w his step grow more invali !. aw his cheek grow pullid-pallid, Wither like a dying rose; atil at longth being all too weary or Life's rude scenes and places dreary, He bade farewell to friends and focs.

sta is his grave: The spring with flowers Her rarest roses o'er him bowed; d summer pauses to deplore him. d weeping Winter arches o'er him Her solemn drapery of cloud,

was not faultless: God who gave him fe, and Christ who died to save him at Sorrow, wherewith he was tried: adif as I, who loved him, name him, sere should be heard a voice to blame him, May we not answer: Christ bath died?

, verily: . . . I fancy often kindly features softenmark his melting eye grow dim, hile Hunger, with its pained appealing. wast and woe and grief revealing, tretched its imploring palms to him.

can not answer now: He never, all the dim, vast, deep Forever, Shall speak with human words again. can not hear the song birds calling; can not feel the spring dews falling, for hear the winter winds complain.

ep is his sleep: He would not waken igh earth were to her center shaken By the loud thunders of a God. ough the strong sea, by tempest driven. He would not answer from the sod. be it. friend. A little while hence,

id in the dear, deep, dreamless Silence;

We too shall share thy couch of rest, hen we have trod Life's pathways dreary, nd Death will take the hands grown weary. And gently fold them o'er the breast, ep on, dear friend! No marble column sams in the lights and shadows solemn

Over the graves on thy grave; It flowers bloom there—the roses love thee; the tall oaks that tower above the their broad, green banners o'er thee wave! ep, while the weary years are flying;

le men are born, while men are dying; Sleep on thy curtained couch of sod, ine be the rest which Christ hath given; ine be the Christian's hope of Heaven; hine be the perfect peace of God!

-F. L. Stanton, in Smilhville (Ga.) News.

UNCLE SAM'S HORSES.

w Animals in the Cavalry Service Are Examined and Branded. rses are led up for inspection. An

imperfections he is pronounced ac-

ten special purchases of horses are the edge, the style of the garment is ide. This occurs when a large lot horses are missing in one troop, and is impossible to wait until the end the quarter. Not infrequently the vages of the glanders or other disses peculiar to the horse, or a raid Indians on the corral at a frontier the "mounts" of a cavalry troop. In e distribution of the horses care is ercised in regard to color. As near possible, black horses are kept in ie troop, bay horses in another, and ion. While it perhaps would not rike any one very forcibly as a bad rangement to see a captain riding at e head of a black horse company on white steed, yet it would form an illlvised combination to see several oppers on white horses sprinkled rough the company.

ith mounts at the expense of the overnment, but officers are required purchase their horses. When the erses reach the company for which ey were purchased, the officers are watered ribbon are set down the plaits. stitled to the privilege of selecting The ribbons for muslin dresses are a te or two as each desires, and paying e assistant quartermaster for the tual cost of the horse or horses taken. ne troop of each regiment is comslied to take the leavings, as far as lor is concerned. This troop, when ounted, is not a bad imitation of a inbow, on account of the diversity of

The owners of horses name them ith a sort of acrostical reference to eir company's title. Thus the names all horses in Company A begin with at letter. The horses are well cared r in stables which are kept clean and cat. The name of each trooper is aced on his horse's manger, right pove the name of the horse. No priate is allowed to take his steed from by ladies in mourning; the old-fashe stable, unless it is in the line of ity, without securing a permit from white dresses for those wearing mourae commanding officer. - Detroit Free ing. - Harper's Bazar.

-A prominent business man of Bath s declared war against the cigarette, id is industrious in cutting items out one to name a single thoroughly business man who smokes cigar-

-Nothing is more annoying to a bung man, after admiring himself as

- Cut off all diseased limbs from the and keep the soil stirred.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES.

How the Most Comfortable of All Summer Gowns Are Made.

Notwithstanding the preference for white wool dresses, there are warm days in every summer when white muslins are the favorite wear with fushions, or else they are so elaborate with embroidery that they are suitable for very dressy occasions. For simple dresses, either for the morning or afternoon, soft English nainsook without dressing is chosen, with a little embroidery or lace for the neck and sleeves of the gown. The belted waist may be gathered on the shoulders and crossed in front in surplice fashion, leaving the throat open in V shape and trimming it with Swiss embroidered edging, or with gathered Oriental or Valenciennes lace, which may be turned back from the front, or its scalloped edges made to meet, as best suits the neck of the wearer. The sleeves are then plain to the elbows, with a ruffle of lace or embroidery falling towards the wrists. The skirt is five straight breadths, with shirring across the front and side breadths just below the belt, while the two back breadths are gathered only once and in a very small space, hanging plain skirt on a foundation skirt in which steels are run in cases, but ladies who have their dresses made and laundried at home prefer the full round housemaid skirt just described, and wear it over handsomely tucked or embroidered petticoats under which a very small bustle is placed. A belt ribbon and Rhine-stone buckle may complete this dress, or else a wide sash of white or colored watered ribbon is worn, with loops and ends hanging low behind. Still simpler white dresses are made of French nainsook, or of crossbarred auslin, with the belted waist high at the throat and full there, also on the shoulders, then drawn into yoke shape, back and front, by two cords run in the material. The sleeves of such a waist are full, with deep cuffs or narrower waistbands of embroidery, and there is The inspection is done by a board of a turned-over collar of embroidery to ree or six officers. One by one the match. Very sheer mull dresses made in this way-with cords outlining the amination is first made of the horse's yoke-have also cords holding the full es, teeth, limbs and body. His ac- sleeves in puffs at the top, and two sets ons under examination are likewise of cords hold the fulness below the belt ken note of. He is then saddled and in the front and side breadths. A bunted in the presence of the board. turned-over collar of wide lace and must yield to the bridle and bit eas- deep lace cuffs trim this sheer waist. . Then he is walked one hundred A pointed yoke of embroidery, in alirds and return, after which he is over patterns of stars, daisies, vines, or arted on a flerce gallop. Returning stripes, is also much used for belted the inspectors he is unsaddled and a waists of nainsook dresses. Tucked al inspection is made. If this second waists of nainsook have the fronts amination does not reveal any physi- tucked in a pointed yoke shape from armhole to armhole, or else the tucks pted and is branded with the Na- are only just below the neck in frent nal trade mark. U. S., on the left and back, and the shoulders are plain or gathered, as best suits the figure of Being accepted, the equine is turned the wearer. Many of these tucked er to the care of the Assistant Quar- waists extend below the belt a short distance, and are simply hemmed on the horses contracted for, distrib- the edges; if made too long below as them through the department. the waist, or if trimming is added on

broidery, to which a belt is often added to give the new full effect. Scalloped embroidered flounces are taken lengthwise down the front and back st, are responsible for the depletion of basques, and also down the sleeves, showing the scallops in a straight line. and are then edged with a narrower scalloped trimming. Insertions of embroidery are much used in skirts, either lengthwise or else around the skirt above a deep hem. The all-over embroidered skirts of forty-inch wide nuslin, with scallops at the foot, are made up in full round skirts four and cover the front and sides, while the incr. back is of plain Swiss muslin arranged n full burnoose drapery. Panels of The enlisted cavalrymen are supplied | Swiss embroidery are still liked, one panel being down the front and one down each side of full round skirts; some wide lengthwise plaits separate these panels, and bridles of white moire being considered most dressy; then yellow, green, old-rose or blue is chosen, in two or three inch widths, with either feathered or satin edges. Embroidered Swiss muslin flounces are plaited around the foot of imported dresses, or else there are two deep lounces covering the front and sides, or from three to five flounces are up such side of the skirt, with a draped apron in front and plain drapery lehind. Finely dotted and sprigged Swiss muslins are made in the "housemald styles" described for plain nainsook. Hemstitched tucks and many on the sheer white muslin dresses worn oned "revering" is also inserted in

Embroidered Swiss muslins have a

basque of the striped or all-over em-

destroyed.

-Culture is spreading. The other herself half a dozen big trunks full of the newspapers giving frightful ex- finery, had them shipped to her address nples of the use of this pernicious at a leading girl's college up North, ticle. These he shows to cigarette and sent the bills to her fond father. pokers, and has succeeded in making who is a man of worth and substance, number of converts. He challenges along with a telegram that she herself had taken the train for school, as she was "bound to have a fine education."

-It has been suggested that by propr management the seeds in the apple cted in a plate-glass show-window, might be entirely eliminated. That ian suddenly to discaver a pretty is not half so important, however, as sop-girl faside calmly taking him in. getting rid of seeds in the strawberry, is not half so important, however, as blackcap, etc. These are not only a source of aunoyance, but especially ar trees should evidence of the blight the strawberry seeds of the intestines of the house and the posture to my wife. Who is I came from We have a compositive in the country, and it wouldn't twelve months in the year."

The property is the strawberry seeds of the intestines of the to have any thing himrions about the property and it wouldn't the property and it N. V. Kaniminer,

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS.

try of Kangaroos.

A reporter met a gentleman recently who has been largely identified with young and old alike, and this season interesting facts were ascertained in such gowns are made up in very simple, connection with the efforts of antipodean agriculturists to combat the plague of the long-eared pests.

"The drive idea," said the gentleman, "is not entirely new to Australians. They have for years employed a somewhat similar method of ridding pastoral lands of the destructive kangaroo. The usual way was to build a capacious stock-yard, with very high fences, for your able-bodied kangaroo is no slouch at playing leap-frog. The location generally chosen was on the fork of a river, for kangaroos are not extra partial to water. Invitations to the round-up would then be sent to the neighboring farmers, and on a specified morning the farmers would all put in an appearance, mounted, and accompanied by whatever kangaroo hounds they chanced to possess. Dogs and owners would then get away back and scatter out in skirmishing order until a large section of country was covered, and then circumnavigation was in order, the objective point, to the foot. Some modistes mount this of course, being the lofty stock-yard.

"Pretty soon you would hear the baying of scores of hounds, and then the long-jumping marsupials would be seen leaping like gigantic frogs, while the skirmishers would advance and close in steadily and systematically. controlling the hounds the while, so as to gradually direct the hopping kangaroos to the desired point. When the mob, which on occasions numbered many hundreds, were finally housed in the place of slaughter, someone was sent to close the draw-gate on them, and the fun commenced. The dogs were restrained and family relies in the shape of blunderbusses and ancient flint-locks were brought into requisition until the last grass and crop despoiler had bitten the

"Kangaroos make it rough for the hounds on some occasions, do they not?" asked the reporter.

"You bet they do. An old man kangaroo is just as tough a bit of nechanism as ever a dog tackled. When fairly cornered he will place his back against a tree or rock and invite the best dog in the pack to come on. Ild dogs are wary of them, and use their best endeavors to get an ear or neck hold from behind, but a young bound will frequently rush into the bayed marsupial's arms, so to speak. and if he gets away alive he is lucky. The kangaroo will balance himself firmly on his tail, which is both powerful and springy, and will clasp the dog around the body with his hind his entrails out.

"I remarked before that kangarodid not take kindly to water, but when clogging substances. goaded to desperation on a plain where there are no trees or rocks in sight to matter of history that a kangaroo thus tacking hound and hold him under water until drowned.

"The days of rounding-up are pretty well at an end now, as the governments of the different Australian colonies pay so much a scalp for kangaroos, and this has induced numbers of hunters to follow the business of kangaroo skooting. By this means the troublesome animals are kept down, and it is only a question of a little time when they will be wholly exa half yards wide, or else they merely terminated."-San Francisco Exam-

Making Artificial Noses.

They are discussing artificial noses in Vienna, it seems, and the savants take credit for a grand advance in science in this age over the immemorial methods of the East. Probably enough, their congratulations are justified, but we should have feature this season, those of white more faith if they showed better acquaintance with the methods they contemn. It is not the fact that Oriental surgeons take a strip of flesh from some other person's body and make of it a new nose for their patient. That is an European practice of late date, and if Viennese authorities disapprove it they must quarrel with their confreres. The Eastern practice is 'immemorial," indeed, and for so many ages it has been used with success that neither operators nor sufferers are likely to change it. That practice is absolutely the same which the professors assert to be a modern triumph. Mr. clusters of fine tucks run by hand are Baden Powell, in his great work upon the arts and manufactures of the Punjab, describes it: "The patient is first laid down, and the surgeon, with a small razor, cuts a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, which he turns down and dexterously twists day a young miss, of Texarkana, bought just at the juncture of the nose with the brow, so as to bring the right side of the skin to the front," etc., exactly as our scientific people do. It is a process hereditary in certain families of the Kangra district, where it is likely this art was exercised before Vienna was heard of .- London Standand

> -Photographer-"The ilkeness is excellent, but I am afraid the expression is too sad. We had better try again." Customer-"No. no. The expression is all right. I've been prucicing on it all the forenoon. I'm to send the picture to my wife, who is it. - Hu por's Busar.

THE SHAVING TOOL

How the Australian Farmers Rid the Coun- Tracing the Early Use and Improved Con-

Among the earliest mentions of the razor is that in the Bible by Ezekiel pastoral interests both in Australia v. 1: "And thou, son of man, take and New Zealand, and from him some thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard." Homer, who is supposed to have written nearly three thousand years ago, alludes to the use of the razor. This instrument has generally been made of metal, but Cortez found the Mexicans using razors of obsidian (a mineral much like native glass). and the Tahitians use pieces of shell and shark's teeth ground to a very fine edge. In China and Japan razors like the European and American, but without handles, are used. They are made

of very fine steel. The manufacture of razors in the United States is comparatively recent, but already it bids fair to equal at least that which has been carried on at Sheffleld, England, for centuries. The utmost care is taken to obtain fine steel, but cutlers sometimes find the result uncertain. A razor is supplied to every soldier and sailor in the British army and navy at nine cents each.

The division of labor is much used iu producing a razor, the blade having to go through at least twenty operations. The list of the principal of these is as follows: (1) The blade is molded: (2) forged: (3) ground to take off the black scales; (4) drilled for the rivet and stamped with the maker's name: (5) hardened and tempered; (6) ground; (7) the shoulders are ground on a dry stone; (8) the blade is ground on a leaden wheel, which gives the true curve to the surface; (9) the tang and back are glazed by a leathern glazer; (10) polished on a buff-wheel with crocus; (11) handled; (12) set. In tempering razor blades they are heated in a coke or charcoal fire, and dipped into the water obliquely. They are then laid on their backs in a clear fire, six or eight together, and they are removed when the edges, which are yet thick, come down to a pale straw color.

The edge of a razor consists of a great number of minute points, commonly called teeth, which, if the razor fences are added, mostly of the sort is in itself good and in good condition. follow each other through its whole extent with great order and clearness, and constitute by their unbroken regularity its excessive keenness. The edge acts on the board not so much by trophe is carefully avoided by paintthe direct application of weight or force as being drawn, even slightly. along it; because by this operation the fine teeth of which it consists pass in quick succession in the same part of the substance. The best razors will have the teeth of their edges set al- abet them with their ribbon gardening most as regularly as a good saw, and the best test in trying a razor is to exlegs, while he will utilize the sharp amine the edge by means of a strong dipping it into hot water, which necessarily clears the edge of any small | will spend most in making a show that

Barbers often assert that razors get tired of shaving, and that they will back up against, they will not hesitate perform satisfactorily if permitted to to flop into a water hole, and it is a rest for a time. It will be found by microscopic examination that the tired placed has been known to grasp an at- razor from long stropping by the has the ultimate fibers of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest these fibers rearrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge (as described above), each fiber supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by.

Among the distinguished persons connected with the craft, whose legitimate instrument the razor is, are Æsibius, a great mechanic, who first applied air as a motive power, and invented a water clock and a hydraulic organ some two hundred years ago. The fathers of Sir Richard Arkwright, Lord Tenderden and Lord St. Leonard used razors to gain a living.

James I. never overcame his horror at the sight of a razor or sword. When he knighted Kenelm Digby his hand shook so that if Buckingham had not guided the royal blade the new knight would have paid for the handle to his

name with the loss of an eye. The razor is very tempting to persons who have a tendency to commit suicide, for about one-fourth of all the suicides have used the razor. It's name comes from the Latin verb rado, to shave, the participle of which is rasus. Unimportant though it may appear on first mention, the razor can not be dispensed with by a great number-that is, by millions on millions of human beings. The razor was in constant use among the Egyptians, who shaved their beards, except in time of mourning, when they let the hair grow. The Hebrews usually did not shave, but always be of some material that can be Joseph used the razor before being pre- washed. The nurses of Bellevue trainsented to Pharaoh.-Troy (N. Y.)

Nothing in Comparison.

"How do you like the Southwest?" said a traveling man to a friend who had just returned from an extended tour.

"Very much." "Nice climate?"

"Oh, yes; but there is a tremendous dry season where I came from. It lasted about seven months." "Seven months! That would be

considered nothing in the State that I came from. We have a dry season "Why; where do you come from?"

"lows." Merchant Francier.

QUIET RESTING PLACES. the Feelings of Mourners.

Some of us, perhaps, may remember

to have seen a cluster of many family graves in an uncultivated nook or dell of an old farm, where some of the less commercially valuable, but equally Russia that they send their complaints. beautiful, original timber trees have been allowed to grow undisturbed till their very size makes the few brownstone grave slabs seem modest and nestling to the ground, and where, States know more of what has recently the cattle having been kept out, the wood violet and other shy wild plants add their delicate charms, while they also mark the peaceful seclusion of the | tion. spot. Such simple and yet dignified rural furnishings are in harmony with the purpose to which the place is dedicated and to the feelings of the sympathetic visitor to it, and leave the imagination free to conjure up, if it sian students, since the accession of the will, romantic visions of the past. In such a spot the thought might easily worried as if they were inmates of a occur to one that here was indeed a restful place in which to have laid away the mortal remains of a few of those weary human beings whose life struggle it was to subdue nature to to the cut of their hair, the style of their own aims, and yet who finally succumbed to her and whose remains became a part of her. How much more appropriate to their lives are such graves, with such surroundings, than they would have been in some great cemetery, where their mod- slightest infraction of the most trifling est little grave-stones would have rule is followed by the penalty, been put to shame by scores of big, staringly white Egyptian that every college is in a chronic state obelisks, broken-topped Greek col- of suppressed rebellion, which a very umns, Roman urns, weeping Italian angels. Renaissance canopies. Gothic | The last Moscow riot originated at an spires, and all the other kinds of showy monuments, and where all restfulness and seclusion are annihilated by rows upon rows and scattering swarms of factory-made, white marble gravestones, all set up on edge so as to be as conspicuous as possible and looking as if they would be heaved out of plumb by every frost. Such stones have, in fact, the very unmonumental quality of being in a state of unstable equilibrium. And as if all these white monuments and gravestones were not enough to frighten nature into submission, innumerable which may be described as the "thisis-the-most-show-you-can-get-for-yourmoney" cast-iron fence. And, as iron rusts into a color which is somewhat harmonious with nature, such a catasing all ironwork a gloomy black, a were provoked to open riot. There vivid white, or by gilding it, like a were tumultuous proceedings of many cresting over a chromo tea store. The managers of cemeteries seem to be proud of these private fights with nature, and do all they can to aid and and by planting all the most artificiallooking specimens of "nature's bright productions" that skillful nurserymen only too glad to sell lots to those who will advertise the cemetery .- J. C. Olmstead, in Garden and Forest.

ESSENTIALS OF NURSING. Some Things Which Every Girl in the Land

Ought to Know. Cleanliness and system are the first essentials of nursing, yet the carpet same hand and the same direction must be swept by the noiseless carpetsweeper or with a dust-pan and whisk broom, never in any way that will raise a dust. The room must be cared for carefully yet in such a manner as not umbrellas are single, whereas in the to annoy the patient. Perfect ventilation is a necessity, and in winter if possible an open fire should be in the sick room both because this is the most wholesome way of warming the room and for the sake of the ventilation. Towels and bed linen used by the sick should be aired and warmed in winter after they are taken out of the linen closet. The tray of food brought to the invalid should be as attractive as dainty china and spotless napery can make it, and if possible the edibles should be garnished in some delicate manner. Whenever possible bring up a cluster of flowers with the salver, if only a rosebud, to brighten the room. Do not allow flowers to remain more than a day, but replace them with fresh ones. Make the sick room as lovely as neatness and perfect ventilation can make it, and add any thing that will make it brighter and more cheerful, any fresh ornament or picture at your command. These are little matters, but they

lessen pain by turning the mind of the sufferer if for a moment from his sickness. It is important in infectious diseases to have a disinfecting fluid to use for cleansing china, clothing and bedding. All articles which are to be laundried should first be wrung out of some disinfecting fluid and flung out of the window to air, rather than be carried through the house. If such a course is followed the contagion of the disease may be kept in one or two rooms. The dress of a nurse should ing school wear dresses of striped blue and white seersucker, a white apron and white caps. The dress is pretty and dainty and every part can be put in the wash-boiler if necessary. A cap that completely covers the hair is quite negessary in case of infectious disenses. Quiet is indispensable in the sick room. It is a mistake to maintain an oppressive silence except in certain cases; but there should be no rustling of stiff skirts, jarring of the windows and doors. A cheerful mans ner and perfect self-control in case of emergency are a noosselty for a suc--N. Y. Tribune.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Surroundings That Are in Harmony With | How They Are Watched and Persecuted

by Government Spies. It is not a pleasant thing to be a student in a Russian college or high school. If the students have a grievance, it is not to the newspapers of for no Russian editor would dare to print them. The news is forwarded to the London Times. At this moment people of England and the United passed in the University of Moscow than do the inhabitants of Moscow who live within half a mile of the institu-

A Moscow student wrote lately to the Times to explain the riots which have broken out in several university towns between the students and the police authorities. He says that Ruspresent Czar, have been watched and reformatory prison. They do not enjoy the freedom of a peasant.

Rules of the most minute description are laid down for them, extending even their clothes, the choice of their companions, and the nature of their amusements, to say nothing of the sleepless espionage of their reading, writing and conversation. Detectives are ever on the niert to catch delinquents, and the

The consequence of this policy is small matter may kindle into activity. evening concert given by the students, which was, as a matter of course, attooded by police inspectors, one of whom had made himself particularly odious to all the students of the Empire by his superserviceable zeal.

This man publicly reprimanded one of the law students, who replied to him. The inspector responded. An altereation arose, in the course of which the student, amid the applause of the whole body of his comrades, seven hundred in number, boxed the inspector's ears.

The next day a higher officer of police continued and increased the excisement by addressing the students on the affair, and pretending that the applause which had followed the boxing of the ears was an expression of the students' sympathy with the person boxed. A storm of hisses greeted this absurd remark, and finally the students kinds, until the young men were charged by a division of mounted Cossacks, and all their attemps to meet were forcibly prevented by armed men.

But the affair quieted down, and the classes went on as usual, except that the University was surrounded by bands of Cossacks, and every door claws of his forepaws to tear the magnifying glass. This also explains can induce to grow. They have no within the building was guarded by a brute's stomach into ribbons and haul the good effect on the razor caused by limiting rules as to showiness, but are policeman. Not one word of these events was published in the Moscow press, and nothing was known of them except to eve-witnesses .- Youth's Com-

RANK IN BURMAH. "

It is Indicated by the Number of Umbrellas a Man Carries.

The number of umbrellas which may be carried before each noble, to denote his rank, is accurately defined by imperial grant, this being the Burmese form of letters patent of nobility. These regal sunshine concentrated honor is implied by multiplied canopies, as shown in one of the pyramidal form

found in the palace of Mandalay. Of the golden umbrella as an ecclesiastical distinction special mention is made in a curious letter which, in the year 1802, was addressed by the great high priest of Burmah to the Buddhist priesthood of Ceylon, on the occasion of the arrival in Burmah of six Cingalese priests, who had journeyed thither to desire ordination to the highest order of the priesthood. The letter tells of the magnificent ceremonial with which the event was celebrated by the order of the king, "Lord of the White Elephants," and how the candidates had been placed on golden howdahs, borne by the stateliest elephants, and thus led in procession through the streets of Amarapoora, attended by all the great dignitaries of the empire and proceded by all the insignia of royalty, while over each priest were held two superb golden umbrellas, shining like the morning sun.

So preminent is the position assigned in Barmah to this quaint symbol that it generally attracts the special notice of travelers. Thus, when, in 1870, Mr. Cushing visited the Province of Kiang Tung and was admitted to an audience with the tsaubwa or ruler of the province, he tells us how, on entering a tine hall, with four rows of pillars, he preceived the gilded throne on a raised dais, between the central pillars. On either side were scated a row of high dignitaries, those of the highest rank being provided with velvet cushions, and all around the throne were grouped white, yellow and golden umbrellas and other emblems of princely rank.

In like manner in China, whenever you chance to meet any great man on his way to pay an official visit or on his travels, you can tell his true rank by a glance at the great symbolic red umbrella, which is carried before him among many other insignia of State, such as banners and huge fans, borne on tall poles and displaying dragons bed, sattling of dishes or jarring of and representations of the sun. - Eu-

glish Illustrated Magazine. -The idea of gine pads under a cessful nurse whose care in many dist draught horse's collar was original cases accomplishes more than the with an Englishman, and he soid his modicing of the most exilful physician | knowledge to a Yankoo for a glass of