THE VIAL OF TEARS.

Adown the fading slope of afternooi The dust comes softly purple eved and fair: Stray firefly gleans thume har neary hair nts of light, while o'er ber the young 10000

Hangs like a silver bow that waits per us In one cool hand she bears ner cup of des Filted to the orim in one a visi fare sweet odors float around ner all the air

She sets with Jrowsy sounds the cricket's time Faint calls and chirps, and songe that mothers

CITUDE To amiling, sleepy nabes. If to the sare There came but these But under all there

strays The vanished voice some dear familiar phrase

Ains, the crystal vial holds but sears -Cottage Hearth

A Collapsed Droggist.

"I want some consecrated iye," he dowly announced, as he -ntered the store. "You mean concentrated iye," suggested

the druggist, as he repressed a smile. "Well, may be I do. It does nutmeg any

difference It's what I camphor, anyhow What does it sulphurf" "Eighteen cents a can."

"Theu you can give me a can."

"I never cinnamon who thought himself so witty as you do," said the druggist, in a gingerly manner, feeling called upon to do a little punning tumself.

"Well, that's not had, ether," laughed the customer, with a syruptitious glance. "I ammonia novice at the business, though I've soda good many puns that other punsters reaped the credit of. However, I don't care a copperas far as I am concerned, though they ought to be handled with cloves till they wouldn't know what was the madder with them Perhaps 1 shouldn't myrrh myrrh We have had a pleasant time and I shall caraway" ---

It was too much for the druggist. He col lapsod - Detroit Free Press.

Won't Write for Magazines.

Robert Browning won't write for maga zines In speaking of an offer of \$1,000 from a Boston paper for a short poem, he said. "If I would write in that way for any one I would consider this request from Boston, but 1 simply can't. An English magazine offered large price, which I refused, and then IIII /s a still larger, which I again refused. Then they wut me a blank check, and asked me to fill it out to my own satisfaction. But I returned that also i cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book, and people choose to buy it, that proves they want to read my work. But to have them turn over the pages of a magazine and find -that is to be an uninvited guest. My wife liked it. She liked to be with the others but I have steadfastly refused that kind of thing from first to just."- New York Tribuna.

A Queer Barometer.

It is not generally known that the rendered fat of a woodchuck is as good a bar ometer as any we have today While in the country a short time ago the writer had occasion to travel through the lower part of Berks. At the house of a friend I was pressed to take an umbrella with me. There was no sign of a storm. I asked why he persisted in so dogged a manner for me to ac-"Why," said be, "look at cept the article. my barometer."

There upon the shelf stood a bottle scaled with beeswax. It was all cloudy The old gentieman said he had used this one for most twenty years, and if a storm was brewing the baromer got cloudy twelve hours before the rain or snow began to fall. In clear weather the oil was always clear .- Reading (Pa.) Herald.

The Barber's Mistake.

It is noticed that many New York and Brooklyn barbers fleck superfluous lather from the face, while shaving, with the back or blunt top of the razor. This nabit was thrust upon a patron the other day, and he stoutly objected. He said that even barbers

LIGHTNING IN HARNESS.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

A False Prophet-Novelties of Electric Lighting-New Things in Telegraphy Electricity as a Motive Power-Many Other Surprising Inventions.

It cannot but be interesting to all to know comething of the more important steps that have recently been taken in applying the science of electricity as an industrial art The force is one that is easily convertible into other light, heat, power or chemical action. But a few years since scientific men gen scally affirmed that it could not be profitably employed in either form. Now they are in not competition demonstrating its economic value in each. And every new achievement reveals further and greater possibilities at tamable beyond in each of the several lines d application, until it almost seems that this science is in itself the knowledge of the in dnite.

So little awhile ago that it seems but ves terday the writer of this article heard a promesor in a college near New York aver in a sublic lecture that incandescent electric lighting was an illusion, a humbug, an imcossibility At the time Edison's experimental lamps were glowing brightly at Menio Park, but the professor saw fit to igoure the fact, and, exhibiting a dall, glowing at of platmum wire, said triumphantly There, gentlemen, is all you will ever see of the meandescent electric light." The are ight could not be denied, for everybody cnew that the Jablochkoff candles were aghtly glowing in the Avenue de l'Opera in POP18

SEVEN YEARS LATER.

Today, hurdly seven years since that probessor did his had prophet act, there are, it is stimuted at least 2,000,000 incandescent sectric lights in the United States alone. They are used not only for indoor illumina tion, but for decorative purposes-have been ageniously applied to use as jewelry, for the adorument of ladies hair, for pretty surruses in bouquets and-most surprising of all-for lighting up people's interiors so that doctor could look right down into the tomachs and see what repairs were neces wry to so much of their "works" as were inus made visible. The apparatus for this atter achievement consists of a siender tube, with a glass bead on one end containing a minute carbon filament, which is connected, by fine wires running through the tube, with i little battery There is also a small mov able mirror at the inner or stomach end of the tube, and when the battery is put in queration the operator can see plainly in. hat mirror just how dilapidated are the oats of the stomach into which the tube has been thrust.

Are lighting is quite a different matter from incaudescent illumination, in that its limitations, requirements and uses are more slosely defined. For the lighting up of vast maces it has a field of its own, but, accord ing to information given at the recent annual ession of the Electric institute in this city. that field is aiready being narrowed. The are light is no longer the feature of streetllumination in Paris that it was a few years ago, having been replaced by groupings of powerful gaslights on the Avenue de l'Opera, the principal place of its display there. New York is now the most extensively are lighted city in the world, but if the appalling perils that seem to be involved in the employment of the tremendous current necessitated by these lights are not prevented by such safe guards as the burial of the wires and their more perfect insulation, it is doubtful if they will long be tolerated here. There is hardly a conceivable limit to the power to which the arc light may be developed, but the largest one yet known is that in the light

wo messages at the same time in opposite tirections over the same wire was demon gratest, but that achievement was quickly torgotten when the wonders of the quadru plex sending four messages at once, and of multiplex sending many telegraphy were made known. Now it is claimed that such improvement has been made by a United States army officer who is an expert electri mn, that one wire will suffice for the simul taneons sending and receiving of a bundre messages between fifty branch offices, with sut any of the messages getting mixed, going to the wrong addresses, or being understoss it any other points than their individua mes of transmission and reception. For this the infinitely rapid substitution of alternate urrents-positive and negative-by mean of a disc, in which alternate segments are charged, and from which the currents ar taken off by brushes, constitute the mean employed. Another important recent im provement in telegraphy is the invention of a method for maintaining telegraphic conmunication between a railroad train in rapimotion and offices along the line of rosupon which it is traveling. In doing this the message leaps through the air between the metallic roof of the moving car which the flying office is established and th wire stretched along the side of the road

in the application of electricity to th movement of railroad trains and cars, to inventions are numerous in a general wa they may be classified under two heads, the in which the propelling current is supplies from storage batteries aboard the cars, an those in which it is transmitted through the track or an intermediate third rail from generating station and taken up by wir brushes to the motor on the car The forme is the Julien system, already mentioned, athardly seems capable at present of applau tion to heavier service than the propulsion of single cars, or at most very short trains, or street railways, to the second class belongs to Daft system, under which railroads are not very successfully operated in Baltimore and ther cities, as also the electric locomotive which it is contemplated shall be employed on the elevated roads of New York Paul has a new electric rallway of novel con Truction. Its cars are asspended in mid at from a T shaped trestle construction, upon angle track, which carries the electrica surrent to the motor with which each car i applied. The motors are placed directly or shafts of the driving wheels over the urs. It is represented that on the recent rials of the system the cars, heavily inden tarted off easily up a 10 per cent. grade urnesi sharp curves, were stopped and start "I again promptly and with ease. Electric callroads have been in operation in Europe or several years, and in this one particular brunch of applied electrical science wo are rather behind the times, which is not Ameri a s usual position.

MANY OTHER INVENTIONS.

Electric motors of all sizes, from one ca ip to fifteen horse power, have now come nto general use, are rapidly pushing small team engines out of favor, and are, in fact. so much in demand that the manufacturers if the preferable ones are unable to supply them as rapidly as they are called for The are applied to all sorts of uses, from wagging a fan on a lady's work table, or running hei sewing machine up to driving the presses of a big printing house or supplying the power required in large machine shops,

Electricity is also successfully utilized for the development of heat Professor Thom son has made a practical application of it in the welding of iron and steel. At Lockport N Y., an electrical furnace for smelting refractory metals has been in operation now nearly a year, extracting aluminium mainly Another use for heat developed by elec tricity is the warming of apartments means of radiating surfaces, in which a high temperature has been induced by electric cur cents, but, though this has been successfully accomplished, it has not been done as yet at such a cost as to popularize its use. nouse at Sydney, Australia, which equals

At least three of the inter utilizations of electric science for the service of surgery are The "induction bal worthy of mention. ance," invented by Hughes and Bell-first publicly applied for the exact location of the builet in President Garfield's back-is a most ingenious contrivance, the use of which is indicated by its employment upon that occa uon. The electrical cautery and the use of a platinum wire heated to incandescence by an dectrical current for amputations are the other notable surgical uses of this powerful and versatile agent. Somebody has got up an electrical lock for safe. The only connection between the in side and outside of the safe is a little copper wire. There is no way of getting at the lock by knocking off the handle, no way of feet ing the tumblers and by delicate manipula tion finding out the combination, no hole or crack to poke powder in and blow the thing open. Electrical burglar alarms are so com mon now from the private plants in resi dences up to the big combinations with watchmen, lanterns and clubs, such as are used to guard the jewelry district of New York, that it is hardly worth while to speak of them, except to mention that progress has been made here, too, in making them cheaper and more effective than they used to be So much has been said lately about Edison's new and improved phonograph that it hardly seems worth while to more than revert to it tiers. Edison's separator for extracting metalfrom ores that are difficult of treatment by ordinary methods has been brought to practical demonstration of its merita. He simply exposes the finely pulverized ores to the in fluence of a powerful magnet, that takeout the metallic particles thoroughly and rapidly. Another novel application of electricity 1for the bleaching of sugar, a French inven tion, in which a number of New York cars talists are interested. Keeping pace with the progress of electrical science itself are the multitude of inventions and contrivances of a secondary class to aid that progress, tools. machinery, chemicals and what not. An application of electricity that a good many people are looking forward to with curiouinterest-and some perhaps with a little ap prehension-is its employment for the exe cution of felons condemned to death .- New York Sun.

ALPINE FUNERALS.

EREMONIAL VISIT TO THE BED OF THE DYING.

uneral Meats and Drinks-Respects Pair to the Dead in Carinthia-Native Soci ety of the Alps-Scenes and Features After the Burial

in the remote country districts it may also e said that the funeral begins before the teath As soon as any man or woman is upposed to be in the last agony not only all eighbors and friends, but perfect strangers. ire informed of the fact and expected to pay ceremonial visit. The guests simply enter the sick room, take a long look at the dying man and go their ways No prayer is said sardly a word is spoken, yet even the chance wayfarer who declines to enter the house of ieath on such occasions is considered drangely heartless.

After death the stream of visitors ceases out only for a short time. As soon as the oody has been prepared for burnal a long ta ble is spread in the room where it lies and covered with wine, spirits and cold viands of every description, and here open house is held day and night till the funeral starts for the churchvard. Whoever comes, known or unknown, rich of poor is not only al lowed but urged, to eat and drink as much as he can Beside the coffin at least two suge wax candles, which have been fetched from the church, burn dimiy, and near then two old women sit or gneel. They are paul for their services, and supposed to pass their time to prayer From time to time they are reheved by others, and they then usu lly make a somewhat lengthened pause at the ta de before going bonie After the return of he foreral the chief mourner invites every me who has attended it to a bot meal, which is as samptuous as he can afford, and which isnaily ends in hard drinking.

FUNERAL IN CARINTHIA.

Customs of this kind are not prevalent in 'arinthia or Upper Carniola funerals are nere conducted with perfect quiet and de Yet in some observances one may ency ind either the germ or the relic of much that nocks us in other districts. On the whole, be arrangements seem to be adjusted to the resent religious beliefs and requirements of be community and it is easy to see how ney might degenerate into such excesses as ave been mentioned. A simple account t a funeral in Carinthia will show this -tter than any amount of abstract argu

As soon as the body has been placed in the offin and the room put in order, the latter is brown open to the visitors. In a Roman atholic country it is natural that rich and oor should alike wish to say a few prayers or the soul of one who has been their friend, heir companion or their benefactor Among he educated classes certain hours are ap sointed for the purpose, among the poorer it is usual to keep the house open day and aight. During the greater part of the time the mourners pray silently, but at certain uours one of them repeats aloud the prayers, in which the others join On leaving the room each of the visitors is offered a piece of oread and a glass of wine or spirits, and the oor are apt to be offended if the offer is reused. Among a hospitable population this ustom cannot be considered strange, but it nust be confessed that, though the refresh nents are usually consumed in perfect si ence, it is open to abuse. Beggars will come ax or seven times in the day for the sake of he dram with which their devotions are rewarded, and as it often happens that no cember of the family is present, and as no me would like at such a season to be guilty of an ungracious act, it is very difficult to o a neoner check on such persons.

THE NATIVE SOCIETY The native society of the Alps is some-

what peculiar in its character The better

lass of the officials have. for the most part,

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE. Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in Kitchen and

in the Lady's Parlor Japanese fans continue to be utilized in a

variety of ways for decorating purposes. The very nowest style consists in transforming a bright colored fan into a flower holder by twisting in the shape of a funnel and tying with ribbons. A cheap fan makes a protty holder when the leaf receives a coating of bright red or blue enamel paint.

Delicious Lettuce Salad.

A lettuce salad should be crisp, fresh and cold when served. Miss Parlou tells how to insure this appetizing condition. Break off all the leaves carefully from two small or one large head of lettuce, wash each separately and throw into a pan of ice water, where they should remain an hear. Fa them in a wire basket or coarse towel and shake out all the water. Either cut the leaves with a sharp knife or tear them in large pieces. Mix French dressing with them and serve immediately. For the Freud dressing take three tablespoon uls of oil, one of vinegar, one saltspoonful of salt, one salt spoonful of pepper. Put sait and pepper in a up, add one tablespoonful of the oil. thoroughly mixed add the remainder of the oil and the vinegar.

Cheap but Effective Window Curtains. Swiss curtains trimmed with a fluted ruffle of the same are dainty and appropriate for a country house. A pretty way to arrange them is to let them almost cross at the top of the window and loop them back with very large bows of white satin ribbon of pink, blue, scarlet or color to match decoration in

the room. Alternate strips of cheese clota and survey ed trimmed round with antique lace furnish effective and quite inexpensive windew draperies.

For something very simple, unbleached mushin of pretty creamy tint can be made by in various tasteful ways and will help to give prefers to comb their bair with the rubber or a finished, attractive aspect to a room.

An Excellent Pudding Recipe.

Mrs. Heuderson thinks the following receipt a great success, because many kinds of pudding can be made by it by adding different flavorings, and it is very easily and quickly made. Ingredients: One pint rich milk, two tablesmonfuls of corn starch, a scant half cupful sugar, whites of three or four eggs, a little salt, flavoring. Beat the eggs to a stiff froih; dissolve the corn starch in a little of the milk; stir the sugar into the remainder of the milk, which place on the fire; when r begins to boil add the dissolved corn starch, strconstantly for a few minutes, when it will become a smooth paste; now stir in the beaten whites of the eggs and let it remain a little longer to cook the eggs. It can be flavous' with vaniila and put into a form.

Hanging Baskets.

The starting of hanging baskets of vines and flowers for piazzas and windows is now in order. There are many beautiful fancy baskets and vases provided, but the old fashioned, half round wire basket, lined with moss, the green side out, is as attractive as any. This same moss, from the woods, is very valuable for covering the surface of the basket after it is filled with plants; it is also useful in the same way for out door vases. The moss acts as a mulch and prevents the rapid drying of the soil that would otherwise take place.

Furniture Polish.

The subjoined simple preparation is recommended as desirable for cleaning and polishing old furniture: Over a moderate fire put a perfectly clean vessel. Into this drop two unces of white or yellow wax. When melted, add four ounces pure typentine; then stir until cool, when it is ready for use. The mixture brings out the original color of the are removed? No. At this point in the healwood, adding a luster equal to that of var-

CARE OF THE FIGURE.

GREAT VALUE OF MASSAGE AND THE DELSARTE SYSTEM.

How the Luxuries of Vesterday Become the Necessities of Today-Development of Feminine Beauty of Figure and Grace of Motion

Upe by one the luxuries of yesterday be ume the necessities of today and the very ommonplace things of to-morrow It in numan nature that this should be so, for not miy in one case is it true but in many The outhern fruits which came to us as a rare issioncy but a few years ago are daily seen in very plain tables Why not, when they ost no more than the fruit which grows in sur climate. The oyster which was some times seut as a great stering on friendship's altar to our forefathers from some friend at the seacoast, is now a stap, article of diet all winter long, and not a costly one at that, though we live nearly a thousand miles from the sen. The treasured silken gown of our When grandmother carefully kept in neat folds amid lavender sprigs, is today multiplied by fives, by tens, by twenties in the wardrobes of their granddaughters. The printed pages so rare, so treasured in olden times, are sold or given away daily in these days. Tis but a short time since a stationary bath in one's nouse was a rare, extravagant elegance, fewer still since the first Turkish baths were stablished in our larger cities, yet today it would be their absence which would cause renurk.

"MANICURE" AND "MASSAGE."

Webster's dictionary, revised and pubushed in 1882, does not contain the word maniure, yet the educated women in the land grow fewer every week who do not put into practical use their knowledge of manicure articles For the same reason that every one with a bunch of long strong thorns or fish bones, which were some of the contrivances if savage races, one prefers to use the file und the rounded scissors of the manicure to trim the nails instead of the penknife. We -e the average woman with carefully cared for finger nails, when ten years ago not one of them used the same methods of polishing, dling and trimming.

Massage, too, is a word of Nineteenth canury coming Who of our rugged ancestry vould have dreamed of being rubbed for densure or to enhance their physical beauty inless it was the Romans in their age of luxirv! To be rubbed when ill is but an expectd part of the nursing and treatment, but to se rubbed into straightness or slenderness, or o be patted and punched into roundness and irmness of outline or muscle is just dawning upon the consciousness of the public as a bing possible to accomplish. It will only be in the very near to-morrow when the supreme importance of this massage treatment will be thoroughly understood by womin in particular. They know how to appreviate litheness and suppleness in another woman, but they are very loth to undertake the proper exercise to develop that same treedom of movement in themselves. That it may be imparted in a degree by no act of their own volition, but through the medium of another's hands, is a fact to be heralded with joy, and there is no shadow or possibility of a doubt that the moving of a joint oack and forth, round and round, gently, dewly, with certain delicate manipulations, will render it free and elastic to a remark able degree.

What do surgeons do in the case of a roken arm, where the whole limb has been ield immovable for days or weeks bandaged light and close against the body? Do they cave the wrist and fingers stiff and lifeless, is they appear when the ligatures and splints ing the daily, and offtimes twice daily, visits if the surgeon are made with even more ex

that he remombered a pamful scene in the west, where a barber, thinking he had the blunt top turned to a customer's face, manyed to fleck the soupsuds from the face and actually used the glittering edge and made a gash that the unfortunate one will see until the collin lid closes over him, -- New York Sun.

The Real Orange Blossom.

Not one bride in five hundred who is de scribed as wearing orange biossoms is so fortunate, says a Troy florist, as to have them. An orange flower wreath or bouquet would cost from \$15 to \$50 so the dealers take stephanotis blossom, worth from \$3 to \$5, and array the unsuspecting maiden at a lesser price but greater profit English violets are worth \$1.50 per hundred, and are used to make the letters in set designs. For these are substituted immortelles colored purple, worth fifteen cents a hundred -Detroit Free Press.

Rather Too Careless

"Good evening, Mrs. Gobrightly; how did you like the candidate last Sunday?"

"On pretty well, Deacon Whittaker; he gave us a splendid sermon, and 4 guess he is a real good man, but he is too careless in his habits to suit me."

"Why, what makes you think so?" "On, I noticed when he came out of the pastor's room that the knees of his trousers were covered with dust."-Springfield Union.

Introduction of Eissing.

The story runs that kissing was introduced into England by Rowena, the daughter of Rengist the Saxon. At a banquet which was given by the British monarch in bonor of his allies the princess, after pressing the brimming beaker to her lips, saluted and astonished and delighted Vortigern with a little kiss, after the manner of her own people, -Chicago Herald.

Surprising Ignorance.

Little Topsey-Une, Rastus, wha-what makes dat yaller dog o' yourn growi so when he's gnawin' er bone!

Uncle Rastus-Gwine away, chile, I'se s'prised ht yo'ig'runce. Dat dog am er quarrelin' wif his food -New York Sun.

Invented by Women.

The records of the patent office show that women have obtained) patents on 1,900 in ventions. But no patent has as yet been obtained on a dress pocket that can be found without securing the services of a detective. -Judge

White Elephant's Hair,

The hair from a white elephant's tail is considered of much value, and in the old days of the kings of Burmah was only given to the nobles and dignitaries of the kingdom.-San Francisco Chronicle.

The Pamous Elm.

An elm tree growing in the grounds of the Pennsylvania hospital, in Philadelphia, is a scion of the famous tree under which William Penn held the first treaty with the In-

Milk is a sponge, and a dangerous sponge. li absorbs at once any deleterious matter and is one of the most fertile causes of eps demica.

Mr 8 S Wheeler, as standards of compari son to enable comprehension of what that ught amounts to, suggests that an ordinary gas burner is of 16 candle power, the bright dectric lights in the streets are 1,200 to 1,500 undle power, and the Statue of Liberty light. ts 45,000 candle power

86,000 candles, and can be seen fifty miles.

THE TELEGHAPH SERVICE.

Of equal importance, at least with its use for illumination, is the application of electrienty for telegraphic and telephonic service. and it is really wonderful that with all the andy and toil of brainy men during so many rears as' it has been since the telegraph was put in operation, for the perfecting of the science of telegraphy, there should still be so many new and important things found out in it every year. One of the novel and probably valuable recent discoveries is how to send by usiegraph an exact fac-simile of a message, and to do so rapidly A method has been snown a long time by which a fac-simile was made up of an infinite number of minute tots successively, placed on a piece of paper coread upon a cylinder in synchronous move ment with another cylinder bearing the meaage. A point, pressed upon the message sylinder as it revolved, caused the break ing of the current each time that it touched a written line-the ink employed being metallic-and made a mark by

the receiving instrument corresponding to just so much of the line as bad been touched. But that was a very slow process. In the new way an upright lever, so pinioned that it moves freely in all directions, carries in its top a little cup Into that cup the sender of a message pokes his peneil, and forms, one after another, the letters composing his dispatch. It will probably rattle him a little at first to go on making shapes of letters right in the same spot, one over another, as if he were piling up phantom symbols, and to see none of them materialize under his pencil, but he will soon get used to that. Each movement of the lever's lower end increases or diminishes the strength of currents that. acting upon the receiving machinery, move the writing pen in such curved modifications of the right angled applications of the forces as to conform to the motions of the trans mitting lever.

This must not be confounded with the writing system now so extensively employed in transatlantic telegraphy to take the place of the old, uncertain and slow light spot method of receiving cable messages. A strong battery cannot be used on ocean cables, but only a small one, hardly stronger than that em ployed to ring a call bell in a private house. To receive the signals sent by so weak a battery very delicate apparatus must be pro-A siplion shaped glass tube, thin and so slender that a human hair will hardly pass through it, is suspended with one end in a trough of very fluid ink and the other almost touching a moving telegraphic tapa. It is connected by a thread with a coil of fine wire, which is so hung near to a stationary magnot that it will twist alightly when attracted toward the magnet, and these slight movements of the coil control the siphon. causing it to trace a faint waved line in response to the vibrations of the signal current received by the coil and impelling it toward the magnet. Each wave of the line means a letter, and the expert operator reads the thread of faint color as plainly and correctly as anybody reads these printed words.

A SURPRISING THING. It was at the time looked upon as a surprising thing when the practicability of sending

Broadway Jewelers' Show Windows

The jowelers' shop windows used to be the most attractive in New York. That was in the good old days, before window dressers made Broadway a panorama of delight to the female eya. To recover the prestige once accorded them by virtue of the brilliancy of their wares, jewclers have begun to resort to iar hatsits. I argue, however, always that ingenious mechanical devices. These are not like the mechanical dancing girls and automatic amokers of the cigar shops by any means. They are jowels themselves, but made to look at rather than for private pur chase. A noted uptown jeweler puts far in front in his Broadway show window a small gold brooch, in the center of which is a ming nificent diamond star, cut from a solitaire. and revolving from left to right at a dazzling speed by the hidden mechanism. Each of the five points of the star as it twirls revolves. in an opposite direction a smaller diamond The effect is grotesquely beautiful, and star the stones are superb. But the plate glass is enormously thick. "Twinkle, twinkle, little star?" a seedy individual soliloquized last night with a sigh of regret, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star; you are safe, you bet you are!"-New York World.

een educated in the same schools, and many of them have there formed lasting friend mins with each other. In later years they arely meet, except at the annual meetings t the societies of which they may happen o be members, but the old affection still reunimpaired. When the news of the wath of an old forester or priest spreads rom valley to valley it therefore awakens many kind memories of old times, and on he day of the funeral old companions will ften come some thirty or forty miles, even hen a railway cannot be used, to pay the ost tribute of respect to the dead. In the wus these visitors put up at different inns, nly those who are very intimate with the unity think of entering the house of mourn

At the appointed hour they gather outside he door, accompany the funeral to the nurchyard, and on its return speak a few vords of sympathy to the family. As a ule, no refreshment is offered them. Only he bearers of the coffin, who are usually inimate friends or collengues of the deceased, are invited to a cold repast, which does not ast long. In a society at once so closely united and so widely scattered it cannot but uppen that many old friends who have long en separated should meet on such occasions, und that, after the ceremony is over, they hould gather in groups in the various inns. the very thought of the companion they inve lost recalls memories of a less somber haracter. Old boyish pranks are remem served and old hunting adventures retold. the wine flows freely, and, though the occa sion of their meeting is not forgotten, its mouraful character no longer casts a gloom over the whole of the conversation. In fact, when a respected citizen of any small town has been buried, a stranger who entered any of the chief houses of entertainment in the afternoon would fancy that a festival was teing celebrated - London Saturday Review

A Pecultarity of Genius.

I believe in genius, and Shakespeare and Lincoln certainly possessed it. It is just as sensible to believe in gifts on a large scale as in a little sense, and every primary teacher mows which of her pupils will protably nake their way, and which are postively tull and likely to remain so. No two human beings are created with the same natural ability, and genus is simply the inborn qualities of mind, which, in a healthy body, carries with them a fineness and strength supe rior to those elements in others. A peculiarity of genius is that it may spring up among the children of any family of people of reguan education on a big liberal scale is of mighty advantage, even to genuinely able men, because it gives them the fullest chance to rapidly develop their great powers. Men who lean on natural power of mind and expression alone depend largely on retentive memories, but they are timid about their nodes of thought and utterances whenever bey come in contact with scholastic minds and seldom venture into competition with them for fear of being overwheimed in the sea of learning they imagine the scholars to be swimming in.-Globe-Democrat Interview.

The largest private library in this country is owned by H. H. Hancroft, the historian,

and is in his San Francisco home. It conests of 50,000 volumes and is valued at \$300,-00.-New York World

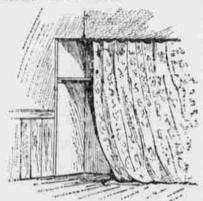
nish. Hy rubbing with a piece of fine cork, it may, when it fades, be removed.

Doylles of Various Styles.

Dovlies are not over six inches square, se heir only use is to prevent the fruit plate being scratched by the finger bowl. Very fine ones are of sheer bolting clock or pluapple sizk, with a triaged edge three quarters of an inch deep. Etching silk or cotton may be used for outlining the decoration on linen doylies and water color can be employed upon boiting cloth and silk.

A Substitute for a Closet.

In a bedroom that has no closet, a service able substitute for one can be ensily and cheaply made. The illustration shows such a one fitted up and described by a writer in American Agriculturist. It extends across one end of the small room.



HOME MADE CLOSET.

He says regarding it: "We had two boards one foot wide sawed off in seven feet lengths. A foot from the upper end of each length we had cleats nailed across. These boards were then placed against the side walls, at the end of the room. A board was cut exactly as long as the room was wide, and this was placed on the top of the upright boards. Another place was cut, as long as the top board, - ss the thickness of the two upright pieces. This fitted in between the uprights, and rested on the cleats, and, fitting snugly, it keeps the end pieces pressed against the wall; the erefore no nails or screws are needed to hold the arrangement in place. We have, by this plan, a shelf at the top on which to keep boxes and articles which cannot be bung up. Into the bottom of this shelf we screwed hooks on which garments are hung. In this way we avoided damaging the walls by driving in nails or putting on books."

Next we made a curtain which we tacked to the front of the top board, weighted the bottom of it so that it hangs in the proper place always and is not blowing about to admit dust. The curtain might be hung on a pole, but we preferred to fasten it with tacks. scause this plan of arranging it made every thing song and dust tight. It should be full enough to hang gracefully, and if the women of the family have a knack that way, they can make it quite as ornamental as anything else the room will be likely to contain.

Jam Triffes.

Beat three eggs well, add a saltspoonful of salt and flour enough to make a thick paste. Roll out and cut into very thin cakes and fry in bot lard. Spread half of them with jam or jelly and use the other half for upper crusts or covers.

otness than earlier in the case, and despite the moans and groans of the patient he bends very joint of the fingers and wrist backward and forward, each time farther and farther, until the tortured creature can endure no more for the nonce. But though the man of knowledge may desist until next time he unterstands the necessities of the case, and no lendings will turn him from his course until he joints have recovered their pristine flexioility. DEMANDS PERSONAL ATTENTION.

What example can be brought to bear on anything stronger than this argument in favor of massage treatment/ The figure demands personal attention today because it receives most notice from others, and light ness of gait, suppleness of body, freedom of movement are things desired of every one some one said not long ago that she would like to have been born her own daughter. This is a more reasonable wish than it seems and less egotistical. The women of today are thoroughly alive to the modern theories of education and cultivation, and they find it so hard a task to unlearn half they have been taught in order to reach a state where they may imbibe a new course of ideas that 'tis no wonder they wish they might begin over anew as a child.

One of the terrors of advancing age is the tendency to stoutness, nothing except wrinkles do women more dislike than neavy, plumping step which some 200 pounds if flesh, more or less, to carry about engenters. Massage is beneficial for this, though ertainly by no means as effectual as active exercise. The rubbing for this should be combined with long, smooth strokes of the hand from the neck down the spine, and from the hips to the heels, while the same mode of procedure applied to growing girls develops length of limb and general height.

Another help to lightness, grace and supple ness are the movements taught by the teachers of Delsarte. This, perhaps, is the best way of all for women who have lost the yielding, springing movements of their youth, by either increase of years or weight. Delsarte saw the beauty of nature as it should be in the human form, and studied but to prove now it might be developed. His theory is that at every movement or gesture of any part of the body an almost imperceptible ripple of movement should run through the entire frame, and when one once sees the grace of carrying out this theory, no other argument is needed in its favor. One is taught that the seat of all movement is in he waist, and the undulation of the body. when the waist theory is graceful and mastered, is the more beautiful. The daughters of the women of today will be brought to the highest state of physical culture. Why should not their elders envy them !- "S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

An Athlete's Rule of Health

An excellent rule of health given by a profession athlete is: "Walk to your place of place of business. Attend to work in the usual way, resisting every inclination you may have to give way to indolence. Walk home. Never mind the weather a little rain will not burt you and the summer heat will not affect you when you have done It long enough to do you good. This is just the time to begin the walks. There is erhilaration in the air to encourage walking and the habit once formed is not likely to be abandoned."-Chicago Herald.