Copyright, 1904, by Seumas MacManu ◆0 ◆0 ◆0 **€0 €0 €0 €0 €0 €0 €0** NCE on a time, long, long ago, there was a widow woman who had three daughters. When their father died their mother thought they never would want for he had left them a long leather bag

filled with gold and silver. But he was not long dead when at old hag came begging to the house one day and stole the long leather bag filled with gold and silver and went away out of the country with it, no one knew

So from that day the widow woman and her three daughters were poor, and she had a hard struggle to live and to bring up her daughters.

But when they were grown up the eldest said one day: "Mother, I'm a young woman now, and it's a shame for me to be here doing nothing to help you or myself. Bake me a bannock and cut me a callop, till I go away to push my fortune."

The mother baked her a whole bannock and asked her if she would have half of it with her blessing or the whole of it without. She said to give her the whole bannock without.

So she took it and went away. Sh told them if she was not back in a year and a day from that, then they would know she was doing well and making her fortune.

She traveled away and away on be fore her, far farther than I could tell you, and twice as far as you could tell me, until she came into a strange country, and, going up to a little house, she ound an old hag living in it. The hag asked her where she wa

going. She said she was going to push her

fortune. Said the hag, "How would you like to stay here with me, for I want a

girl?" "What will I have to do?" said she. "You'll have to wash me and dress me and sweep the hearth clean, but on

the peril of your life never look up the chimney," said the hag. "All right," she agreed to this.

The next day when the hag aros she washed her and dressed her, and when the hag went out she swept the hearth clean and she thought it would be no harm to have one look up the chimney, and there what did she see but her own mother's long leather bag of gold and silver! So she took it down at once and, getting it on her back started away for home as fast as she could run.

But she had not gone far when she met a horse grazing in a field, and when he saw her he said: "Rub me! Rub me! For I haven't been rubbed these seven years."

But she only struck him with a stick she had in her hand and drove him out of her way. She did not go much farther when

she met a sheep, who said: "Oh, shear me! Shear me! For I haven't been sheared these seven years." But she struck the sheep, and sent

it scurrying out of her way. She had not gone much farther when

she met a goat tethered, and he said: "Oh, change my tether! Change my tether! For it hasn't been changed these seven years." But she flung a stone at him and

went on. Next she came to a limekiln, and it said: "Oh, clean me! Clear me! For I haven't been cleaned these seven years." But she only scowled at it and hurried on. After another bit she met a cow, and

it said: "Oh, milk me! Milk me! For I haven't been milked these seven years." She struck the cow out of her way and went on.

Then she came to a mill. The mill said: "Oh, turn me! Turn me! For I haven't been turned these seven years.'

But she did not heed what it said, only went in and laid down behind the mill door, with the bag under her head, for it was then night.

When the hag came into her hut again and found the girl gone, she ran to the chimney and looked up to see if she had carried off her bag. She got into a great rage, and she started to run as fast as she could after her. She had not gone far when she met

the horse, and she said, "Oh, horse, horse of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

"Aye," said the horse, "It is not long since she passed here."

So on she ran, and it was not long until she met the sheep, and said she "Sheep, sheep of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I earned since I was a maid?"

"Aye," said the sheep, "it is not long since she passed here.

So she goes on, and it was not long before she met the goat, and said she "Goat, goat of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I earned since I tag, with my long leather bag and all was a resid?"

"Aye," said the goat, "it is not long I was a maid?" since she passed here."

So she goes on, and it was not long before she met the limekiln, and said she, "Limekiin, limekiin of mine, did before she met the mill, and said she, you see this maid of mine, with my "Mill, mill of mine, did you see this tig, with my tag, with my long leather maid of mine, with my tig, with my bag and all the gold and silver I earn | tag, with my long leather bag and all ed since I was a maid?"

"Aye," said the limekiln, "it is not I was a maid?" long since she passed here.'

So she goes on, and it was not long sleeping behind the door." before she met the cow, and said she, "Cow, cow of mine, did you see this white rod and turned her into a stone. mald of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all ver on her back and went back home. the gold and silver I have earned since

I was a maid?" "Aye," said the cow, "It is not long

since she passed here." So she goes on, and it was not maid of mine, with my tig, With my the gold and silver I have earned since nock and cut me a callop, till I go

And the mill said, "Yes; she is sleep-Ex behind the door.'

She wend in and struck her with white red and turned her into a stone. She then took the bag of gold and silver on her back and went away back

A year and a day had gone by after the eldest daughter left home, and when they found she had not returned said: "My sister must be doing well shame for me to be sitting here doing nothing, either to help you, mother, or myself? Bake me a bannock," said she, "and cut me a callop, till I go

away to push my fortune.' The mother did this and asked her would she have half the bannock with her blessing or the whole bannock with-

out. She said the whole bannock without and she set off. Then she said, "If I am not back here in a year and a day you may be sure that I am doing well and making my fortune." And then she went away.

She traveled away and away on be fore her, far farther than I could tell you, and twice as far as you could tell me, until she came into a strange coun try, and, going up to a little house, she found an old hag living in it.

The old hag asked her where she was going. She said she was going to push her

Said the hag, "How would you like to stay here with me, for I want a girl?"

"What will I have to do?" says she "You'll have to wash me and dress me and to sweep the house clean, and on the peril of your life never look up the chimney," said the hag.
"All right," she agreed to this.

The next day when the hag arose she washed her and dressed her, and when the hag went out she swept the hearth, and she thought it would be no harm to have one look up the chimney, and there what did she see but her own mother's long leather bag of gold and silver! So she took it down at once and, getting it on her back, started away for home as fast as she

But she had not gone far when she met a horse grazing in a field, and when he saw her he said: "Rub me Rub me! For I haven't been rubbed

these seven years." But she only struck him with a stick she had in her hand and drove him out of her way. She did not go much farther when

she met the sheep, who said: "Oh, shear me! Shear me! For I haven't been sheared these seven years." But she struck the sheep and sent

currying away out of her way. She had not gone much farther when she met the goat tethered, and he said: "Oh, change my tether! Change my tether! For it hasn't been changed

these seven years." But she flung a stone at went on

Next she came to a limekiln, and that said: "Oh, clean me! Clean me! For I haven't been cleaned these seven years." But she only scowled at it and hurried on. .

Then she came to the cow and it said: "Oh, milk me! Milk me! For I haven't been milked these seven years." She struck the cow out of her way and went on. Then she came to the mill. The mill

aid: "Oh, turn me! Turn me! For haven't been turned these sever years.' But she did not heed what it said

nly went in and laid down behind the mill door with the bag under her head. for it was then night.

When the hag came into her but again and found the girl gone, she ran to the chimney and looked up to see if she had carried off the bag. She got into a great rage, and she started to run as fast as she could after her.

She had not gone far when she met the horse, and she said, "Oh, horse horse of mine, did you see this maid of raine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

"Ave." said the horse, "It is not lone ince she passed here."

So on she ran and it was not long unil she met the sheep, and said she, Sheep of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag. with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I

was a maid?" "Aye," said the sheep, "It is not long

ince she passed here." So she goes on, and it was not long efore she met the goat, and said she, Goat, goat of mine, did you see this naid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

"Aye," said the goat, "It is not long since she passed here."

So she goes on, and it was not long efore she met the limekiln, and said she, "Limekiln, limekiln of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig. with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earn-

ed since I was a maid?" "Ave." said the limekiln, "it is no long since she passed here."

So she goes on, and it was not lone before she met the cow, and says she, "Cow, cow of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my the gold and sliver I have earned since

"Aye," said the cow, "It is not long

since she passed here." So she goes on, and it was not the gold and silver I have earned since

And the mill said: "Yes. She

She went in and struck her with She then took the bag of gold and sil-

When the second daughter had been gone a year and a day and she hadn't come back the youngest daughter said: "My two sisters must be doing very well indeed and making great for before she met the mill, and said she, tunes when they are not coming back. "Mill, mill of mine, did you see this and it's a shame for me to be sitting here doing nothing, either to help you, tag, with my long leather bag and all mother, or myself. Make me a banaway and push my fortune."

The nother aid this and asked he would she have half the bannock will er bleeing or the whole bannock without.

She said, 'S will have half of the bannock with your blessing, mother.' The mother gave her a blessing and

half a bannock and she set oft. She traveled away and away on be fore her, far farther than I could tel the second daughter got up, and she pou, and twice as far as you could tell me, until she came into a strange and making her fortune, and isn't it a country, and going up to a little house she found an old hag living in it. The hag asked her where she wa

She said she was going to push he

Said the hag, "How would you like to stay here with me, for I want a girl?" "What will I have to do?" said she. "You'll have to wash me and dress

me and to sweep the house clean, and

on the peril of your life never look up

the chimney," said the hag. "All right," she agreed to this. The next day when the hag aros she washed her and dressed her, and when the hag went out she swept the hearth, and she thought it would be no harm to have one look up the chimney, and there what did she see but her own mother's long leather bag of sold and silver! So she took it down at once

When she got to the horse, the horse said: "Rub me! Rub me! For I haven't been rubbed these sever

and, getting it on her back, started

away for home as fast as she could

"Oh, poor horse! Oh, poor horse!" she said. "I'll surely do that." And she laid down her bag and rubbed the horse. Then she went on, and it wasn't long before she met the sheep, who said: "Oh, shear me! Shear me! For I haven't been sheared these seven

"Oh, poor sheep! Oh, poor sheep!" she said. "I'll surely do that." And she laid down the bag and sheared the

sheep. On she went till she met the goat who said: "Oh, change my tether! Change my tether! For it hasn't been

changed these seven years." "Oh, poor goat! Oh, poor goat!" she



"On the peril of your life never look u

the chimney," said the hag. laid down the bag, and she changed th goat's tether. Then she went on till she met the limekiln. The limekiln said: "Oh, clean me! Clean me! For I haven't been cleaned these sever years.

"Oh, poor limekiln! Oh, poor lime kiln!" she said. "I'll surely do that." And she laid down the bag and cleaned the limekiln.

The cow said: "Oh, milk me! Milk me For I haven't been milked these seven vears.'

"Oh, poor cow! Oh, poor cow!" she said. "I'll surely do that." And she laid down the bag and milked the cow. At last she reached the mill. The mill said: "Oh, turn me! Oh, turn me For I haven't been turned these sever years."

"Oh, poor mill! Oh, poor mill!" she said. "I'll surely do that." And she turned the mill too.

As night was on her, she went in and laid down behind the mill door to

When the hag came into her hut again and found the girl gone, she ran to the chimney to see if she had carried off her bag. She got into a great age and started to run as fast as she

ould after her, She had not gone far until she came up to the horse and said, "Oh, horse horse of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a mald?"

The horse said: "Do you think I have nothing to do but only watch your maids for you? You may go somewhere else and look for information." Then she came to the sheep. "Oh, sheep, sheep of mine, have you seen this maid of mine, with my tig. with my tag, with my long leather bag and iff the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

The sheep said: "Do you think I have nothing to do only to watch your maids for you? You may go somewhere else and look for information."

Then she went on till she met the goat. "Oh, goat, goat of mine, have you seen this maid of mine, with my tig, withmy tag, with my long leather bag, filled with gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

The goat said: "Do you think I have nothing to do only to watch your maids for you? You can go somewhere else and look for information."

Then she went on till she came to the limekiln. "Oh, limekiln of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

Said the limekiln: "Do you thick have nothing to do but only wetch your maids for you? You may go somewhere else to look for informa-

Next she met the cow, "Oh cow, cow

mane, have you even the maid of ine, with no tie with my ong, with y long leather bas and all the gold

and silver & have Grned since I ara maid?" On you think I have nothing to do ony to watch you maids for you? You may go some

where else and look for information." Then she got to the mill. "Oh, mill, mill of mine, did you see this maid of mine, with my tig, with my tag, with the age, is one to every three or four my long leather bag and all the gold and silver I have earned since I was a maid?"

The mill said, "Come nearer and whisper to me." She goes nearer to whisper to the

mill, and the mill drags her under the wheels and grinds her up. The old hag had dropped the white rod out of her hand, and the mill told the young girl to take this white rod and strike two stones behind the mill door. She did that, and her two sis ters stood up. She hoisted the leather bag on her back, and the three of them set out and traveled away and away

till they reached home. The mother had been crying all the time while they were away, and was now ever so glad to see them, and rich and happy they lived ever after.

A VERSATILE PRODUCT.

Things That Grow Capable of Word Is Supposed to Mean So Many Uses as Corn

sults.

Probably few things that grow are capable of so many uses or are as completely used as corn. The grain is used for food both for human beings and cattle, while the stalks are used as cattle feed. The pith of the cornstalks is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, in the manufacture of high grade varnish and in the manufacture of paper. The woody portions are used in the manufacture of a chean quality of paper.

As a food corn is supplied in many forms. The most familiar are as meal, hominy and grits. Practically all the starch that is used in the United States is made from corn. Immense quantities are also used in the manufacture of glucose, which, among other things, enters largely into the manufacture of beer as a substitute for malt.

A large quantity of corn is used an nually in the manufacture of whisky, and nearly 15,000,000 bushels are used every year in the manufacture of cologne spirits and alcohol. Even in the manufacture of these products nothing is lost. The glutinous and other residues in the manufacture of starch glucose, whisky and alcohol are used as cattle feed.

THE GLUTEUS MAXIMUS. It Is the Strongest Muscle In the Hu

man Body. The strongest muscle in the human

body is the gluteus maximus. Hardly a movement of the lower extremities can be made without bringing it into play, but its chief duty is to balance the pelvis on the head of the thigh bone. It assists in carrying the leg forward and outward in walking, and without its aid any movement of the body from the hips would be impossi-

As it is the strongest, so is it also the largest muscle we possess. In the full grown man it can exert a force of 110 pounds to the square inch of its section in the thickest part.

Another strong muscle, which is sitnated in the calf of the leg, is capable of sustaining seven times the weight of the body. The great tendon which is inserted in the heel bone, called tendon achilles, is also of singular strength. When removed from the body, it has sustained a weight of 2,000 pounds, yet sometimes by the sudden action of the muscles of the calf, to which it belongs, it has been snapped across.

PERMANENT MAGNETS. The Simplest Way of Magnetizing

Bar of Steel. The simplest way of magnetizing bar of steel is that known as "single The bar to be magnetized is laid on the table and the pole of a powerful magnet is rubbed from ten to twenty times along its length, always in the same direction. If the north pole of the magnet is employed the end of the bar first touched will also become a north pole, while the opposite end, at which the magnet is lifted be-

fore returning, will be a south pole. There are other and more complicated methods, known as "divided touch" and "double touch," in which two and even four magnets are employed. A steel bar can also be magnetized by placing it within a coil of insulated

wire, through which a galvanic current is circulating. The magnetism induced in this way, however, is weak compared with that which can be procured if the same strength of current is em ployed through the intervention of an electro-magnet.

"Hamlet" at Elsinore.

Shakespearean commentators have wondered why the poet placed the in the condemned cell underground scenes of "Hamlet" at Elsinore, in the and approached from a subterranean island of Zealand, whereas the Danish passage. On a Monday evening at 8 prince lived and died in Jutland. But the municipal authorities at Elsinore discovered in their archives that an could the secret of his escape be dis-English company was acting in their covered. With the moistened bread town in 1587 or 1588, and among the names of the actors are several of those who were acting with Shakespeare in London in 1589. Obviously these actors must have talked about their adventures in Denmark, and so Shakespeare became well acquainted with Elsinore and when he wrote "Hamlet" naturally placed the scene in a place which he knew by description rather than in a place of which he knew noth-

An Odd Globe.

A great globe ornamented with the the jail, where he got away with a map of the earth carved in stone dec. suit of clothes. orates the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swanage. It stands overlooking the sea and is visible for quite a distance. One may walk about it and study it in detail. The plain surfaces, such as the oceans, lakes and deserts, are decorated with Scriptural texts, which are supposed to apply especially to the locality they occupy.

Cause Pop Georgigons Cranky Husband (at a reception)-I wish you were as lively so that woman his kied offices. In ordinary cases his over there. Wife-Gingapa! No wonder

she's jolly. She's a rich wides.

SHORT WINDED. .

less With Severe Exercise. Breathing consists of two rhythmical altereating processes—inbreathing, in summer. This fashionable model shows wich the muscles of the chest plays the very newest collar design. The their part, and outbreathing, in which the elasticity of the lungso and the weight of the chest force out air. The number of breaths, which varies with pulse beats. In ordinary breathing only about one-sixth of the air in the lungs is renewed, but in exercise the amount is considerably increased and the number of breaths multiplied.

In disease such as reduction of lung see the blood is in danger of become ing overcharged with carbonic acid. and the lungs struggle to get rid of this and to bring in more oxygen. Exercise causes a similar change, and if of the right sort and not too long continued the circulation and breathing are quickened, and the result is good. In severe exercise, such as long con tinued speed trials, the quickened breathing can no longer cope with its

task, so carbonic acid accumulates faster than the heart and the lungs can deal with it, and breathlessness re

HABERDASHER.

The word haberdasher first appears in the language as coming from hapertas, the name of a fabric mentioned in the Liber Albus along with wool, canvas and felt, as subject to customs back, which is one of fashion's latest duty, about 1419. A parallel and almost contemporary list has haber

tassherie. The word is supposed to mean things of little value-small wares such as buttons and tapes. Skeat derives it from the Icelandic haperbask-trumpery, pedlars' wares. In a register of burials of Ware in 1655 we have one entry: "Michael Watkins, London, haberdasher of hatts," probably this being the first material of which hats were made.

Chambers gives another meaning to the word. He says it is derived from stocking, irrespective of whatever the the ancient name for a neck cloth, berdash, which is derived from beard,

and tache, a covering. Hapertas was originally a cloth of a particular kind, the width of which for the darker shades. was settled by Magna Charta. Hence a høberdasher was the seller of hapertasserie.-London Answers.

THE LUDDITES.

Authors of the Famous Stocking Frame Riots In England.

Early in 1811 bands of distressed began a long series of riots, marked by guised and armed with swords, pistols, together their ordinary wardrobes. hammers and axes and bound together by illegal oaths, they succeeded in smashing stocking frames in all parts of England, and their daring outrages continued even when a large military force was brought into the neighborhood and two London police magistrates came down to assist the civil

power. To such a pitch had this dangerous disturbance grown that a royal proclamation was issued offering a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any of the offenders. Not until October, 1816, did this wholesale destruction and violence cease, by which time more than a thousand frames and many lace machines had been broken up and the counties.-London Chronicle.

A Pair of Them.

"One of the consolations of advance ing years," said a man well past middle age, "Is the privilege we take unto ourselves of jesting on the subject

with people just a few years older. "For instance," he continued, "last night I took dinner with an uncle, aged ninety, and enjoyed it immensely. I love to hear old men talk, and this is my only great-uncle. Well, my Greatuncle Elias told a good many stories of old times, and they were good stories, too, but he repeated himself now

and then. "My younger uncle, also Uncle Elias. who was present, got a trifle testy after awhile, no doubt because he didn't get a chance to talk quite as much as

usual, and he muttered to me: " 'Gracious goodness, that makes six times Uncle Elias has told about how he once got even with a schoolteacher who whipped him when he was a boy! Old men get awfully forgetful.'

"'That's so,' I said. 'This makes three times you've said to me that Uncle Elias has told that tale six times.' "-Indianapolis Journal.

Monte-Christo In Real Life. One of the most sensational cases of escape from jail ever recorded took p.ace at Lille, France, where a man named Vandenwegaete was shut up o'clock he was found to have vanished from his cell, and not till Tuesday served to him he had taken a print of the lock and had also made a mold. into which, to make a key, he had poured the metal of a tin drinking can, melted down in another utensil of the cell upon the little stove the cell contained. His key properly made, he had opened the cell door at night, taken a second print of the lock of the subterranean passage door and, his second key made, had chosen his moment for escape, taking a long rope, by means of which he had scaled the wall, breaking into a house opposite

The General Utility Consul. In those larger towns in Turkey where England is represented by a consul that oficial is looked upon as a sort of court of appeal by Christians. Armenians, Bulgarians, Macedonians and even Jews, who have probably never heard an English word spoken, will appeal to the British consul when in difficulties, and he rarely refuses

effective.

WOMAN AND SASHION

Smart Summer Wrap. Pongee coats in a variety of designs will be correct stale throughout the



coat is pongee in the natural color trimmed with dark brown silk and cream color silk rings. The body of the garment is loose and full and ac cordion plaited. The deep cape collar comes to a decided shawl point in the fancies.

Summer Shoes. Pongee colored kid is making strong bid for a favorite leather this season, and in some cities it will take its place with the russets, browns and

tans. White shoes are going to have a good sale with fabric shoes, while buckskin oxfords, red, gray and even blue slip pers are included in the smart class. The rule of the woman who knows this summer is to match the shoe and

color of the dress may be. The girls with small feet are taking to the light colors, no matter how bright, while the others are rushing

Mourning Gowns. Severe lines and effects are always

fashionable for deep mourning, and almost classical lines are carried out n some of the gowns made of crape, cloth and silk and crape combined. But at the same time the latest models intended for other materials are made stocking knitters in Nottinghamshire up in dull veiling, dull cloth and dull crape, with plaitings, gathers and most wanton mischlef. Assembling in flounces, so that there is just as wide a parties of from six to sixty under a field of choice for women in mourning leader styled general or Ned Lude, dis- as for women who are simply getting

Straw Umbrella Handles.

The straw handle is the thing for sun umbrellas and even for frilly parasols. The handle is plaited straw in different colors, green and red, yellow and green, mauve and pink, etc., to match the sunshade. The effect is curious and suggestive of the little wicker covered flasks that are so convenient to slip into one's traveling bag.

All of the checks and the smaller plaids are enjoying a huge vogue in Paris, and the traveling gown illustrat ed is in a very smart broken plaid. showing violet, ecru and a slight touch mischief had spread into neighboring of a very faint green. This is fashloned with a double breasted blouse Eton, having a broad sailor collar and



TRAVELING GOWN. new gold belt. The skirt has the tablier front and hip yoke cut in one, this extending to the hem, and at the sides there is a very full flounce shirred on a little below the knee. Bands of violet velvet piped with white silk soutache outline the collar and cuffs on the blouse, the neck of which is filled in with a dainty lingerie chemisette, and these also serve to define the tablier

voke and the Lounce upon the skirt.

Medallion Gloves. Medaillon gloves are the latest out in the way of hand covering. These are in soft kid, white or "mode," and are fastened with a single clasp formed of an enameled miniature framed in gilt. The Duchess of Devonshire and other beauties of that picturesque period are favorite subjects for the medallions.-London Express.

Curiosity. "Professor," said Mrs. Noozey to the cranky old professor of archaeology, "what do you consider the most curi ous thing you ever saw?"

-Philadelphia Ledger. "It's mighty queer about families.

Life.

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"Woman unquestionably," he replied

THE BODY OF THE SUN.

It Its Density It Resembles Some

what a Globe of Tar. It is generally agreed that the mair beily of the sun-the nucleus within the photosphere-must be purely gase ous. This seems to be an unavoidable conclusion from the sun's low mean density and its tremendous internal temperature, which must almost certainly be far higher " an that of its outer surface, so high that even the enormous force of solar gravity is able to compress the vapors to a density on ly one and four-tenths that of water although among the constituent elements are many of the metals (iron be ing the most conspicuous) which ir the solid or liquid state are from three to eight times as dense. The reader must not imagine, however, that this gaseous nucleus is like air or other gases as we encounter them upon the earth. Denser than water and strongly viscous from the heat, it more resembles a globe of tar except near the outside. There the vapors relieved from pressure are free to expand and to cool both by the expansion and by radiating heat to outer space in a region of powerful currents, ascending

descending and cyclonic. The photosphere or luminous surface is generally believed to be what it looks like-a sheet of clouds enveloping the nucleus and consisting of minute drops and crystals formed from those vapors which condense at the highest temperatures. These clouds float in ar atmosphere composed of the permanent gases like hydrogen and hellum mixed with the more numerous vapors which condense only at far lower temperatures than those that form the clouds. As to the substances which compose the cloud particles, opinions are unsettled.-Professor C. A. Young in Harper's Weekly.

THE YOLKS OF EGGS.

Those of a Reddish Hue Better Than

the Pale Yellow. There is most probably an important dietetic difference between two eggs the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow color and that of the other a rich, almost reddish color. It is a notorious fact that the country produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen that is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anaemic color, generally a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds-as, for example, the plover-show a yolk of

a rich reddish color. The substance which contributes color to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives color to the blood, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated, and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anaemic person. as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a "haematogen," because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its color, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy suroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow color.-Lancet.

THE ENGLISH TAILOR.

He Used to Be Humble, but Now He Is a Haughty Vampire. Of late, be it noted, the tailor has be-

come quite an unreasonable and gratuitous drain on all men's purses. Formerly you were his patron. He was very civil and gave you unintermittent opportunities for seeing the ton of his head and the back of his neck, He rubbed his hands and crawled before you for 5 guineas a suit. If you paid any time before the death of the senior partner in his business he bowed you to your equipage and said

in his heart that you were a great gentleman. Today he is a vampire, he sucks your blood, he walks erect, he chooses cloth for you, you must have what he tells you to have, his terms are cash on delivery, his credit will last you six months, and as often as not he is a

member of your friend's club. He is the person who makes you or mars you. With his bit of soapstone he can turn you out just so or not just so. Be civil to him, I adjure you. You are only a poor, soppy, brainless, driveling rascal of a man. If you be not well dressed you will become a wreck, a hulk, a derelict, a castaway on the misty shores of business and society .-

London Gentlewoman. Language of Hairdressing.

Hairdressing is an elaborate study in Japan, where the style of the colffure generally indicates the position and age of the lady. Thus girls of eight or nine wear their hair in a bow at the back, wound round with red crape, the front being left bare except for two locks dangling at the side, and the marriageable damsels comb their tresses tagh in front and arrange them either in the shape of a butterfly or a half opened fan. A widow looking out for a second spouse twists her locks round a long shell hairpin placed horizontally across the back of the head, while she who vows to remain faithful to the dear departed cuts her hair short and combs it plainly back without any parting.

Five Thousand Distinct Languages. Mr. J. Collier, writing on the subject, says that over 5,000 distinct languages are spoken by mankind. The number of separate dialects is enormous. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua language has broken up into 700 dialecto. There are hundreds in Borneo. Australia there is no classifying the complexition, and generally the number of dialects is in inverse proportion to the invellectual culture of the population. Assume that only fifty dialects There's Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. She has on an everage belong to every lanno children, an' if I raymimber corrict- guage and we have the colomes total unofficial backing of the "glaours" is ly it was the seme with her mother."- of \$50,000 Magnistic sarieties.