

Dr. de Fleury, a French physician of some eminence, claims to have discovered that the passion of jealousy is dependent on the bodily condition of its victim, and can be controlled or even eradicated by a course of judicious medical treatment.

A Frenchman having an income of \$4000 a year pays \$1000 of it in direct and indirect taxes to the Government, according to a very careful investigation of M. Beaurin-Gressier made for the Societe de Statistique. In other words the French taxpayer must work eighty-six days in the year solely to earn what is due to the treasury.

Weeds along railroad tracks are now killed by the "electric weed-killer." It consists of a car carrying a dynamo which sends a heavy current into a sort of rake of fine wires dragging among the weeds on each side of the track. As the wires touch them the weeds are "electrocuted" down to their smallest rootlets. It is proposed to introduce the same system in farming.

The Boston Herald has not "the least doubt that iron can be produced in the United States cheaper than anywhere else in the world." It is probably being so produced already, asserts the New York World. It is not likely that any country of Europe is turning out iron as cheaply as it is being produced in Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio and other localities where the iron and coal supplies lie close together.

A French statistician computes that in France about two million dollars are annually wasted in the expense of printing useless letters not pronounced; and that in the English-speaking countries not less than seven and a half million dollars is thrown away annually on useless printer's ink. "This makes no account," adds the New York Independent, "of the writing paper and the journalists' time thus wasted on letters not pronounced, not to speak of other people besides newspaper men. But the saddest loss is that in the education of children."

Electrical lines in Europe have increased in number during 1891 from forty-three to seventy, their length from 305 to 700 kilometers, the power at the central stations from 10,650 to 18,150 kilowatts, and the number of self-moving vehicles from 538 to 1236. Germany leads in length of lines with 366 kilometers, then come France with ninety-six, England sixty-nine, Austria-Hungary forty-five, Switzerland thirty-seven, Belgium twenty-two, Italy nineteen, Spain fourteen. The trolley system is the favorite, being used by fifty-five out of seventy lines.

The possibilities of united effort in the line of fruit culture were shown in a recent article by a member of the Ontario (Canada) Fruit Growers' Association. He recommended the assembling of ten, twenty or fifty farmers in a neighborhood to form a "co-operative society," each one agreeing to plant within the next five years ten acres of orchard, the varieties to be few in number and all suited for shipment; to properly study and carry out the care of their trees, and when the time should come for fruit-bearing to unite in sending their apples forward under their own brand to the English market, having their evaporator for the windfalls and, if necessary, their central frost and heat proof storehouse at the central shipping point.

Statistics received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington disclose some interesting facts in regard to the social conditions of these waris of the Nation that are not generally known, and go to show, maintains the Trenton (N. J.) American, that under fair treatment the Indian is capable of a good deal more civilization than has been suspected or believed. There are 247,000 Indians in the country. Of these 30,000 are engaged in farming, stock-raising and other civilized pursuits. During the last year they raised 11,722,656 bushels of wheat, 1,373,230 bushels of corn and other grain, and vegetables in like proportion. They marketed 30,233,000 feet of lumber; they own 205,844 head of cattle, 1,283,633 sheep and goats, and the value of products of Indian labor sold by them is estimated at \$1,229,517. Of the 247,000 Indians, 189,000 are self-supporting, and 35,000 pay taxes, live outside the reservations, and are counted in the general population. At the last election about 22,000 Indians voted. About 30,000 are church members. According to this, the old theory of the Western people, and one pretty generally accepted elsewhere, that dead Indians are the only good ones will have to be revised.

ATLANTA'S BIG FAIR.

COTTON STATES' SHOW WILL BOOM THE SOUTH.

An Exposition that Will Rank Second Only to the World's Fair at Chicago—Unlimited Resources of a Rich and Undeveloped Country.

Southerners Are Enthusiastic.
THE Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opens Sept. 18 and closes Dec. 31 of this year. Southerners aver that the marvelous agricultural, mineral, lumber and manufacturing resources of the South were not fully represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. On the eve of a revival of business and of an industrial expansion and activity such as this country has not before known, there can be no doubt that now is the time to show the world the possibilities of our wonderful Southern land. The South now invites the world to come to Atlanta in order to realize fully the vastness of her territory and to better appreciate its material advancement in recent years, to study its wonderful possibilities and to see and understand what a factor it is in the progress of a nation which now surpasses every other nation in its mechanical triumphs and in its productive industries. A great exposition is a "flash photograph of civilization on the run." It is not a museum and can only be kept open a portion of the year.

The national fair, the precursor of international expositions, is of great antiquity. Long prior to the time of Christ the great fairs of Egypt, of Imperial Rome, set apart times and places for displaying the products of the country, similar fairs, and largely of a commercial character,

continued through the middle ages and, ultimately, through the enterprise of the French and Americans, the international exhibition came into being, finding its best example in the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. And there is promise of a fair equally instructive to be held in Paris at the close of the century. In a smaller way, and most valuable in their lessons, were the fairs of Antwerp, San Francisco, Lyons, Liverpool, Milan and Madrid, and similar fairs are now projected for New Zealand, Tasmania, Constantinople, Mexico and Jerusalem. As the means of transportation and intercommunication have improved, the fair has been found to be the best general school for teaching one-half the world how the other half business itself, and what one-half can furnish in exchange for the products of the other half to their mutual advantage.

Mechanical Industry.
Our progress in mechanical industry, and the improvements in mechanical devices during the last half century far exceed in number and value all that have been made during the preceding 2000 years. In man's struggle to bring the forces of nature under his control, to subject the material world to his uses, he has not only acquired a more skillful hand but a better trained mind, and, instead of remaining a mere machine himself, he has grown to be a handler of machines, thereby multiplying his physical strength many fold. Of the 500,000 patents issued by other nations and the 550,000 issued to inventors in the United States, by far the largest number have been awarded during the past fifty years. These patents, better than anything else, tell of the marvelous industrial activity of our time. Civil society is competitive, and nations of the earth are engaged in an intense but peaceful struggle for industrial supremacy. Paradoxical as it may seem, the products of industry in this struggle have not only increased enormously through the use of machinery, but have become so cheap as to be within reach of the masses of the people, who can now provide themselves with hundreds of home comforts and conveniences of which their grandfathers did not even dream, and, while this

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The Site and Buildings.
The site of the Atlanta exposition is Piedmont Park, which is situated only two miles from the center of the city. The park contains 100 acres, is hilly in character, and has been so protected that it forms a circular valley surrounded by a rim of terraced hills. It appears like a vast amphitheater, the arena like center of which has been made very attractive with park features and lakes. The fair buildings, now entirely completed, are so placed around this plaza, and in many cases on elevated ground, that from a point from almost any point in the park, giving innumerable impressive views. In addition to the Government Building the following is a list of the larger structures: The Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Fire, Agricultural, Auditorium, Administration, Machinery, Minerals, Negro, Transportation, Electricity, and Woman's. In architecture the Romanesque style seems to be emphasized, yet the traveler will notice some clever adaptations of widely-known architectural designs. Exhibits will be made by several European countries, from Mexico, and from all the Central American States, from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela. The fair will thus present such a very interesting and instructive from neighboring countries of the western hemisphere, countries with which we have large and increasing business relations. The following States will have special buildings: Georgia, Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California. The States Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland and Arkansas will have State exhibits. Besides these State exhibits there will be individual exhibits from every State in the Union.

Amusement features will not be wanting at Atlanta. Mexican, Spanish, Guarani, Japanese, Chinese, Egyptian and German villages, Hagenbeck's trained animals will be there and Buffalo Bill with his hardy riders is coming. Incidentally this fair, like others, will, no doubt, have the urban Arab from New Jersey selling relics from the Holy Land, which may have been manufactured in Connecticut. The petticoated Albanian from Tipperary may also sell pressed

flowers gathered at Bethlehem, Penn. But this kind of merchandising serves as a diversion to throngs, helps defray expenses and harms nobody.

The City of Atlanta.
Atlanta is the beautiful capital of Georgia. Its site is the Chattahoochee ridge, over a thousand feet above the sea level, its altitude giving it a cool and equable climate even in summer. The present population is 100,000. It impresses the visitor as a decidedly metropolitan in every way. Its wholesale and retail houses do a business aggregating \$175,000,000 a year, and there are now 600 establishments where manufacturing is done. It is a large cotton mart, one firm there handling \$200,000,000 worth of cotton a year. It is a great railroad center. Four direct lines of road run north and east, three go west and portwest, and three to the South Atlantic and Gulf ports. The city has an excellent system of public schools and an industrial and enterprising population. Its water supply is one of the best in the world, all the water being perfectly filtered before it is admitted into the water mains. It is everywhere lighted by electricity and has 100 miles of street railway, the largest mileage in proportion to its population of any city in the country. It has sixty miles of granite block pavement and 180 miles of brick sidewalks. In 1850 the city had but 5,000 people. The visitor rides along miles of streets bordered on either side by costly and beautiful residences. Peach Tree street can hardly be matched for beauty by any street in any city of America. With its beautiful homes, its shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, it seems a veritable paradise as an abode for man. Northern men who visit Atlanta and expect to find it composed of tumble-down shanties for a classed population and shabby streets behind the times, will not be a little amazed to find that it is probably a quarter of a century in advance of many pretentious Northern towns, and that there is much in Atlanta which most Northern places could profitably imitate, and nothing in which the Gate City is behind them. It is pleasant to speak of the delightful and hospitable manner in which an accredited visitor is received in Atlanta, and of the many ways in which his stay there is made a continuous delight. All who visit the fair will be amply provided for, though all the available room in the city will be required to accommodate the visitors.

The Great South.
One who has not visited the South can form but the faintest idea of its magnitude and resources. A few illustrative comparisons, therefore, cannot be too helpful in this connection. Inclusive of New Mexico, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma the area of what we term the South is 1,094,750 square miles. This area is twenty-four times that of the State of New York, or is large enough to make twenty-four States the size of New York with more than enough territory remaining to make the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. This great Southern area is also equal to the combined areas of England, Ireland, Scotland, the entire German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Italy and France, with a surplus sufficient to make two States like Delaware and Rhode Island. These European countries, however, named have a population to-day of 230,000,000, or more than three times the present population of all the United States and Territories, or nine times the present population of the South. The population of the State of Massachusetts is 200 to the square mile. A population of this density in the South would number 328,000,000. If peopled as densely as England the South would have a population of 602,000,000, a number equal to two-fifths of the human beings now on the globe. Saxony is the most densely peopled country of Europe, having 633 persons to the square mile. An equally dense population in the South would give the entire South 395 millions or twenty-nine times as many as it now has, a number nearly equaling half the population of the earth.

Resources of the South.
"The South," as we use the term, embraces the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Space does not permit us to speak of the resources of the South, except in a general way. The fair will adequately set them forth, and the sections and descriptive pamphlets and books which can be obtained by visitors. For centuries Egypt was the granary of the world, yet its productive area, the valley of the Lower Nile, has never exceeded one one hundred and fiftieth part of the area of the South. On less than one-fourth of the acreage admirably adapted to the raising of cotton, and with an almost perfect cultivation which does not bring from the land one-half of what it can easily yield, the South will produce 9,000,000 bales of cotton this season, or three-fourths of the world's entire cotton crop. The coal, mineral, lumber, agricultural and horticultural resources of the South are simply inexhaustible, and would require the labor of a population ten times as large as the present one to healthily develop these resources. The writer recently visited the iron region of Alabama and merely reiterates here what he said and wrote twenty-eight years ago, when this iron was practically untouched. Iron can be made there more cheaply anywhere else in the world. Limitless quantities of iron ore, coal and lime stone lie together, and while few may be inclined to credit the startling statement, it is nevertheless true that pig iron can be made in Alabama to-day so much under \$7 a ton as to assume one capable of estimating the possibilities. The writer has taken pains to prove beyond a doubt that steel of best qualities can be made of this iron, and in the near future, steel will be made in large quantities in Birmingham and neighborhood at prices which will astonish this iron age. In 1890 Alabama stood second as an iron-producing State, and Pennsylvania stood third. Michigan, however, had already. The world is now making and consuming yearly about 30,000,000 tons of iron and Alabama alone could easily furnish that amount every year for the next thousand years, by the end of which time her iron mines might be fairly well opened and in good working condition.

Got the Mother Out of the Way.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main a young woman of 16 fell in love with one of her neighbors, but the mother of the young man offered a stout resistance to their union. Then the young lady denounced her intended mother-in-law for speaking disrespectfully of Emperor William. Treating on imperial toes is dangerous in Germany, so the old lady was arrested, and pending her trial the young man and the young woman got married.

Singular that a man with no money to trouble him should have money troubles.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMINE READERS.

THE "NEW WOMAN" IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A new woman is at work in the mountains of Tulare County, says the Tulare (Cal.) Register. She is running an engine for a shake mill above Mountain Home. She is the practical manager of the outfit, and when the machine goes wrong she directs the repairing. She has her husband and two small boys at work and keeps things moving.

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BRIDS.
The utility of braids as a trimming is fully demonstrated by the imported and domestic garments of this season's manufacture. Jackets with braid trimmings in military designs are not only exceedingly tasty, but are sure to be sellers. Fancy caps, with rows of heavy woven braid the entire length, is one of the latest styles shown. Other uses of braid point to a universal demand for the same to take the place of the bias velvet.

USES OF OLD WATERPROOFS.
Every household probably possesses two or three discarded rubber waterproofs of the black shiny variety that was so very much in vogue about ten years ago, says Harper's Bazar. Although now entirely superseded by a more desirable garment, they may still be utilized in many practical ways. One of the most satisfactory transformations is the soap-bubble suit. If mothers of restless children could but know that a peace-making influence such uniforms exert within doors on rainy days they would feel almost tempted to buy the new garment just to transform it into soap-bubble armor. This is made most easily into overall aprons with large sleeves that will slip over the ordinary outside dress. The apron is then fastened by long strings which tie at neck and waist, and which make it easily adaptable to children of different sizes. For very little children who are likely to upset the soap-suds every few minutes a simply made suit, consisting of a loose blouse and a full trousers fastened with a drawing-string around the waist, is proof against cold or dampness. A simple pattern is that of the creeping apron worn by very young children. Thus protected, I have known a family of children to splash and dabble to their hearts' content an entire afternoon. If the pieces of waterproof which are left over are sewed together and made into a lining for an old blanket, rug or shawl, it will be found to make a most useful outdoor mat for a young baby. If placed out on the lawn, the child may roll around on the rug, enjoying the sunshine and fresh air thoroughly protected from the damp ground. Snaaler strips of the black waterproof are very useful for tacking on screen or spring doors, which are apt to shut with a disagreeable noise.

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Makes a Living from Aprons.
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Ladies with time and taste for such things are making crocheted silk or worsted petticoats. These are very pretty, and when made up with crocheted insertion and edging, are useful and handsome garments. **Capes will continue** to rival coats in fashionable favor just as long as full sleeves remain in vogue. The capes for late autumn will be made of Persian trimmed jetted plush, satin trimmed kersey, fur trimmed plain velvet or plush, braided Persian cloth, wide-velvet boucle cloth and fine ladies' cloth in black and colors. Jackets will be strapped, box pleated and braided.

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The array of collarettes, vests and ribbons, the frilled laces with rosettes at either side, the fichus with scarf ends crossing in front, all help to enable one gown to masquerade as a multitude. **Tiny toques and dress bonnets** of dark green, violet, claret and black velvet will be trimmed with shaded velvet flowers of a seasonable kind, like nasturtiums, wall flowers, geraniums, etc. **Ladies with time and taste for such things are making** crocheted silk or worsted petticoats. These are very pretty, and when made up with crocheted insertion and edging, are useful and handsome garments. **Capes will continue** to rival coats in fashionable favor just as long as full sleeves remain in vogue. The capes for late autumn will be made of Persian trimmed jetted plush, satin trimmed kersey, fur trimmed plain velvet or plush, braided Persian cloth, wide-velvet boucle cloth and fine ladies' cloth in black and colors. Jackets will be strapped, box pleated and braided.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMINE READERS.

THE "NEW WOMAN" IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A new woman is at work in the mountains of Tulare County, says the Tulare (Cal.) Register. She is running an engine for a shake mill above Mountain Home. She is the practical manager of the outfit, and when the machine goes wrong she directs the repairing. She has her husband and two small boys at work and keeps things moving.

DERRIKS ARE PROSIC. Profitable, as Mrs. Henry D. Cram, of Boston, has demonstrated. For several years Mrs. Cram has devoted herself to this business, which presumably offers few attractions to the feminine mind, and has amassed wealth therefrom. Now she has made arrangements to furnish the derricks and paraphernalia to be used in the erection of all the buildings, which will be of stone, at the Paris Exposition.

There will be seventy-five derricks in use, and Mrs. Cram will go over and personally superintend the placing of them. It may be a satisfaction to women to know that Mrs. Cram will prove a fitting representative of American business women. She is good looking, cultivated and refined and wears becoming costumes. What more could mortals ask?—New York Press.

BRIDS.
The utility of braids as a trimming is fully demonstrated by the imported and domestic garments of this season's manufacture. Jackets with braid trimmings in military designs are not only exceedingly tasty, but are sure to be sellers. Fancy caps, with rows of heavy woven braid the entire length, is one of the latest styles shown. Other uses of braid point to a universal demand for the same to take the place of the bias velvet.

USES OF OLD WATERPROOFS.
Every household probably possesses two or three discarded rubber waterproofs of the black shiny variety that was so very much in vogue about ten years ago, says Harper's Bazar. Although now entirely superseded by a more desirable garment, they may still be utilized in many practical ways. One of the most satisfactory transformations is the soap-bubble suit. If mothers of restless children could but know that a peace-making influence such uniforms exert within doors on rainy days they would feel almost tempted to buy the new garment just to transform it into soap-bubble armor. This is made most easily into overall aprons with large sleeves that will slip over the ordinary outside dress. The apron is then fastened by long strings which tie at neck and waist, and which make it easily adaptable to children of different sizes. For very little children who are likely to upset the soap-suds every few minutes a simply made suit, consisting of a loose blouse and a full trousers fastened with a drawing-string around the waist, is proof against cold or dampness. A simple pattern is that of the creeping apron worn by very young children. Thus protected, I have known a family of children to splash and dabble to their hearts' content an entire afternoon. If the pieces of waterproof which are left over are sewed together and made into a lining for an old blanket, rug or shawl, it will be found to make a most useful outdoor mat for a young baby. If placed out on the lawn, the child may roll around on the rug, enjoying the sunshine and fresh air thoroughly protected from the damp ground. Snaaler strips of the black waterproof are very useful for tacking on screen or spring doors, which are apt to shut with a disagreeable noise.

THE MAORI CHIEFTAINESS IN REFORM COSTUME.
Apparently there is no quarter of the earth too remote for the "new" woman to penetrate. Just at present she has appeared at New Zealand in the person of the young Maori chieftainess. Forty years ago the Maori were just emerging from cannibalism; now, the oldest daughter of the old King wears bloomers and rides a bicycle.

The princess is a source of general interest and amusement all over the islands. She prefers to be known by the simple name of "Pansy," and by that name she will become celebrated the world over as the first woman of her race to adopt and even popularize the "reform" dress. "Pansy" is a very comely young woman, and it is a pleasing sight to witness the attention and deference paid to her by the beaux of her race. These dusky gentlemen are exceedingly proud of the well set up Maori girl, and they watch over and attend her wants with a touch of gallantry which knows nothing of popular antipathy to rational dress.

Makes a Living from Aprons.
A clever young woman, barely twenty, who has within the last two or three years established a steady patronage of her wares among the society women of the city, confessed to one of her patrons a day or two since that her income last year was over \$3000. The commodity is aprons. Over 3000 of these were made and sold last year. The young lady has been engaged in apron manufacture since the age of thirteen. Left an orphan, she undertook this work as a means of support. Her neatness and deftness soon made the work a paying venture, and now, by her efforts she is educating two young brothers, as well as providing for herself.

Ladies with time and taste for such things are making crocheted silk or worsted petticoats. These are very pretty, and when made up with crocheted insertion and edging, are useful and handsome garments. **Capes will continue** to rival coats in fashionable favor just as long as full sleeves remain in vogue. The capes for late autumn will be made of Persian trimmed jetted plush, satin trimmed kersey, fur trimmed plain velvet or plush, braided Persian cloth, wide-velvet boucle cloth and fine ladies' cloth in black and colors. Jackets will be strapped, box pleated and braided.

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