juan correspondent that the republics of South America are negotiating an alliance, having been prompted to do so by the fear that American influence will become paramount in the western hemisphere. The movement is said to be an outgrowth of the Ibero-American congress recently held in Madrid.

The new German code of civil procedure makes the husband supreme in most social matters. He may fix the hour for dinner, the manner of serving it, the number of servants, and he may limit the yearly supply of linen, but under no circumstances may he open his wife's letters without her permission. Though he may fix the dinner hour, it is probably just as well for him to be on hand at the time when the dinner is actually ready.

The North Carolina experiment station has discovered that the flavor of eggs is determined by the feed. After giving hens chopped onions for two weeks the eggs became so disagreeable in flavor that they could not be used. Wheat shorts, cottonseed meals and skim-milk increased the number of eggs laid, but the eggs had a disagreeable flavor. Cracked corn and corn dough resulted in fewer eggs, but larger ones and of better flavor.

The voting machine is rapidly gaining in public favor. The first state law authorizing its use was passed by New York in 1892, allowing towns to use the Myers automatic ballot cabinet in town elections. During the past year Rhode Island created a voting-machine commission to examine machines and make regulations for their use by cities and towns. In Iowa the use of voting machines has been authorized at all elections, and a commission to examine voting machines created.

A movement has been started in Virginia, and it has received the endorsement of several state legislatures, favoring the acquisition by the Federal government of 500 acres at Yorktown, including the old Moore mansion, where Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau received the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which act closed the Revolutionary struggle for independence. The ground is historic, and the object is to preserve it as a public memorial of the event which transpired there.

The people of Australia are raising excellent cotton and they believe they can grow along their northern and northeastern coasts more of this fibre than they can use. They have long been the largest wool growers in the world. British manufacturers have argued that although Australia might raise enormous supplies of wool and cotton it could never make cloth because the atmospheric humidity required for spinning was lacking. But the needed humidity is now artificially supplied to spinning mills and there seems to be no reason why Australia should not make cotton and woolen cloth as well as provide the raw materials.

DREAMLAND

Where sunless rivers weep
Their waves into the deep,
She sleeps a charmed sleep;
A wake her not,
Led by a single star,
She came from very far
To seek where shadows are
Her blissful lot.

She left the rosy morn,
She left the fields of corn
For twilight cold and lone
And water springs,
Through sleep, as through a veil,
She sees the sky look pale,
And hears the nightingale
That sadly sings.

Rest, rest, a perfect rest
Shed over brow and breast,
Her face is toward the west,
The purple land,
She can not see the plain
Rising on hill and plain,
She can not feel the rain
Upon her hand.

Rest, rest for evermore
Upon a mossy shore;
Rest, rest at the heart's core
Till time shall cease;
Sleep that no pain shall wake,
Night that no morn shall break,
Till joy shall overtake
Her perfect peace.

—Christina Rossetti.

Romance of a Sleigh Ride.

BY G. H. HOWARD.
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It was the universal sentiment of the country side that Nancy Simmons was the belle of Valley Edge, a village in which every girl was pretty. Thus Mary Sykes was a close second in the estimation of some; Tiny Colson in the opinion of others, and so on. But aggregating beauties of face, form and character, and taking a dispassionate survey of all the girls of Valley Edge, but one general conclusion could be reached—Nancy Simmons was not simply the belle, but the favorite of Valley Edge.

Nothing could be more faultless than the pink and white of her complexion, purer hazel than her eyes, more symmetrical than her form or bewitching than her mouth. But if these charms called for the surrender of judgment in her favor, her smile, her voice, her laugh captivated and held prisoner all brought within her realm. Ever smiling or singing or laughing, she was sunlight, music and mirth—a triad of fascination.

Of course she had a lover—several in fact. But John Pearson—so gossip said—was the favored one. And gossip for once was right; but it did not, in this case, know all. For not only was John Pearson favored, but he had been accepted; and they were only waiting until the mortgage of four hundred dollars on John's ten-acre field down the valley could be taken up, and his young peach trees on the mountainside should bear, and the store he had recently started should pay a little better. Then they would get married. For John had an old mother to look out for, and was helping to educate a brother who wanted to be a preacher. Otherwise he could have married two years ago.

Of late, Nancy had thought—merely suspected—John was somewhat reserved, constrained in his manner towards her. "But poor, dear fellow," said she, "he is so disappointed at the way things are going, and he wants to marry me so much—and don't like to wait. But times will soon be better, and then we shall be happy."

So one evening, when the snow was beating against Nancy's cottage window, and the old father and mother were sound asleep, Nancy, who was waiting for somebody, after poking the log fire into a cheerful blaze, went to the window and drew the curtains aside.

"Gracious!" she exclaimed, "what a night. Will it never stop snowing? I'm glad I'm not out sleighing tonight—though everybody else is. I'd rather be home—especially as John'll soon be here. Poor boy! it's hard to expect him out such a night. But he won't get lost in the drift at the gate,

for I've put a lamp out there for him; and how it lights up the road!"

Just then she heard sleigh-bells approaching.

"Well," she resumed, "if people like to be out such a night as this, that's their business. As for me, I'd much rather be warm at home, especially as John will soon be sitting at the fire with me."

"Ding-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling!" came the bells nearer and louder. "I wonder who they are! Perhaps Tom Bradley and Mary Sykes; for people say he's given up Tiny Colson for her. But that may be all nonsense; for they used to say John was dead in love with Tiny! And to think, Tiny's uncle has just given her a thousand dollars!"

"Now this uncle, who lived in the village of Ellaville, three miles away, had recently sold a copper tract for

twenty thousand dollars, and was the rich man of the neighborhood.

Just then the sleigh passed, and Nancy saw that its occupants were "Now poor Nancy was not a jealous girl. But as John had promised to see her this evening, and had told her he had refused to join several sleighing parties—well, she simply put her hand to her side, gave a little shriek, and rushed up to her room where she could cry to her heart's content.

The next morning, though the sun was shining brightly, and the snow under the girl's window glistened like myriads of crystals, the earth was a dark one to Nancy. Yet she had strength of will and character, and pride enough to conceal her feelings. But her heart was dead, a big lump was in her throat, and her eyes were red. Breakfast was set, and her father and mother, who were not so old as to have forgotten the possibility of a lover's quarrel, looked significantly at each other, but said nothing.

Nine o'clock came, Nancy, an hour before, had washed up the breakfast things, and sleigh bells were heard again. This time the sleigh stopped at the door, and who should alight but John Pearson and Tiny Colson! "What audacity!" she muttered, be-

neath her teeth. "I suppose I can't be run in my own house, but I won't—I can't kiss her! And John—well, I'll call him Mr. Pearson to start with—that'll cut him, and give him an idea of my feelings! Oh, the—"

"Good morning, Nancy," came from John in his cheery, hearty voice.

"Good morning, Mr. Pearson!"

"Mr. Pearson! Listen to Nancy! O—O—I isn't that sublime!" laughed Tiny Colson, winking at John who returned the wink with a broad grin thrown in.

Now Nancy stood with a red face and a quivering lip, and with a mystified air.

"Come, come, Nancy," said John, laughing, "don't be silly! Tiny has something to tell you—haven't you, Tiny?"

"Yes, if she'll only listen to me. I thought you and John wanted to get married, and that I'd try to help you—that's all."

"Help us to get married!" she gasped. "What do you mean, Tiny?"

"Simply that as Uncle Tom has given me a thousand dollars, John and I went to see him last night, and I asked him whether I might lend John four hundred to take up the mortgage until the store pays. That's all."

Nancy said nothing, but threw herself on Tiny's neck.

"And what did he say?" she asked between her sobs.

"Why Uncle Tom said I was a trump; but that there was no need of that; for as he'd known you and John all your lives, he'd give you four hundred dollars, Nancy, for a wedding present. So you and John may get married at once—unless," she added slyly, "before you do you and he would like to stand for me and Tom Bradley."

But this arrangement couldn't be made; for three months later, when the lilac blossoms began to put out in the yards along the village street, there was a double wedding at the old church at Valley Edge; and John's brother, just licensed to preach, officiated.

THE TEN MASTER MINDS.

THESE MEN HAVE BEEN PROMINENT IN THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

It is by its scientific achievements that the nineteenth century is most distinguished—the most valuable discovery—the Great Work of a delicate boy.

If the nineteenth century has been marked by progress in any single direction it is emphatically that of science. Standing now at its very close a glance at the personalities who did most toward the shaping of this tendency and the molding of men's minds is familiar. There have been great men in other departments of human endeavor—great writers, great statesmen, artists and musicians; but it is by its scientific achievements that the century will be marked out from all preceding centuries. No less a man than Alfred Russel Wallace must among the great scientific achievements of the last hundred years have been greater in extent and number than those of all previous centuries combined. And it has been not only in theoretical, but practical, science as well that most has been accomplished. In the lifting of the burden of humanity, the speedy transit of men and goods and the alleviation of human suffering this has been the century of centuries.

This has been the age of steam. One of the pathfinders in this direction was James Watt (1736-1819). The delicate boy who could not play the rough games of his fellows, and to startle the world by his discovery that water, so long considered one of the elementary substances, was really made up of two gases—oxygen and hydrogen. But he did not stop here. He invented the condenser of the steam engine, and the locomotive possible, opening the way to all the progress which the railway has brought with it. In 1769 he constructed the first steam engine that would work satisfactorily. It was he who suggested the metric system, which has been adopted all over Europe.

Next to steam it is electricity that has done most for the advancement of the race during this century, and foremost of all the sciences which have solved the preliminary problems making advancement possible was Michael Faraday (1791-1867). He may well be called the first electrician, for his discovery of the principles of voltaic and magnetic induction laid the basis of the science of applied electricity. Before his time scientists knew that there was a force which they agreed to call electricity, but what could be done with it remained to be proved by Faraday's experiments. That electricity was possessed of a chemical quality had not even been suspected until his experiments in what has since been known as electrolysis.

John Ericsson (1802-1889) was a co-inventor of Stephenson in the trial of locomotives in 1825, but his work was to be connected more with the development of locomotion by water than on land. By the time he was 10 years old his inventive genius had commenced to work, but it was only after his coming to the United States in 1825 that his most famous work was done. He had previously invented the hot air engine which has been so well utilized in our modern gas machines, but he will live longest in the memory of man as the inventor of the screw propeller for ships. The first vessel to which he applied this original device was the Princeton in 1833. His place in history will be always considered alike with the conception of the Monitor which played so great a part in the naval engagement in Hampton Roads. This type of vessel modeled after this first example is called a monitor even now. In the later years of his life Ericsson devoted his inventive genius to the perfecting of torpedoes and torpedo boats.

Natural science has progressed marvellously in these hundred years and it is to the mind of George Cuvier (1769-1822) that much of it is due. What Linnæus had done in the previous century toward the classification of animals was now put upon a scientific basis. Cuvier established the history of the animal kingdom in the light of comparative anatomy, and laid the foundations of the study of prehistoric animal life by his wonderful restorations of extinct species from single fragments. It is a commonplace now to speak of the age of the mammoth or the plesiosaurus. Cuvier was the first to grasp the fact that our age is only the latest in a long series of geological ages.

The natural successor of Cuvier, profiting by his researches and at the same time bringing to bear a new theory by which he explained the relationship between the different species in the animal kingdom was Charles Darwin (1809-1882). It seems strange to us that it is less than 50 years since the publication of his "Origin of Species," in which the principle of evolution was laid down explicitly for the first time; for it has been so generally accepted that it is as familiar almost as our A. B. C. Others had dimly perceived something of the universal law, but Darwin made it clear, and furnished the key to the many problems of zoology which had been considered insoluble before his time. His work crowned that of Cuvier.

Medical science has progressed along the pathway of bacteriology chiefly during the century and among the leaders in this work has been Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). As a young man he succeeded in solving more than one difficult problem in chemistry, interesting the world of science by his discoveries in the field of bacterial life. He devised a method of filtration of water which has stood the test, based as it is upon solid scientific principles. His work best known to the public, however, is his discovery of the virus by which rabies is propagated.

If medical science has made some steps forward surgical science has advanced by leaps and strides. Much of this has been made possible by the discovery of anesthetics and antiseptics, but chiefly by the latter. No one has done such pioneer work in this field as Sir Joseph Lister, born in 1827. As early as 1863 he had suggested the valuable method of guarding against danger from the use of chloroform in operations by noting the breathing of the patient. His study of micro-organisms led him to present some startling conclusions in 1867 when he suggested that wound fever was caused by little germs in the air, and that if operations were performed under proper conditions there need be no fever. Carbolic acid was first used for this purpose, and later other drugs were found useful. The surgeons of Germany accepted the new idea immediately, but it was only after years of demonstration that the conservative British practitioners were convinced of a fact now accepted by every student in the world who knows anything at all about the subject.

The man who did most to alleviate the woes of a certain class of workers was Elias Howe (1814-1892), the inventor of the sewing machine. It may seem that he has only substituted mechanical slavery for manual, but the possibility of cheap clothing arose with his invention, and if the machine has been abused it is not the fault of this most useful invention. It is only 48 years since the first machine factory was opened in Bridgewater, but what a change it has made in the industrial and commercial world.

A discovery which has done much for science as well as art during the century is that of photography, due to Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre (1787-1851). It is true that it was an accident by which he found the combination of chemicals which would fix sun-pictures permanently in a plate, but he had been working to find this agent for many years, perfecting the camera obscura, and laboring with might and main toward this end. The accident only hastened a discovery upon which Daguerre was bent, and which has proved invaluable with all the improvements which have followed upon his primary labor.

In geography the century's advance has been extraordinary. The greatest of the leaders in this work was David Livingstone (1813-1873), who began as a medical missionary to Africa and ended by adding wide areas of the "dark continent" to the map of the world. In 1849 he found the Ngami, the great inland lake or central sea of South Africa; in 1856 he had traversed South Africa from ocean to ocean, and by 1859 had discovered Nyassa lake. For 20 long years he had been under constant pressure, fighting his way through the wilds of Africa, but his mighty guns and hosts of carriers, but by the might of enthusiasm and the gentleness which wins when all other means fail.

It has been a marvelous century, with many marvelous men in it, but these ten may serve as representatives of its scientific achievements.—Washington Star.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Children's Nightwear.

Don't let the little ones sleep in cotton or linen night garments in winter. If you can't afford flannel make them some flannel-like sleeping suits or night gowns. If you do, have warm, light clothing on the beds and keep the windows open, whatever the weather. You will find that the little ones will very seldom be troubled by colds or coughs. A screen between the bed and window will prevent all danger from draft, but remember there is more draft from a slightly opened window than from one wide open, so don't be satisfied to have it open only a tiny chink.

Fancy Photograph Holders.

Fancy photograph holders may be made of carved wood or of pasteboard covered with embroidered pieces of linen. They are sometimes made of watercolor paper painted and mounted on a heavy foundation of wood or cardboard. Fancy silk or cretonne covers are easy to make, a ribbon bow at each end of the holder serving to ornament them. These holders consist of a back and front glued or sewed together below, so that the photographs may be inserted in the open space above. The edges are usually cut in symmetrically curved lines or scallops.

Moths in the Carpet.

It is of special importance to see that there are no moths in your carpet before they are put away in the spring, and also before they are rolled in the fall. Should there be any doubt about it, lay a wet towel over the suspected place, cover it with a piece of heavy paper, press with a hot iron, and the steam will effectually destroy any eggs, larva or insects that have escaped notice. After the carpet is thoroughly cleaned and renovated roll and wrap in a tight cover. When it is to be put down again brush the edges of the floor with turpentine or coal oil, being sure to get in all the cracks. Sprinkle salt plentifully over the face of the carpet next to the washboards and on our edges that are to be turned under. From experience it has been found that salt effectually prevents the carpet from being eaten by moths, buffalo bugs or any such "vermin." It has no odor, does not discolor, is easily applied and is an excellent preventive.

Cleanliness in the Sick Room.

Even in the ordinarily well managed household, according to a physician, there is little idea of the proper cleanliness that is required in the sick room. Old furniture, old paper on the walls, old carpets are sources of impurity and consequently dangerous to a marked degree. Sometimes the wall paper, while fresh and new in itself, has been put on over an old layer, thus providing an economical resort for germs. Old carpets are cleaned superficially with a broom, which at the same time scatters the dust through the air to settle on the furniture and pictures and to wafted off into the air again by means of the feather duster. Old upholstered easy chairs or couches are bound to encourage disease, as is anything which provides a lurking place for dust. Descending to the kitchen, look well to the state of your dish rags. These should be washed and dried in the open air as religiously as if they were napkins or table cloths. A dish rag or cloth that does service day after day and is simply rinsed out after dish washing and hung up in the house till after the next meal is not safe. The good housekeeper rotates the dish cloths as well as the drying towels.—New York Sun.

Trigonometry in X-ray Work.

"Few people know," said Dr. J. C. Egerton while performing an operation at the city hospital, "that it takes trigonometry to locate a bullet in the body. But in every X-ray operation in which the bullet or foreign substance is deeply imbedded a mathematical computation is necessary to show just how deep the bullet is. The X-rays make the flesh and foreign substance visible, so that you see just where the bullet is and yet you don't know where it is. You know its latitude and longitude, so to speak, but those measurements are surface measurements and you don't know how deep the object is beneath the surface. The point on the surface of the body beneath which the bullet can be readily located, but how far beneath that point is the bullet?"

"This is the question that trigonometry has to answer and by knowing the answer a great deal of unnecessary cutting may be saved, and what might otherwise be a difficult and dangerous operation may be rendered comparatively safe and easy. If the bullet enters one side of the body, for instance, and lodges within an inch or two of the skin on the other side, the other side of the body would be the one from which to operate."—Kansas City Journal.

Some Spanish Titles For Sale.

An agent in Paris is seeking out a circular marked "confidential" to rich but uneducated people in Europe offering to sell them titles of Spanish nobility. Some circulars have been received in this country, but have met with few or no responses. When an American wants to buy a title these days he is mighty particular as to the quality and buys it in the open market after a careful examination of the scroll. Not so a European, who will take any old title which he can get and say and thank you. The enterprising Paris broker offers the title of baron, viscount or count at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1000, and declares that the letters patent conferring the title chosen will be attested legally by the Spanish government.

The Well-Paid Bank Clerk.

"I tell you, bank clerks are not sufficiently remunerated," exclaimed the banker, quite forcibly.

"Oh, I don't know," said the bank president, with a sad smile, "our last receiving teller got an average of \$20,000 a year for six years."—Brooklyn Life.



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