WASHING BLANKETS.

Two Ways That Are Highly Recommended

Before putting away blankets for the summer they are generally given s good washing by most housewives. When blankets are used without sheets, as in the case of a person sleeping between blankets during the cold weather, they ought always to be washed ere putting away; but when sheets have been used and the blankets are not soiled it is just as well to omit the washing, being content with giving them a thorough airing. Put them out on the clothes-line on a fine day and let them remain for the laugth of a forenoon; then pack away in a chest or trunk, with a good sized piece of camphor rolled in a cloth or in a muslin bag. Some housewives have a closet especially for putting away such things, built in the coolest part of the house, and provided with broad shelves. The blankets or comforts are folded and placed on these shelves. and between the folds is usually a large piece of camphor. Some do not even use the camphor, but take out the clothes frequently during the warm weather and air them, airing the closet at the same time. One of these closets is a great aid to a woman and ought to be in every house, but on no account use a closet near a chimney, unless the latter is not in use. and if a window can be allowed to one of these closets it will of itself be a preventive of moths, as the latter insects do not thrive in the light.

Some women prefer to leave a pair of blankets connected, therefore, do not cut them apart, but wash them together. Blankets like these can never be washed as easily or as well as divided ones. It is hard enough work to wash one blanket well. Always cut the blankets apart and bind the cut ends with tape to match the top Get ready in a tub some pretty warm water, to which add some household ammonia, in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to a pail of water, and with some good white soap make a lather, place the blankets in this, being careful that the water covers them; let remain about an hour. then rub them out, but do not rub on soap, as it will make the fibers hard. squeeze out of the water, and rinse in two waters of the same temperature as the first, and hang to dry. Never wring them if you would have them soft, but squeeze out as well as you can. When dry take in and pull them in shape, but never attempt to iron

The following way of cleansing of cold water put two large tablenight. Next day, wash them out and In store for it. rinse in two waters (both cold), and hang to dry. Blueing is used by many in the last rinse water, but it is not to be commended, as it gives them a gray tinge, that is not at all as nice as the creamy shade they usually possess when rinsed in clear water.-Boston Budget.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY. They Come High, But Persons With

Plethoric Purses Must Have Them. Complete tea sets of fluted silver are again becoming fashionable. Bureau boxes with red plush covers

are the latest novelties in silver. A meritorious match safe is designed in imitation of an Egyptian mummy. Diamonds surrounding a heartshaped moonstone have a brilliant effect as a pendant.

An appropriate scarf pin for the yachting season is a gold steering wheel studded with pearls.

A lover's knot of pearls, connecting two hearts of diamonds, is a handsome and stylish brooch.

Two interlocked buckles of varie gated gold, held together by small gold pins, make a fashionable brooch. A pennant of diamonds, flying from a masthead of gold, is a scarf pin in demand among yachting fashionables.

A dainty requisite for the smoking ver, supplied with all the necessary attachments.

A moonstone comic mask, displayed in relief on a surface of diamonds and rubies, constitutes a scarf pin of exquisite appearance. An appropriate ornamentation for

an angler's watch consists of two ruby fishing rods crossed above a bait box set with diamonds. A lawn tennis net of gold, on which

rests a racquet of the same material, and a pearl representing the ball is a very artistic searf pin. A ruby, held in the mouth of an

elaborately engraved silver dragon coiled into a ring, will find favor with those who prefer massive jewelry. The nickel key chains, which when introduced were regarded as a sense-

actual value that they have no doubt . come to stay.

A trophy of imposing appearance is a buffalo horn about three feet in length, mounted with silver and supported by figures representing an American eagle freeing a colored slave. - Jewelers' Weekly.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Reasons Which Make a Consulship a Very No offices under our Government are more eagerly sought for, when a new President comes in than consulships. At present the rush for consulships is said to be greater than ever before, the applications exceeding many fold the number of the consulships them-

A consulship, indeed, is, on many accounts, a very tempting prize; especially one situated in one of the more attractive cities or towns in Great Britain or on the continent. It enables the occupant to live in the midst of historic scenes and the centers of art and pleasure, and to make tours to many points of interest. The work of a consul is not often very difficult, and he has large powers in fulfilling his

duties A consul, moreover, enjoys social distinction and privileges in the city or town where he is stationed. He is invited to occupy a reserved place at all Public celebrations, and is freely ad-Battel Into official circles.

On the other hand, a consui reasy has large responsibilities in performing his duties, which make it very important that he should be carefully selected, with a view to their efficient discharge.

Consulships are mainly of two kinds -inland and scaport consulships; and the duties attached to these two positions differ somewhat. It is the main task of an inland consul to certify to the correctness of the invoices of the merchandise which is sent from his consular district to the United States; while the consul at a seaport finds that besides certifying invoices, he has to perform certain duties relative to the American ships which arrive at and depart from his port.

There has been much just complaint that goods coming from Europe to the United States are sometimes undervalued; that is, that the invoices contain statements that the goods are sold to the importer at prices smaller than they really are thus sold; and this, for the double purpose of reducing the duty on the goods, and of enabling the purchaser to undersell his compet-

This evil may be greatly lessened. at least, by competent inland consuls. If they have capacity and efficiency, they will learn to judge very nearly the actual market value of the goodexported from their districts; and by requiring, in each case, samples of the goods, they will be able to decide whether the invoices presented to them for certificate are true or fraudulent.

In short, every consul at an inland post-like Manchester or Leeds in England, Lyons in France, Berlin in Germany-should become an expert in the merchandise sent to this country from his point.

This is said in order that the importance of carefully selecting persons of capacity to hold the consulships may be seen. A consul should be familiar with the language of the country where he is to reside; and if anywhere on the European continent, he should also have a knowledge of French. He should be well-grounded in commercial and international law; and in manners he should be a gentleman. Personal qualities go a great way in Europe in fulfilling such duties as a consul is called upon to perform, and in winning respect for the country which the consul represents.-Youth's Companion.

NOTHING LIKE ALUMINUM. Wonderful Things That May Happen When

It Becomes Cheaper.
"Aluminum may yet revolutionize the world,"said Superintendent Powell. blankets is liked by some: Into a tub of the Geological Survey, as he handled a piece of bright metal in his spoonsful of borax and a pint of soft hand. "Isn't it a beauty?" he insoap. When dissolved, put into the tub the blankets and let remain over asm, as he thought of the possibilities "Why," continued the professor.

"there is aluminum in every clay bank, in every plain, in every mountain side. It is present in earth every where. There are to-day as many chemists devoting their days and nights with a view to discovering processes by which aluminum may be furnished to the public cheaply as there are scientists delving into the possibilities of electricity. I've known the time when the metal was more precious than gold. Then it fell to \$8 per pound; now it is \$2 per pound. This fall in cost has been reached by the discovery of new affinities which cheapen its production. When it reaches a cost of twenty-five cents per pound it will be generally used. It is about as light as oak wood, four times as light as iron, and has more resistance than the very best steel. It will be used in the construction of houses, superseding wood and stone or brick. It will take the place of iron and wood in shipbuilding. Just think of a ship constructed of a metal that will but just sink in water. The ocean steamer of to-day built of iron and wood will be as a canal boat compared to a vessel constructed of aluminum. Such a one will fly as a bird over the waves," said

the professor. -Washington Special to Pilladelphia Press. room is a miniature street lamp of sil- Careful Driving the Best and Only is A horse that after shying reassures

himself and makes no effort to get away, but calms down as soon as he perceives that he was falsely alarmed. Traveler. is pretty certain to make a safe beast. Horses can be cured of shying only by the experience which they gain when carefully driven. The practice of flogging after the event, besides being cruel, is an extremely unwise one But if the animal can not be induced by coaxing to pass a particular object. the whip must be used. When your steed stops from fright and refuses to go on, it is a good plan to speak reassuringly to him and at the same time tap him gently with the whip as a reminder that there is power behind him which he must obey. I believe less fad, have been found of such that some horses never shy, but such a one is rare indeed. It was only the other day, however, that I was told, and on good authority, of a four-year old colt that showed no fear of a train of cars in motion the first time that he saw them, and I have myself, on at least two occasions, driven green horses past a pile-driver in action without their being frightened in the slightest degree. These same horses would jump a little when a dog rushed at them suddenly and unexpectedly. Practically, then, it is possible to find a horse which won't shy-that is, an animal so sensitive and discreet that he can be relied upon never to shy dan-

gerously. I can tell a story which will illustrate my meaning. I was once driving a game and intelligent, but rather snappish chestnut mare. At one point in the journey it was necessary to cross a long covered bridge. For some reason the mare paused at the entrance and was evidently in great alarm, but after a word or two from me she made up her mind to venture across. She laid her ears flat flack upon her head and rushed over the bridge at the fastest trot of which she was capable. Once across, her fears subsided, but so great had it been that she broke out in a profuse sweat. In thus acting the mare showed the very highest courage, and the manner in which she comported herself on this one occasion was a sufficient guaranty of her safety as a driving horse. - Horse Review.

HONEST AND TRUTHFUL

a Good Colored Gentleman Was Abused By a White Man. The Major was sitting in his libra

ry, smoking a fine meerschaum pipe, when old Sylvester, a negro politician, was announced. "Come in," said the Major, when

Sylvester appeared at the door. "Yas, sah, I thank you, sah. thought I'd come in an' tell you dat it ain't outen de range o' my erbility, sah, ter git all dem Tenth ward niggers ter vote fur you fur mayor."

"I am delighted to hear it," the Major responded, "but I have no intention of running for mayor. Did you see what the morning paper said about me?"

"No, sah."

"I'll show you." When the Major got up to look for the paper he put his pipe on the center-table; but when he looked for his pipe after reading the paragraph, he found that it was gone.

"What did I do with that pipe?" he asked.

"What pipe, sah." "The pipe I was smoking when you came in.

"You wa'n't smokin' no pipe den: dat is, I didn't see you smokin' none." "I was smoking it when you came in, and I put it on this table when I got up to lock for that paper." "You mouter done it, sah, but

didn't see you." "But if I put it there, why isn't it there now?"

"Well, dat ain't fur me to say. Yas, sah, dem niggers down dar in de Tenth ward pays ertention ter ebery word dat I says, an' da allus gwine ter vote fur de man dat I puts out, too-doan meck no diffunce of it's fur mayor ur

The Major saw smoke issuing from the pocket of Sylvester's linen duster. "Do every thing you say, eh?"

"Dat's what da does, sah; fur es fack, dat's jest what da does." "That's because you are an honest

"Dat's de cause, I has no doubt, sah, Oh, it's jest ez easy fur er man ter be honest. I hear folks makin' er great miration bout er man bein' honest, but I ain't neber found it no trouble I jest goes right erlong an' 'tends ter my own bizness an' tells de truth. I neber could see why er man dat's got any 'speck fur hisse'f wanter tell er He. Man oughter know dat it's gwine come home ter him sooner ur later.

The smoke increased in volume. "Yes," said the Major, "it comes home to him sooner or later and very frequently sooner than he expects."

"Dat's true, sah; dat's true. An' I allus say ter my boys, s'I, 'Boys, no matter what else you is be truthful an' honest an' den de white folks gwine stan' by you. No matter of the truth 'pears to work ergin you at de time tell it, fur it ain't gwine ter be long till you gwine stand up unspotted."

The Major saw that Sylvester's conttail was on fire, but the old negro, sitting screwed around on his chair, was still unmindful of an approaching calamity.

"Yes, Sylvester, honesty and truthfulness will always win."

"Do it fur er fack, sah, an' dat's jest what I tells my boys."

"You never told a lie, I suppose." "Well, of I did, it wuz er mighty long time ergo. When I wuz ermussyful hebens, I'se burnin' up! Whoop! I'se on fire."

He jumped up, and while he was putting out the fire the pipe dropped on the floor.

"I_I_I doan' un'erstan' dis vere. he said as he gave the skirt of the duster a final twist. "How dat pipe coulder got in dat pocket I don't

"I don't think it is at all strange, the Major replied.

"Who doan?" "I don't."

"Look yere, is you cuzen' me right here in yere own house; you come flingin' out er sinywation at me? Set er man's coat er fire an' den tromp on his feelin's by 'cuzen him? You ain't my sorter folks. I ain't got s'clety wid you. Come 'stroyin' er man's clothes an' den lookin' at him wid s'picion. I'm gwine."-Arkansaw

New Substitute For Glass.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public schools of London, and various advantages are claimed for it, among these being such a degree of pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather, and be subjected to very considerable tensile strain with impunity; it is also almost as translucent as glass, and of a pleasing amber color, varying in shade from very light gold to pale brown. The basis of the material is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being inclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish of which the base is linseed oil. There is no regin or gam'in the varifish, and once having become dry, it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by dipping the sheets edgewise into deep tanks of varnish, and then allowing the coating which they thus receive to dry in a warm atmosphere. It requires somewhat more than a dozen of the dips to bring the sheets to the required degree of thickness, and, when his has been accomplished, the material is stored for several weeks to thoroughly set. - N. Y. Sun.

On a Long Journey.

Tramp-Please, mum, I can't git work at me trade now anywhere around here, and wad you be so kind as to help me along on my journey to a place where I can find work?

Lady-Poor man! I didn't know business was so dull. Where do you expect to find work.

'Considerin' the time o' year, mum, 'm afraid I'll have to go a long ways

"Indeed! What is your trade?" "I'm a snow shoveler, mom."-N. Y. VERY FUNNY INDEED.

How the Average Woman Repeats Humorous Story.

Oh, Lil. I have the fun-ni-est story to tell you; you'll just die. Mr. Bates -you know Mr. Bates?-well, he is just too cute for any thing. He called last night, and he and pa got to telling stories. I laughed till I was just tired, and you must hear this story.

good story. "Well-Oh, it was too rich, Lil. Of he's so awfully clever-but I'll-"Do go on."

"Well, Mr. Bates said-but my, you eyes-

story. "Well, then-now don't you make ne laugh-there was a man out in Illinois-no, now was it Illinois? Why. dear me-let's see-yes, it must have been Illinois, for Kalamazoo is the

place "Why, Jul, Kalamazoo is in Ohio," "O, how stupid; of course it is. Well, it doesn't matter anyway what State it was. Well, this man from Kalamazoo-now, was it a man? Yes, it must have been a man, for Mr. Bates told about how he got his cards-let's see, was it cards or poker chips? Now that is funny. I can't remember. Well, anyway, this man from Kalamazoo was on a train going to-going to-O, dear, how I get things mixed-Well, he was going to Oshkosh on a train when another man stepped up and said-and said-now, what did that man say? I'm certain this one was a man, and he said something to the man from Kalamazoo-what on earth was it?"

"Never mind, Jul; go on with the story.

"Ot course it really doesn't matter what the man said; but, anyway, those two men played and played. Then the was the man on the train; he was-let me see; didn't Mr. Bates say he was a Senator? Yes, I'm sure he was a Senator from Ohio.

"Never mind, Jul; what's that got to do with the story?" "Now, Lil, you put me out."

"I don't, either; but I do want to hear the end."

"Well, the Senator and the man from Kalamazoo played and played, till finally-now, how was that? O, the other man said-he said-O, Scott, how provoking! Well, anyway, the man from Kalamazoo had no change for-yes, I believe it was a hundred dollar bill, and-and-"

"Do go on, Jul." "Why, O, yes-well, anyway, Lil, it is not quite as Mr. Bates told it. I said the Kalamazoo man had no change, didn't I?"

"Yes, yes, and the other man?" "Well, he-O, yes, now I remember-well, he had." - Washington Post.

TAKING THE CENSUS. A Far More Laborious Process Than in

The question is often asked, Why can not the United States census be taken in one day, as is done in England and many continental countries? The reasons are obvious on reflection. In the first place, England, which we will take for an example, is a compact nation, all the functions of government being concentrated at the national capital. The constabulary is national, and the census is taken through it. The skeleton of the body of enumerators always exists. The enlargement occurs through the appointment of temporary constables, working with the permanent constabulary force. This gives England -and like conditions exist in other countries-a force always in existence, or easily brought into existence, for census purposes. Each constable is supplied with a proper quantity of blanks for a very small district. These he distributes one day and collects the next. They are to be filled out by the head of the household, and are to contain the names and facts relating to each person living under the roof at midnight.

The United States Government has no force which can be enlarged to a proper extent for a one-day census. This fact alone would prevent our Government from following the methods adopted in Europe. But there is another reason which would entirely prevent the adoption of the European method. The schedule for the English and continental censuses is a very small affair, comprehending but few inquiries relating to the name, relating to the head of the family, condition (whether single, birthday, the profession or occupation, place of birth, and whether deaf, dumb or blind. This constitutes the whole English census. The United States census comprehends, as we have american Review.

seen, a very great number of inquiries, relating to numerous topics .- North -A new scheme to induce warm hearted persons to open their pocketbooks has been exposed in Atlanta, Ga. The scheme was worked by a man and his wife. The latter went from house to house asking for money with which to her great surprise found the husband laid out on a table with a white sheet Baltimore American. thrown over him. She was much moved by the sight, and, pulling out her purse, gave the "widow" several dollars in small change. After leaving the house the lady discovered that she had forgotten ber handkerchief and returned to get it. Upon re-entering the room she was shocked to see the "dead man" sitting up counting the money.

-A pine tree on a mountain in Al pine County, Cal., was struck by lightzing during a thunderstorm. The fluid followed the trunk into the ground and immediately there burst forth a brilliant fire, which has continued to burn ever since. It is be-

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

me of the Rare Privileges Enjoyed by We take the following extracts from

last issue of the Arlzona Kicker: EXPLANATORY. - Last week we anunced that we were on the trail of J. B. Davis, the Apache avenue grocer. and that this week's Issue would con-"Do tell me, Jul; I'm dead to hear a tain an expose calculated to startle the community. We had over a column of it in type when Mr. Davis called at course I can't tell it like Mr. Bates- the Kicker office and subscribed for the paper and gave us a column ad. for a year. Mr. Davis is not only a genial, whole-souled gentleman, worthy ought to have seen his face. He can of a place in our best society, but an just draw his face down and his enterprising, go-ahead citizen who is a credit to the whole State. When "O, pshaw! Jul, let's have the you want the best goods at the lowest prices call on him. "REFORMING SLOWLY.-When we

struck this town the chief of police lay drunk on the sidewalk in front of the post-office, and the six patrolmen were playing pool or poker. Any one of the crowd could be bought for half a dollar. We have been pegging away for reform with each issue of the Kicker, and we are pleased to note an improvement. The chief hasn't been drunk for the last fortnight, and yesterday we counted four patrolmen on their beats at one time. All reforms move slowly, but patience and perseverance will accomplish much. shall keep at it, and we predict that the day will yet come when we shall to Os-Osh-O, yes, Oshkosh; that's have a police force which will not fear a drunken Indian nor sell out to a gambler for less than two dollars a

"NOT THIS YEAR - Considerable anxiety has been expressed by our many friends and well-wishers over the fact that the Kicker did not get the city printing again this year. In answer to all inquiries we reply that we did not want it. The total income last year was ninety-six cents, while man from-now let me be sure-yes, it we lent over \$15 to the mayor and aldermon and nover evenet cent back. We can't stand that kind of a racket more than one year."

SOME OTHER EVE .- We have re ceived several communications from leading citizens asking the Kicker to 'go' for Judge of Probate Smith, who has been too befuddled with bad whisky for the last month to attend to business. There is no doubt that the judge ought to be raked fore and aft, but we can't do it just now. We are yes; the Senator bet on the game, and his creditor for about \$20, and if we opened on him he'd tell us to whistle for our loan. As soon as we get our money back we promise to make the fur fly, not only in the case of the judge himself, but from the coat of his brother Bill, who is also steeped in liquor and rendering himself a public nuisance. Have patience, gentlemen." -Datroit Free Press.

BUTING A FARM.

Advice to the Land-Hungry in the Older To one land-hungry I would say: Go slow. Buy within your means, and have some little money to spare. A man owning land can always get credit, because his land can not get away. To the one having a few thousands of dollars and not much farm experience, and yet auxious to own cabbage, I would say: Put your money in some good savings bank and hire out to some thorough-going, hardworking farmer for a year or two, and more practical, common-sense knowledge will be gained than by reading what others have done for years, and after serving such an apprenticeship, and still anxious to farm, you will know what kind of a farm you want. One of the best kinds of farms to own is a grass farm. Grass land, the world over, stands the highest in value. In Holland such a farm sells for \$1,000 per acre and over, in England from plying a "a circulating medium." In \$600 to \$800 per nere, and in our own country such land is eagerly sought absolutely no money, and when they after, and when once gotten is held wish to purchase a few necessaries tightly. Grass holds fertility; it they steal cocanuts by "the dark of grows the season through. Even in the moon" and hand them over to the winter its roots reach out and gather traders in exchange for the supplies in the ammonia contained in the snow they require. This free and easy cusand rain. Grow all the grass you can, tom became so universal and alarming and keep as much land covered as pos- that in order to protect the few who sible, is the secret of retaining fer- raise the fruit the Alcaldi of the dis-

tility on the farm. Men with large means can purchase what suits their fancy, and can buy allel in financial circles. He has what stock and implements they desire, even if prices are high. It is a pleasure for them to do so, and even punishment all traders who may reif they should spend foolishly large ceive them as such. sums, it is not wholly lost, as many deserving laboring men are helped and the neighborhood is better for their

presence and enterprise. At present land is low, but it will not continue so. The vast emigration married, etc.,) sex, age at the last to the West has taken up most of the land suitable for agricultural purposes, Baron Dundas in the Peerage of the buy for themselves a few acres of land son of the late John Charles Dundas, and pay for it will not be sorry they fourth son of the first Earl and somedid so, and those owning large tracts time a Liberal member of Parliament. necks, should devise means to attract Hall, County Wexford. He was eduone of the most healthful climates and Hussar Yeoman Cavalry. In 1872 to bury her husband. She received a soil suited to grow almost any crop, and 1873 he sat in Parliament several contributions, but one lady, and thousand of acres that can be as a Liberal member for Richdoubting her story, said : "I'll go to bought extremely low. We have many mond. In the latter year he sucyour home with you." She did so, and good, prosperous farmers, and we ecceded to the titles of his nucle, the want many more of the same kind .-

-There is considerable difference between a key on a seaboard and a C on the keyboard.

-A New York indy won the prize for furnishing the best recipe by which Scarborough. He has four childrena dinner could be prepared for \$1. As Lord Dundas, born in 1876; George soon as her husband found this out he Hemaga Lawrence, born in 1882; Lady borrowed the dollar and took his din- Hilda Mary, born in 1872, and Lady

ner down town.

BEAUTY IN THE FOOT. Not an Unimportant Matter in the Make-

"The girl of the period," generously says a prominent chiropodist. "is devoting herself more and more to the study of her foot. She has found out that this instrument is capable of almost as much development for strength and beauty (really synonymous terms) as her hand. She knows that the splendid exercise of piano playing, in which each finger and every muscle of the hand, wrist and arm is developed to the greatest state of elasticity and to beauty's own mouldings, contains the very hint she wants to follow in the derelogment of the foot. No, she is not going to play the piano with her feet, but she is going through a lot of gymnastic exercises with them. She sits on the bed every morning working her toes, then she walks around the room on he bare toes, and straightening out her ankle like a ballet girl with every step. She finds at first that she can hardly raise herself on the balls of her feet and walk on them.

"Presently that becomes easy. In a week or so the exercise will accomplish that much. Then she grows able to lift herself off even the balls of her feet on to the very toes alone for moments at a time. Then she sits down on the bed and gives them lighter exercises, just by working them until they will move independently of each other. At first she has to pull them with her hands as far as possible in all different directions, just like the planist practices his hands on the technicon. They are very awkward at first, just as practiced, and, indeed, as many people's fingers are. She is no longer a victim to the foolish prejudice against spreading her foot out on the floor. She is no longer a victim of the illusion to the eye, ignorant of art, that littleness is beauty. She no longer desires a set of cramped toes, but spreads them out on the floor and tries to make them assume the square beautiful proportions of the baby's sweet foot.

"In fact the foot davelopment craze with the fashionable progressive girl of the period may be called the baby foot' craze. These exercises of the foot and toes make them able to spring for their skins, and the supply of home twice as far off their feet. She is constantly seeking better shoes. She is doing just the reverse of what she used to do when she fought with her shoemaker because the shoe was not tight enough. She is now constantly fighting but then, these skins are much larger, with him to get them broader at the of a finer color and better fitted for toes, and many a girl who is proud of her new sensible, progressive idea will hold the toe of a broad shoe in view for you in the street cars, at home and elsewhere. "Many jokes are cracked on the corn

advise people to wear any thing but pointed shoes. The foot and toes hand and fingers. A great many girls Arts. also ask us for advice about curing pigeon toe. It is a curious thing that glass at every step. They thus find upon the vertical plane which the other foot must reverse for its movements. They thus see how the legs are not hinged quite properly, and learn to move them in parallel plaues. Stepping forward and backward toward the mirror will frequently correct pigeon-toed walking."

-In Venezuela all manner or many shifts have been resorted to for sup-Guanta, for example, the people have trict of Guanta was obliged to issue a decree which probably has not a parlately prohibited the use of cocoanuts as money and threatened with condign

THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

Short Biographical Sketch of the Vicero; of Ireland. Ireland's new Viceroy, Lawrence Dundas, third Earl of Zetland, and and the tide will set in toward us be- United Kingdom, and a Baronet, was fore the year is out. Those that can born August 16, 1844. He is the eldest that they can not work at profit, and His mother, who is still living, is the that hang like a millstone about their daughter of John Talbot of Talbot worthy men to buy and settle in their cated at Harrow and at Trinity Colmidst, and thus help to make a part of lege, Cambridge. He was formerly a their land more valuable than the Lieutenant in the Royal Horse-Guards whole was formerly. Maryland has Blue and Captain in the Yorkshire second Earl. He is a justice of the peace for North Yorkshire, and Colonel Commandant of the Sixth Volunteer Brigade. North Division. Royal Artillery. In 1880 he was a lord inwaiting to the Queen. In 1871 he married Lady Lilian Selina Elizabeth Lumley, daughter of the ninth Earl of Maud Frederica Elizabeth, born in -California boasts of the extent and 1877. The Earl is a member of several splendor of her flora, but a statement London clubs. He owns considerable in a local paper that "a Martinez property in Yorkshire and Stirlingwoman killed seven big tarantolas in her flower garden lately shows that the Richmond has been held almost conMILLIONS OF RABBITS.

Australia's Extensive Trade in the Shins of the Little Crop-Destroyers.

When the acclimatization societies of Australasia introduced the rabbit some years ago they thought they were accomplishing a good work and little anticipated what a serious injury these rabbits would effect in less than ten years, and that their extermination would be a costly and impossible work. Rabbits have so increased now in Australia and New Zealand that the colonists are at their wits' end how to repair the evil. The extent of the injury done to the pasturage required for sheep may be inferred in some measure from the enormous number of rabbit skins exported, which, however, prove a blessing to the cheap furriers of Europe and America. A local industry has also sprung up in the colonies in making soft felt hats from their fur-Coney wool was encouraged and valued in England 150 years ago, and is now worth 84 cents a pound. The damage done to the crops in

the Australian colonies by the little animals that furnish the skins for export has become of such magnitude as to furnish the subject of parliamentary legislation there. From the single colony of New Zealand there has been exported about 70,000,000 skins, valued at nearly \$3,750,000. But the property destroyed by these rodents is estimated by millions, and this industry of rabbit skins is one which the people there do not wish to see prosper. In Victoria the colony is asserted to have sustained a loss of about \$15,000,000. The cheap linings of coats and ladies' the fingers would have been if not cloaks and many of the dyed articles of fur are due to rabbit skins, home and foreign. In the last ten years 29, -000,000 rabbit skins have been exported from Victoria.

In addition to the exports from the colonies, many have been used locally by hat manufacturers and others and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The extensive supply from Australasia has flooded the English market and the trade has on hand a supply sufficient to last for a year or two. The English rabbit breeders also found it to their advantage to kill rabbits mainly skins is said to reach 30,000,000 annually. Belgium, which supplies us with the tame-bred rabbits so largely appreciated and imported for food sends away over 6,000,000 rabbit skins, furs than those of the wild rabbit. In some of the Australian colonies attempts were made to preserve their flesh in tins for food. One company in South Australia employed forty or fifty trappers and thus prepared 6,000 or doctors in the papers, but we always 7,000 rabbits a day. But this utilizing process has been dropped since the wholesale poisonings have been reshould have all the freedom of the sorted to. - Journal of the Society of

-The kingdom of Italy flad, ln 1886, many girls live all their lives and are public elementary day-schools to the laughed at by the boys for walking number of 46,075, attended by 2,075,pigeon toed, when they never notice 241 popils. This number is 7.29 per that they walk differently from other cent. of the entire population, and people. But those who have it can 60.35 per cent. of the population six to correct it to a great extent by practice. twelve years of age. As regards sec-I advised seve al young ladies in a ondary education, there were in the practice which they say has greatly im- kingdom in 1887, secondary schools to proved them. That is to get before a the number of 1.553, with an enrolld and go to raising big corn and mirror in their dressing rooms and ment of 97,059 students. The same walk toward it, stepping high and ex- year the 21 universities of the kingdom tending the leg straight out toward the were attended by 15,517, distributed among the faculties as follows: Juriswhen the foot lights how it crosses in prudence, 5,244; philosophy and literature, 633; mathematical and physical sciences, 1,786; medicine and surgery, 7,854. - Education - What are known by the name of

Iron bricks have been satisfactorily introduced as paving material in some parts of Germany. These bricks are made by mixing equal parts of finely ground red argillaceous slate and finely ground clay, with the addition of five per cent. of iron ore. The ingredients thus mixed together are then moistened with a solution of twenty-five per cent, of sulphate of iron, to which fine Iron ore is added, until the mass shows a consistency of thirty-eight degrees Baume. After this, the compound is shaped in a press, dried, dipped once more in a nearly concentrated solution of finely ground iron ore, and then baked in an oven for about forty-eight hours, in a reducing flame.

General Lee and Stimulants.

From an anecdotal and personal article on "General Lee After the War" by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston in the Century we quote the following: "He had the gentlest way possible of giving counsel and administering rebuke. I remember hearing him say, in a presence where such testimony was worth more than a dozen temperance lectures: Men need no stimulant; it is something, I am persuaded, that they can do without. When I went into the field, at the beginning of the war, a good lady friend of mine gave me two scaled bottles of very superb Freuch brandy. I carried them with me through the entire campaign; and when I met my friend again, after all was over, I gave her back both bottles of brandy, with the seals unbroken. It may have been some comfort to me to know that I had them in case of sudden emergency, but the moment never came when I needed to use

He Saved the Ship.

"Captain," reported the officer, as he came up from below, pale with fear, "the water is gaining on us. We must lighten the ship!"

With the presence of mind that distinguishes the true hero from the craven in the hour of peril the Captain instantly called all hands on deck.

"Men," he said, and his deep voice rang out, clear and strong over the wild waste of waters that threatened to engulf the stately vessel, "throw those things overbeard!"

The sailors went to work with the nergy of despair. In less than an hour they had thrown over the side of the vessel the private baggage of a traveling actress and three fashionable canes belonging to a London dude, and the gallant ship, with her leak now high above water, bounded on her course like a thing of Mfe. Her commander had saved her,