FREELAND TRIBUNE. TOWN OF BIG TRUNKS.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance:

Or over Cleveland 28June28 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1886. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrearages must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

A WRITER says if the horse could fast, he usually fills up on dry feed, and when led to the trough fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of it. Health and huis forced out of it. Health and hu-manity demand that you water the horse before he eats in the morning.

A few years ago a portion of the pavement in Groswell road, London, was lifted out of its place in some mysterious way. Before the work-men were sent to repair it numerous toadstools made their appearance in the cracks between the misplaced stone and its fellows. Investigation proved that the stone, which was tw feet one way by four the other, and weighed 212 pounds, had actually teen lifted out of place by the resist-less growing force of these soft and spongy fungi.

ONE THOUSAND sheep of selected Hampshire and Southdown stock are to be kept on the mammoth sheep farm of Mr. Edmund Wood, of Natick, Mass. The run will comprise 850 acres. It is intended to raise lamb and mutton for the market, the wool being a secondary consideration, and these two breeds are considered the most profitable as breeders, as well as furnishing the choicest quality of food, and their early maturity and fattening powers are, in Mr. Wood's opinion, unsurpassed. The tract of land includes a pond seventy

It is extremely difficult to induce any class of people to see the special advantage of occupations with which advantage of occupations with which they have always been familiar. They know all the drawbacks of the business and fail to realize the good points, which they merely take for granted. Hence, in a farming village, or in any other community where nearly all pursue the same calling, the business of farming is seldom esteemed so highly as it actually deserves. A talk with a few city clerks and mechanics would arouse clerks and mechanics would arouse many a farmer to the conviction that the evils of life are not all 'in the

It is true as a general principle that a railroad company is liable for injury to live stock from any unjustifiable delay on its part. Yet the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas holds, in the case of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company vs. Ritchie, recently decided that a party injured by delay must not remain supine and inactive, but must make reasonable exertions to avert the loss and pravent the damage to his property, and if he failed to do this, and the injury resulted by reason of his negligence, he could not recover. But here the could not recover. But here the court also holds that a shipper who put his cattle into pens without food or water, because that was the place provided for them, when he was exprovided for them, when he was ex-pecting promised cars at any hour if the day, and was not informed that they were not coming until the next day until late in the afternoon, was not blameable, and could recover the damages sustained.

The question of the punishment of children has been settled in a novel way by a Larned (Kan.) judge, as the following shows: "Ray Yaughan, aged 14 years, pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny in Judge Van Diver's court, and received a novel sentence. It was six months attending the city schools, and if without an excuse he absents months attending the erly schools, and if without an excuse he absents himself from school he is to be taken into custody by the sheriff and incarcerated in the county jail for the full period named in the sentence."

There is much in this decision that will be shown in the sentence of the problem. will commend it to the public. It provides for the proper education of wayward boys and girls, but it also opens up another question that is worthy of thought. How are the different degrees of criminality to be decided and treated? In case of a particularly atrocious crime is the culprit to be sentenced to school for life or will the punishment simply be observed from a school to a university. charged from a school to a university Is the time approaching when a judge, after hearing all the evidence, wil solemnly announce

GROWTH IN CHICAGO OF GREAT INDUSTRY.

Information Concerning the Prey of the Baggage-Smashers—From the An-tique Chest to the Modern Trunk.

Genesis of the Trade.

The lively panorama presented in a railway station with the arrival of a train is never failing, ever changing, in its human interest. The blase traveler, the tired tourist, the bustling man of business, the du de siecle girl, the bride of yesterday, mothers with frightened little ones clinging to their skirts, and patriarchs with silver hair, all mingle in the restless throng that have peopled the train. Up next to the locomotive that stands languidly putting on the traik after its long run is the bagage car, filled with travelers, inanimate, but quite individual in their way, all having the distinction of a check in addition to a name painted or tittoed with tacks on their person. Now the luggage van in Europe is very different from the baggage car in America. Our trans-Atlantic cousins travel, comparatively speaking, baggage light; a pair of porters (personally conducted) carry the hampers and the little flat trunks from the baggage-room to the van, carefully depositing it, and the car man thereupon decorates the end of the trunk with a little "paster" indicating its destination. Here in America we



rush into a baggage-room, shout at the imperturbable attendants, try to railroad three or four trunks through on a single ticket, frown audibly when the bags and boxes were dumped in the scales and we get a bill for "excess" over 150 pounds of personal baggage. Then we pocket our jingling brass checks, and let these trunks alone until we arrive in the place of destination, possibly 1,000 miles away.

In the interim that blessed baggage has many adventures that no society for prevention of cruelty takes cognizance of; it is thumped and banged, compressed and erushed, flung about, the sport of the cyclonic baggageman, who appears to take a demoniacal delight in toying with his charges. The little brown paper trunk with tin trimmings, that began its travels in New York with a great steel-shod sample trunk; suffering from acute appendicitis when it reaches Chicago, and by the time it is flung out in Kansas City it is in almost a complete state of collapse. The humanitarian who presides over the baggage department of the Union Depot in that city has almost made a fortune in the Samaritan-like act of "roping" shattered trunks. It takes a stalwart to get away frem his balliwick without getting 25 cents worth of rope at every throw.

This wear and tear of traveling paraphernalia necessitates large sources of supply. Chicago is the great center of travel: last year. Frank Parmeice handled in transit



CARRIAGE AND STEAMER TRUNKS

over half a million trunks. It is perhaps interesting to know that right here is the greatest trunk and traveling supply center in the world. Over a million trunks and hand-bags are manufactured in Chicago each year, exclusive of the enormous quantities brought in from other points. The market extends into New York on the East and covers the entire West to Asia, Africa and Australia. While the business in Chicago is comparatively new, a number of trunks makers have grown rich enough to retire. Of course, there are trunks; and again there are trunks; and again there are trunks; and again there are brotalived; the intense rigor of their exercises would knock out the most robust constitution, and many trunks have outward show, rather than great structural streagth. Hence the merriment of the baggage smasher and the activity of the trunk producer. The great American puelle must have trunks and plenty of them, for there are multitudes of trank-dwellers in this land of the iree.

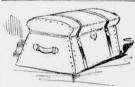
their peripatetic powers. It is a historical fact that our good grandfathers traveled with saddle-bags long before Saratogas were dreamed of; their sons began to assume the coaching and canal-boat facilities, convenience of the carpet-bag, and the dignity of the portmanteau, and eventually dropped into the raw-hide trunk habit. This in brief is the genesis of the fashion that has inspired the great industry of to-day, under consideration. Common leather hand bags, or patent veneered paper hand bags, may be had cheap enough



of the jobbers. The finer goods of fancy leathers, alligator, seal, Russian, or lizard, may be furnished with gold, silver, ivory, or pearl fittings to cost upward of \$1,000.

When it became fashionable to take "outlings" at summer resorts, the demand for trunks grew correspondingly, and the Saratoga with the swell top swept into fashion after the war. Even in the earlier days, when sole-leather trunks and portmanteaus were the proper and sensible style, base imitations began to creep in, and a Philadelphia firm began to make buil-leather trunks strengthened with flat steel ribs.

Back in the '40's, the majority of trunks were made from pine and whitewood covered with muslin. This was lamp blacked, coated with varnish, and bound in green bands with bright brass rivets. Prior to this was the old hair-covered trunk (hides tanned with hair on), with red leather trimmings, then followed the sheep-skin trunk era: then came split from sheep, russet creased, bound with black leather, and fastened with Boston rivets. Then there were bridle-leather trunks made away back in the '50's, stitched with French edge or riveted, have survived the wear and trouble of time and are still bravely going the rounds. Very few if any, genuine sole-leather trunks from 1850 to 1850 seldom exceeded 32 inches in length. In the next decade, the Saratoga period, they

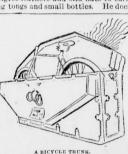


THE OLD BRIDLE LEATHER TRUNK

expanded from 36 to 42 inches in length and were 28 to 30 inches deep, and in order to be distinctly "swell" had a back hum bed like a dromedary. This justly aroused all the pent-up enmity of the baggage master, and the has never quite recovered from it. The fashion in trunks changes almost every flev years; the immense arched top tin trunk, so popular a few years ago, is now archaic, and the flat-topped can vas-covered trunk is the proper thing, with the carriage and steamer trunk in favor. Even the veteran sole-leather trunk is not proof against voracious and mischievous rats and mice. It is remarked that well-made trunks from here have defled the assaults of the terrible ants ous rats and mice. It is remarked that well-made trunks from here have defied the assaults of the terrible ants of equatorial Africa, one of the best tests that could be put upon them. The heaviest trunks are carried by the jewelry drummers. They are so well framed and securely bolted and cross-riveted that they might fall off a sky-scraper without breaking. The trunks of commercial travelers are built to battle with the world, and are very strong and substantial, bound with rawhide, cornered with drop-bolt steel, and painted a dark but modest red. The old-time commercial traveler trunks used to weigh 115 to 130 pounds, now they range from 70 to 100 pounds, and outweat their weighty predecessors.

The model modern trunk is to combine lightness, strength and durability with comfort, and the internal economy of his trunks is remarkable. He has a place for everything, and everything should be in its place to carry with absolute security, from filtere feathers and slik hats to curl-

absolute filigree feathers and silk hats to curl ing tongs and small bottles. He does



not guarantee to carry dynamite, but he can pack his hunting trunk with a veritable arsenal, most inviting in tides of trank-dwellers in this land of the free.

When our ancestors sailed over from England they brought with them a great supply of chests. As Chester was a place noted for carved chests perhaps some of the most artistic came from that section, but they were most noted as features for household adornment rather than for

A well-known theatrical man, and he is certainly good authority, states that the best trunks in the world are made in Chicago. The life of a good trunk from the jobber is limited from one to three years, but there are plenty of trunks that have been purchased there that have seen five to fifteen years active service. There are well preserved old sole-leather heirlooms that have seen half a century of wear, but it has naturally been intermittent.

The World's Fair furnished a particularly fine showing in our favor. Compared with loose-woven hampers

The World's Fair furnished a particularly fine showing in our favor. Compared with loose-woven hampers of England, the showy French trunks in checkered patterns with frail brass trimming, the antique, raw-hide, carved boxes from Brazilt, our trunks ranked easily first in point of lightness, convenience and durability. So much for the grand trunk center.

Chas. E. Nixon.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

A New Private Life Which Defends the Act of Separation.

A great deal of sentiment has been wasted over Josephine and her divorce, but the author of a new private life of Bonaparte by Simon and translated from the French by Arthur Levy shows that Napoleon was fully justified, apart from reasons of state, in taking the steps of separation. At the time of his marriage and for a long time afterward he worshiped her, but she was always cold and indifferent, seldom writing to him during his absence, continually and secretly contracting debts for jewelry and dress, and finally compromising her reputation by her relations with an officer, Hippilite Charles, who had been expelled from the army of Italy by the Emperor. This scandal occurred while Napoleon was in Egypt, and was kept from him as long as possible. He was at lastfold of it by Junot, and determined on an immediate divorce. On his return he was met by Josephine with such a show of humiliation and sorrow and with so many vows of future devotion that he forcave her and continued to live with her, although his love for her was dead. Later a genuin affection seems to have grown up between them, so that at last, when the divorce was decided upon it was a matter of pain to both. Napoleon never, even after his marriage with Marie Louise, lost interest in Josephine. The second marriage was even more unhappy than the first.

Marie Louise was a weak creature, with no principle, and when the Emperor was banished to Elba, she took up withal lover with whom she had long had relations. Both wives, whom he had striven by every means in his power to make happy, deceived him, with this difference; while Josephine was unfaithful to him from the start. Marie Louise only deceived him after several years of marriage. In each of these unions he tried to found an exemplary and peaceful home governed by the simplest habits. Neither the splendor of his career nor the pride of State had any influence upon his character as hustand and father.

Several chapters are devoted to the relati

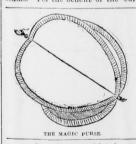
tavor upon anyone of his relatives it was saddled with conditions which were often difficult and irritating; and, besides any recipient of his favors was never allowed to forget the obligation.

THE MAGIC PURSE

THE MAGIC PURSE.

It Is Easily Opened When You Know How to Do It.

The purse shown in the picture is of kid, strongly sewed, its four semi-circular sections constituting a common central pocket of considerable capacity. It is also easily opened when one "knows how," but otherwise this is a matter over which one may long puzzle in vain, for the parts are apparently so put together as to afford no access to the inside without cutting the leather or ripping the utting the leather or ripping the eams. For the benefit of the curi-



THE DOCTOR'S PROFESSION,

EXPENSES OF MEDICAL EDUCA-

ey Range From \$900 to \$1500-Colleges Will Make a Man a Doc tor in Three or Four Years,

Colleges Will Make a Man a Doctor in Three or Four Years.

It is supposed to a large extent in the country and in small cities that the expense of acquiring a medical education in New York is a serious obstacle to students of moderate means. Nothing could be represented by the medical education in New York is a serious obstacle to students of moderate means. Nothing could be represented by extraordinary expense. To appreciate how reasonable the expense of studying medicine in New York is one must consider that here the student has the advantage of enormous hospitals in direct connection with the leading colleges, where an endless supply of cases is drawn upon for clinics conducted by many of the leading physicians and surgeons of the country. And in the most expensive college in the city, where the term of study is four years, the student can acquire his medical diploma at a total cost of \$1500, including board and lodging during term time, while a diploma conferring the same degree can be had after three years at an expense elightly over \$900.

Women students can be graduated still more cheeply. It is very common for young women students to club together and hire a flat where they live in comfort and are able by doing their own cooking to keep their expenses far below boarding house rates. Women in this manner at \$1 a week each. This system of living in clubs and occupying flats is almost entirely confined to women students for to any great extent is the opportunity to earn money in the line of his work while studying, either in his college or elsewhere. There are few chances of that sort. Now and then a student will get a chance to earn a few dollars helping in a drug store, but if he is not a graduate in pharmacy, as few are, this will not amount to much. Here and there a wealthy physician in practice hires a student to help him about his practice, but three are few of them.

On this point Professor Charles Insile Pardec, M. D., dean of the

Here and there a wealthy physician in practice hires a student to help him about his practice, but there are few of them.

On this point Professor Charles Inslie Pardee, M. D., dean of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, says: "There is no provision here for a student to reduce his expenses by earning anything and I do not advise anyyoung man to come here who is obliged to rely on earning money during his attendance in order to pay his way. All the work about the college is done by experts. Some of our professors gave lectures here for some time before they received any compensation. A student here needs his entire time for his studies. We are making the requirements of the course more exacting year by year, and calculating very closely how much time a student can devote to his work. Nearly every hour in the day is accounted for, and a student who is unable to devote his entire time to his studies is in danger of being unable to pass his examinations. The students have five months in the year to themselves, and it is then that they should earn what money they require to carry them through the course."

Twenty years ago a young man entered Bellevue College. He lived at a cost of \$2 a week all through his course. The hired a room for \$1.25 a week, and lived on boiled ham, with an occasional dietary diversion in the way of a potato. He would buy a half ham, boil it in a kettle he brought with him from his home, keep it sweet by hanging it out of his window in winter and in somebody's refriegreator in warm weather, and on this alone he lived. Once in a while he would buy a loaf of bread when his appetite craved variety. In summer he had a job in the country, and carned more money than he spent in the winter, so that he made money taking the year as a whole. His home made diet seemed to agree with him, for he left the institution as stout as he entered it, and that meant a weight of over two hundred pounds. Now he has an inde-

to agree with min, for he let the in-stitution as stout as he entered it, and that meant a weight of over two hun-dred pounds. Now he has an inde-pendent fortune, has for years en-joyed a practice paying several thou-sand dollars a year, and has been Mayor of his home, a city of interior New York.

of his home, a city of interior New York.

At Bellevue Hospital Medical College the course is three years, each college year consisting of one term of twenty-six weeks, with intermissions at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Students who have not also studied with a practicing physician for one year have a special course provided for them—an extra spring term of twelve weeks. They are required to take the spring term, but many other students take it from choice, on account of the excellent advantages for quizzing it affords. The fees at Bellevue are: First year, matriculation, \$5; dissectexcellent advantages for quizzing it affords. The fees at Bellevue are:
First year, matriculation, \$5; dissecting ticket, \$10; fee for the course, \$150; total, \$165. Second year, matriculation, \$5; dissecting ticket, \$10; fee for the course, \$150; examination at the end {of the term, \$15; total, \$180. Third year, matriculation, \$5; dissecting ticket, \$10; fee for the course, \$150; examination at the end {of the term, \$15; total, \$180. Third year, matriculation, \$5; dissecting ticket, \$10; fee for the course, \$150; examination at the end {of the term, \$15; total, \$180. Third year, matriculation, \$5; dissecting ticket, \$10; fee for the course, \$150; examination at the end {of the term, \$15; total, \$100. This makes a total of \$535, which sum represents at Bellevue.

If one wishes to always remain commendable in the eyes of others let him strive to do only that which is at Bellevue.

The fee for the spring term is \$40, with a matriculation fee of \$5 and a charge of \$10 for a dissecting ticket.

The fee for the spring term is \$40, with a matriculation fee of \$5 and a charge of \$10 for a dissecting ticket.

The two latter are also good for the ensuring winter term, and so do not form an additional expense. Students are required to have attended at least six obstractical cases before graduation, the pist of the sections are required to have attended at least six obstractical cases before graduation, and those who have not had this practice with their preceptor take it at the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New

York on Broome street at a cost of \$20.

The cost for books at Bellevue varies according to the student's means and his methods of study. Students in the first and second year require books on anatomy, physiology, materia medica and chemistry. These books cost \$15.60. There is very little chance of reducing these figures, because it is important to the student to have the latest editions, and the chance of picking up copies used by students in previous classes is small. When a young dootor is graduated he generally wants his text books for his library.

In the third year the student requires books on surgery, the practice of medicine, obstetrics and diseases of women, costing in all \$19.80, making \$35.40 for the course.

What are called "Quiz Compends,"

\$35.40 for the course.

What are called "Quiz Compends," or handbooks of questions for the student to drill himself on for recitations and examinations, are though not necessary, and will cos about \$5 if used in all the studies. The student requires a case of dissecting instruments, which will cost \$2, though better and more costly cases

student requires a case of dissecting instruments, which will cost \$2, though better and more costly cases may be procured.

To sum up, the cost of a graduating from Bellevne amounts to \$355 fees, \$35.40 for books, \$2 for dissecting tools and, at \$5 a week, \$390 for board, or a total of \$90240. Or if the student succeeds in keeping his board and lodging down to a cost of \$1.50 a week, or a total for the three years of \$351, the entire expense of his education will be \$792.40. And students who have not attal for the three years of \$351, the entire expense of his education will be \$792.40. And students who have not attal for the three years of for the spring term and the obstetrical practice.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College, has just increased its course from three years to four years, the change taking effect with the class that enters this fall. The fees are: Matriculation \$5, fees for all require about the same books as at the other leading colleges, and will be able to procure all his books, dissecting instruments and other supplies needed at an estimated expense of \$50. Some students here have been known to go through the college without buying any test books, relying wholly on their notes of the lectures, but this method is only practicable to students of unusual eleveness and industry, and is not recommended to any. The year isthirty-four weeks long, making an expense, at \$5 a week, of \$60 for board during the our years, or a total not expense of \$1570. In the medical department of the University of the City of New York the course is three years. The fees are: Matriculation, \$5 each year; term fee, \$150 a year; dissecting, \$10; laboratory fees, \$25; final examination, \$30; total, \$530. Text books, extra parts for dissecting and dissecting tools will come to about \$60, and board for the three years. The fees are: Matriculation, \$5 each year; term fee, \$150 a year; dissecting, \$10; laboratory fees, \$25; final examination, \$30; total, \$530. Text books, extra

two weeks course at the Broome et institution.—New York Mail and Express

WISE WORDS.

The dying have dry eyes A kiss is Cupid's starting point. Write your love-letters on a slate. A poor excuse is worse than mone

No man ever stole money to hoard Necessity is the mother of preven-

Temptation will sit up all night

with a man.

A million dollars clarifies the matri-monial atmosphere.

Compliments are healthful when taken in moderation.

Very few persons have opportunity delivered at their doors. It is easy to forgive your enemies if hey are stronger than you.

Depravity in men and women we about equal if women had

Marriage is the hereafter of court

Marriage is the hereafter of court-ship, and people never know what it will be till they go there.

Beauty of mind is far nobler than symmetry of form or face. No sane man need be mentally ugly.

Some men are so fierytfoolish that, in attempting to enlighten others, they only mystify and lead astray.

Let conven report of two he good

Let common report of you be good. Like fame, it gathers strength as it proceeds and swells as it rolls along.

proceeds and swells as it rolls along.

There is no harm in atfellow being just as funny as his nature prompts him; only he must stick to the truth.

An unjust man is an abomination to the just; and he that is upright in the way is an abomination to the wicked.

The man who is always flery and untamed in his efforts to convince is like one planting flowers on a barren soil.



Mrs. Robert Goelet, of New York, is said to pay taxes on \$3,000,000.

The favorite daughter of the late Professor Helmholtz, of Berlin, is the wife of the eminent Dr. von Siemens.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has the costliest ruby in this country, and Mrs. Marshall Roberts Vivian the best collection of pearls.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the New England author, says: "They call me a fad, as though I were a new plaid gown or a Queen Anne house."

gown or a Queen Anne house."

Isabella II., of Spain, has now been in exile for twenty-four years, her long-suffering subjects having sent her into enforced retirement in 1870.

A King's Daughters circle in San Francisco is composed of eight Chinese women, two Japanese, two Syrians and their two American teachers.

Suit has been extended senters.

Suit has been entered against a Bos-on architect who built a house and

forgot to put any closets in it. The prime mover in the legal action is a The clerks of the Bank of England are holding angry meetings of protest against the recent admission into the service of the bank of two batches of

women clerks.

women clerks.

The lovely limp, willy-wally pose is no longer in great demand in these athletic days, when every girl rides, drives and fences, and disports herself like a young Amazon.

Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton has resigned her position in Vassar College to become presiding officer of Gulford Cottage at the Woman's College of the Western Reserve University.

By a recent ordinance of the Scot-

Western Reserve University.

By a recent ordinance of the Scottish University Commission the universities are empowered to throw open
to women such bursaries, scholarships
and fellowships as they may see fit.

and fellowships as they may see fit.

The Empress of Austria is a great
linquist. Her latest study is Greek,
which she now speaks and writes
fluently, although six years ago she
was ignorant even of the alphabet of
that language.

Miss Catherine Power, of Jackgon,
Miss., is President of the Mississippi
Woman's Press Club. She is a daughter of Colonel J. L. Power, of the
Clarion Ledger, and is associated with
him in his business.

Mrs. Myra Galdings, of Liverpool.

Chirch Ledger, and is associated with him in his business.

Mrs. Myra Gaddings, of Liverpool, England, has invented a reversible bonnet. It is so constructed that it can be changed in two minutes from a Gainsborough flaring brim to a dainty toque or widow's cap.

The Bennett rose is Mrs. Alfred Stevens's favorite flower, apropos to which blossom, when it was introduced in this country, \$10,000 was paid for it, the highest price over known in the flower trade.

In New York there are more than a

known in the flower trade.

In New York there are more than a score of "trained junitresses" who are able to command \$400 a year and upward. The first woman janitor began her work about two years ago. She took care of an apartment house.

Russia's Cross of St. George is given only for bravery on the field of battle, but the Order has one woman member, the ex-Queen of Naples, who won it by her gallant Jesense of Gaeta, the last stronghold of the Bourbons in Italy.

Made birds will outsell the natural

Made birds will outsell the natural models. A pair of wings or a tail and head only pre-suppose the body. These are in many cases plucked from the feathers of chickens, and can be worn even by a member of the Audubon Society.

The physician in charge of the Woman's Hospital in Soc Chow, China, is Dr. Anne Walter, a Mississippi woman. There is no country on earth now where the plucky American woman is not doing missionary work of some kind.

Mrs. Green, the nurse who had been

woman is not doing missionary work of some kind.

Mrs. Green, the nurse who had been attended the infant Prince, lately received from Queen Victoria a ruby broche; from the Duke and Duchess a diamond and sapphire one, and from the Duke alone a gold one containing a lock of the baby's hair.

Abdul Aziz, the young Sultan of Morocco, does nothing without consulting his mother, who is a woman of tact and talent. After the discovery of the recent conspiracy at Fez she persuaded him to spare the lives of the culprits of lower rank and to paredon his brother, who was involved.

The bang of old has almost disappeared, the nearest approach to it being a half-meh fluffy fringe worn straight across the forchead by the girl whose brow is so expansive that she dare not completely uncover it, and who adopts this fashion as a sort of compromise. But this bang is so light that it scarcely makes any difference whether it is curled or not.

Miss Manry, a relative of the well-brown physicist Wars here.

difference whether it is curled or not.

Miss Maury, a relative of the well-known physicist Maury, has remained in Cambridge during the summer to finish a piece of original research work in Harvard observatory in connection with spectrum analysis of the starlight, a subject in which she is greatly interested. She left Cambridge recently for Cape Breton, where her family have been spending the summer.

The Queen of Italy speaks Italian.

summer.

The Queen of Italy speaks Italian, French, German and English fluently, and her boudoir table is generally strewn with books and magazines in all four languages. She is especially fond of books of travel, and regrets deeply that she has never been able to gratify her taste for foreign journeyings. Her chief expeditions outside her own country have been her mountain trips through Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol.