VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES.

Facts in Relation to These Violent Efforts

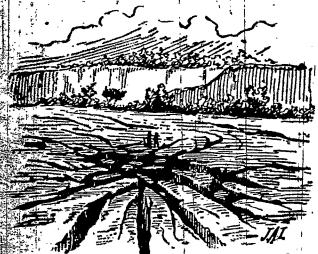
and Convulsions of Nature The majority of the volcances are found pear or at least at no very great distance from the sea, though volcanoes of later ages are limited to regions very different from those in which volcanic action used to be For instance, in America we have cally volcanoes on the Pacific side, and the Andes furnish several Mexico, Central America and California possess many volsinces, and as far north as Alaska we find



BIRTH OF A VOLCANO Mount Elias. There are plenty of extinct volcances in Europe, but the Mediterranean produces the active vents, and about the Red sea and the Caspian, and even in the central chain of Asia, there are volcanoes far from water. The Hawaii isles, on the other hand, are all volcanic, and Australasia furnishes us with remarkable specimens; so altogether the testimony tends to prove that where volcanic remains are apparent the sea had at one time been, or now is near at hand. There are about 270 volcances at present in activity. Four in Europe, eleven in Iceland and Jan Mayen's and: in Asia, ninety-three, in Africa, twenty-six: forty six in North America and the Aleutian isles, twenty seven in Central America and the Antilles, in South America, thirty one, and twenty four islands

with volcanic tendencies largely developed. There may be many more "resting." Volcanoes are openings or rents which communicate with the melted rock within the earth, and the conical form of volcances sowing to the deposits of volcanic matter it falls from the opening called the tater. The volcano builds its own hill, and inside the crater we find cones from which smoke and steam issue. These cones within the cone are the points of issue of vapor and smoke, miniature volcances making up a whole. The signs of eruption are much the same, and usually occur a couple of days before the actual outbreak. First smoke appears, perhaps, and the escape of noxious gases accompanied by earth quakes occur

New volcanoes are continually in process formation and these violent efforts of mature frequently give rise to earthquakes, which are the most destructive of natural convulsions. The slow subsidence and gradual upheaval of the land is still going on but we are frequently startled by the account of a rupture of the ground or the destruction of a portion of a city



The motion of the earthquake is generilly in a direct line, and undulating. ometimes what are termed vertical shocks arise and destroy solidly built edifice. Mountains have been overturned by earthquake shocks, and trees have been twisted around. Sometimes the ground yawns into enormous fissures. The sea is toesed into great waves and encroaches apon the land, and when the sea recedes the recession of the water is followed by a more terrible invading wave sweeping all before it. Earth tremblings often occur far away from volcanoes, and without any visible connection with volcanic action.

Artistic Effects in Metal.

Artistic metal work can be made as prominent a feature in the scheme of decoration of a house or building, says The Builder and Woodworker, as the woodwork, coloring or other elements of ornamentation Appreciation of this fact is increasing, and architects and their clients no longer consider the hardware and other metal work of a building as a matter to be left to chance or to the option of the con tractor, but well worthy of careful study, the solution of which will have an important bearing on the final result. A great variety of woods are now employed, and an almost equal variety of metals and metal finishes have recently become available. In the proper selection of these, and in the harmonizing of one with the other, there is a large opportunity for the obtaining of beautiful effects.

Hardening Plaster of Paris. London exchange calls attention to a process for hardening plaster of paris, making that substance suitable for floor ing purposes, communicated to the French Academy of Science. The plaster is mixed with one sixth its weight of fine freshly lacked time, and used with as little water possible. After it is thoroughly dry it treated with a saturated solution of either zinc sulphate or iron sulphate. With the first the hardened plaster remains white, while the second, by gradual oxidation, rields the color of iron rust, which gives a ine imitation of mahogany under the application of linseed oil.

Sterilizing Water. The of late much discussed question of serilizing water for the supply of cities by ments of electricity has again cropped up a paper by Mr. R. Meade Bache, recent read before the American Philosophical collecty. Mr. Bache has made a number of experiments, which go to prove that a cur est of electricity sent through water deby others, it is still doubtful whether biberated oxygen or the electricity it-Heilis the germs. In any case the water partially sterilized.

new thing in nails is a lead headed which has appeared in the London It is for putting on corrugated here hattens under the blow light. They should be eaten within three



AN ARTISTIC LUNCHEON.

A Pretty Scheme for the Decoration of Fantastic Dress Bodices - New Dress Four Small Tables.

A very pretty arrangement for a luncheon Dress bodices promise to be more fantas low and its flowers chrysanthemums, and one shoulder the winter table is set with quantities of cut glass in the tall cut glasses holly berries and snowdrops are intermingled, and the glossy green ivy leaves form a mat around the central candelabra of cut glass with scarlet sin, shades. The only unpleasant feature of this style of luncheon is that sometimes a tactless hostess seats the sensitive maid who has seen a good many seasons come and go in vain at the autumn table, and she doesn't like it.

Brightly Burning Lights.

If lamps be good and have proper attention one cannot wish for a more satisfactory light. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps. Put a folded newspaper on the table so that any stray bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a clean soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well soaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible inside the burner to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the one. Adjust all the parts and return them for festooning lace flounces. Swiss belts of to their proper places. Whenever a new jet and deep jet fringes are the newest or With a student lamp the receptacle for frills on skirts and a thousand other comwaste oil, which is screwed on the bottom binations all tend to show that lace is of the burner, should be taken off at least about to play an important part in the once a week and washed. Sometimes a fashions of the day Embroidery is thrown wick will get very dark and dirty before it into the background, but not so utterly as to burn it, replace it with a fresh one. The for velvet mantles and other garments trouble and expense are slight, and the in made of heavy materials. It is whispered crease in clearness and brilliancy will rethat sequins are to take the place of the pay the extra care. When a lamp is lighted mock gems that have been employed in it should not at once be turned up to the dress trimmings for the past two or three full height, wait until the chimney is seasons. heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly the lamp as soon as it is lighted.

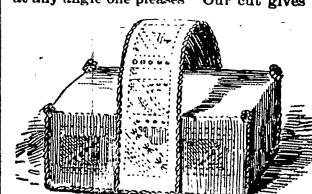
A Nice Dish of Turnips.

Peel the turnips, boil them in slightly salted water till they are half done, take them out, slice off a thin bit from the bottom to insure their standing firmly and cut a piece off the top, scoop out the middle of the turnips, make a stuffing with minced veal, onion and parsley, and with it fill the turnips, use the slice which was cut off the top as a cover, tie them round with thread, place them in a shallow saucepan, pour over them some boiling broth (gravy is preferable), add a lump of butter. season and, let them simmer till quite tender Take them out, arrange them on a dish, remove the threads, thicken the sauce with the yolk of an egg, pour it over the turnips and serve hot. These will take about two hours.

Rose Leaves.

The whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter. two cups of sweet milk, two spoonfuls of baking powder, a spoonful of rose flavor-Weekly

A Decorative Door Weight. Not every house has its doors provided more becoming it is. with hooks, whereby they may be firmly



COVERED DOOR WEIGHT.

suggestion for converting this prosaic but useful article into a decorative object as The material used is a dull blue serge,

embroidered in two shades of blue silk and edged with silk cord. The handle is lined and stiffened with canvas.

Rich and Effective Coloring. In a small room fitted up recently as a library the shelves, mantel and other woodwork, which were all white pine, were finished in a yellowish brown paint, rubbed off and afterward followed by a varnish finish in dull gloss, while the side walls above the wainscot and the ceiling were covered with burlap painted a dark lemon yellow. A design was worked upon the ceiling in gilt nails, and according to The Builder and Woodworker the whole design was rich and effective.

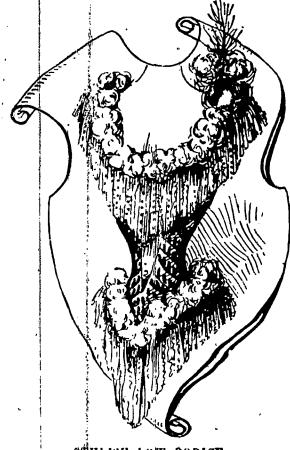
Fruit Roll.

Bread dough ready for the oven and roll it thin, spread thinly with butter, sprinkle with currents, seeded and halved raisins, sugar and a little cinnamon, cut into & inch wide strips and roll up like jelly cake. Lay them flat in a baking pan or tin, cover them, set in a warm place and bake when or four days.



LATEST STYLES. Trimmings.

party of sixteen is that of illustrating the tic than ever Some of them seem to be all four seasons with four small tables, each. convolutions An evening dress of palest seating four people. The first, or spring bodice, arranged in crossway folds back table, is all in delicate shades of green and and front, and a pointed band of brocade, white. Lilies of the valley and maiden+ trimmed with rows of gold passementeried hair fern in clear glass vases stand on a which was also folded. The back of the centerpiece wrought with catkins, and pale shadice was exactly like the front. There green ribbons lie along the cloth from the are corselet shaped bodices of black lace center half way to the corners, where they for evening wear In the accompanying tie round lily of the valley bouquets, the cut is illustrated a stylish low bodice in loops and sides of the bow falling with the white bengaine silk, partly veiled with a cloth at the corners nearly to the floor, beaded cornelet and bertha fringe in multi- had on it. The summer table is sure to be a rose table, color tints, Fringe to match is placed and Dresden china effects of mingled blue around the busque, which is pointed front



One of the newest trimmings for the botlamps within about one inch of the top and tom of dress skirts is a narrow ruche of wipe with a damp towel and then a dry silk Passementerie bows are much used wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald naments for evening dresses Lace promthe burner before putting in the wick ises to be very fashionable. Lace cuffs, s half consumed. It is not economy to try to prevent it being still the best trimming

Tea Jackets.

The variety of tea jackets is as extensive as are the patterns in tea gowns. A pretty straight and does not touch the shade at model seen was of French gray cloth tabbed any point The shade should be placed on around the Bottom and braided with gold. It had a rediplush waistcoat trimmed with



ing and flour to make quite a thick batter. NECKBAND AND SLEEVE FOR TEA JACKET Drop in spoonfuls, about an inch apart, on Vandyke stripes of gold. Another, more a baking tin, and bake in a quick oven. If ornate, hadia waistcoat and sleeves made just right they will come out lovely covered with ecru lace and a full vest of round puffy cakes, light and delicate. For silk. A tea jacket that was extraordinary icing make the usual white frosting, and but not pretty was of curious striped silk color pink with fruit coloring, red sugar, made like a Chinaman's jacket; and one or a few drops of cochineal. Flavor strong- that was pretty but not extraordinary was ly with rose. These are very nice to serve made of delicate brocade and lace with long with ice dream says The Housekeeper's lace sleeves wrinkled all the way up and daintily furbelowed here and here with ribbon loops. It had a ribbon girdle. The more lacy or gauzelike a tea jacket is the

In the cut are illustrated a stylish neckfastened open, neither are these hooks band and sleeve adapted to a tea jacket of as really convenient as the old fashioned China crapt, silk or other soft dainty fabdoor weight, with which a door may be held rics. The neckband is of silk covered with at any angle one pleases Our cut gives a folds of chiffon and finished off with an embroidered jabot. The full elbow sleeve shown is of the same material as the jacket. It is caught up toward the waist with folds of ribbon and finished off with a graduated frilling of embroidered chiffon to correspond with the epaulets and brace drapery.

Blodses for Day and Evening Wear. The blouse still retains its popularity. To women who have to dress economically it is almost indispensable. The newest blouses for day wear are of plaid or striped silk, trimined with a single row of feather stitching around the collar, cuffs and waistband. They are worn with tweed dresses, and look very nice under the fashionable open fronted coats. Evening bodices are wonderfully dressy. Some are made entirely of Valenciennes lace. The basque is finished off with a deep flounce and the sleeves are puffed on the shoulders and tied with ribbon at the wrists. The collar is a variation on the Madici. A pale blue, eau de Nil or rose colored silk slip looks pretty under a lace bodice.

A very pretty bodice is made of pale pink crepe de ghine It is called the Pandora. The neck is cut in the favorite V shape and trimmed with a fluffy frill which forms a kind of fichu, and the sleeves, which are semitransparent, are trimmed at the elbow with ribbon. It is a beautifully fitting bodice and may be worm at the theater or table d'hôte. Another new model is made of white silk and has pink silk sleeves. It puts one in mind of a jockey's jacket. Perhaps the prettiest bodice of all is made of sky blue silk puffed around the neck and basque with soft, filmy stuff the same color. The neck was cut modestly low and the sleeves were somewhat full and reached to

Carbolic acid has been recommended as good formolstening the tool with which steel to worker.

the elbow



FOOD FOR COLD WEATHER. What to Eat When Heat Producing Ele-

ments Are Desirable.

All food contains introgen, the substance which supplies muscle flesh or strength. Carbon, another element contained in food, gives warmth. The colder the weather the more carbon is required. Alcohol is almost wholly carbon and hence, produces heat, but it does not add a particle of flesh nor strength. A person feels stronger after taking a drink of spirits, but it is not real strongth It is only strength preternatur ally drawn in advance, the nervous system ving been stimulated to make that draft, by the influence which the alcohol

The following substances have a large percentage of carbon and also a good perand pink are pleasing though not exactly and back. Bands of curled ostrich feathers centage of nitrogen, so that they furnish the autumn table is sure to be yell head the fringe and an aigrette appears on warmth in cold weather, and also make muscle. Potatoes, milk, butter, lard, soup. wheat, rye (all good for heat but not for strength), beans, roast beef, veal (all good for both heat and strength), and lean meat, better for strength than heat. It will be seen, says Hall's Journal of Health, which is quoted as authority for the foregoing, that the best food at this season is roast beef or beans, as both furnish heat and muscle. While potatoes, butter, lard, soup, etc., give warinth they, like alcohol, furnish little or no strength. Even bread contains but little dourishment.

Dangers of Dust Overrated.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald is credited with the statement that the hygienic disadvantages of carpet dust have been considerably overrated. He say's that in the houses of wealthy Turks where sitting room and bedroom is often furnished with the heaviest woolen carpets, which are rarely removed oftener than once in three years, lung diseases are almost unknown Dust, under those circum stances, can hardly be oided, but of such impurities our respiratory organs seem able to rid themselves by a mere sift ing process, and the true lungbane is, indeed, not dust but the subtle poison of European cities prove that teamster work. and even street sweeping, are by no means incompatible with longevity. Still, in rooms where dust is apt to accumulate, begun to supersede in the model parlors of many sanitary establishments

Medicinal Principles of the Oat.

By a series of experiments conducted in the Paris School of Physiology it has been demonstrated that the kernel of the oat contains three medicinal principles, the first of which acts to calm, soothe and tone up the brain and nerves, the second yielding phosphorus to weakened and hungry nerve tissues, and the third, residing in the husk of the oat or oatmeal, to act as a laxative and anticongestive on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Paralysis and Alcoholic Insanity. Dr. Paul Garnier, the chief medical officer of the prefecture of police, reports that during the fifteen years from 1872 to 1888 lunacy increased in Paris by 80 per cent. This increase is due, M. Hugues le Roux says, to two morbid types, general paralysis and alcoholic insanity, which are spreading to an alarming extent. Alcoholic insanity is now twice as prevalent as it was fifteen years ago.



A GUEST'S GRIEVANCE. As Related by a Victim of the Fussy Host-

ess Who Is Bent on Entertaining One. If it is true that you never thoroughly know your women friends till they come to stay in your house, it is likewise undeniable that even the friend of your bosom will develop undreamed of domestic virtues and vices when you become the recipient of her hospitality Have you never, for instance, been the victim of the undivided attention of a fussy hostess, who was bent on entertaining you? Happily, this class of borewho even extends her solicitude to pressing you to eat and drink more than you want or than is good for you—is becoming more rare, and let us hope that in time it will be as extinct as the dodo. Meanwhile, here is a slight sketch of the burden:

Trains being to blame we arrive at fifteen minutes before the dinner hour. We note that the master and mistress of the house are in evening garments. He considers being late for flinner the unpardonable sin We think with despair of our necessary unpacking and arranging, while our hostess wastes five of the precious fifteen minutes in making what she considers proper inquiries Why the train was late? If we didn't find it very cold?" etc., and at length asks if we would like to see our room

We jump at the offer and wonder which frock will go on the quickest. She precedes us up the stairs, opens a door, we enter and so does she. Our vision of down in time with a scramble begins to disappear. She first perceives that the lights are not burning well and proceeds to ma nipulate them. She next sees that the curtains are not down and draws them. with our help. Then she remarks that the fire is low, which it is not, and a hot bedroom happens to be our bete noir. She puts on coal, luckily blacks her own fingers and is obliged to retire. Of course we are late, but our host on this occasion is amiability itself, and a volume of domes tic history in contained in his dry remark: "I was sure you would be late. I heard my wife in your room." At 10:30 a move is made for bed. Tired and headachy we welcome the release, when "I'm coming up to see that everything is right in your room." comes sweetly from the lips of our tormentor.

On entering our bedroom she declines the proffered chair, and says she must be going in a minute. Despite this assertion she gets upon the subjects of clothes and servants, and never leaves us till midnight Much the same class of trials awaits us on succeeding days, with this addition, that our entertaining hostess is always racking her brain to find somewhere for us to go o something for us to do.

We all know the houses where any desire for privacy on the part of the guest meets with no recognition. In a house of this sort the taking up of a book is regarded as a personal slight, and even one's let-ters are written under protest. Life is full of compensations, however, and an occa-



THE DIANA MONKEY.

One of the Most Lively and Playful of the Whole Tribe.

Diana was a goddess of the chase among

the ancient Greeks and Romans, and it certain'y seems odd to call a little monkey with the later with the later with the later with the later the name of the beautiful huntress. But times when he would entertain a party of Diana was the goddess of the moon as well children at his chambers, in the Albany. as of the chase, and she was represented in and send half sovereigns to his nephew at painting and in sculpture as bearing a cres. Eton, cunningly concealed under the huge cent on her forehead; and as the monkey which is called after her has a crescent of snow white hair just above the brows, I sup-



DIANA FASTENED HER FINGERS IN THE THICK WOOL

However unlike the beautiful Greek goddess the longtailed little creature may be. go ber bold

The Diana monkey is one of the most playful of the whole monkey tribe. There movable rugs are, on the whole, preferable is one in the zoological gardens in London to large carpets which, indeed, they have | which goes through very amusing antics | rigged, and varying in size from five to and turns somersaults backward like a professional tumbler

How to Handle a Gun.

with pleasure the time when they are permitted to carry a gun and "go hunting." Now guns are dangerous affairs in the while those who handle them on shore get hands of those who do not understand how from fifty cents to seventy five cents per to carry and how to use them. A writer day, which gives them a tolerable living in Forest and Stream gives these rules for there. They use a water glass to search the guidance of boys in handling guns: First-Empty or loaded, never point a gun toward yourself or any other person. Second - When a-field, carry your gun at the half cock. If in cover, let your hand on destroyed the smaller ones and was

to replace them. If a muzzle loader, remove the caps, brush off the nipples and place a wad on the nipple, letting down the hammers on wads. Simply removing built in the water in some sheltered part caps sometimes leaves a little fulminate of the bay, where they must soak from on the nipple and a blow on the hammer four days to a week, after which they must when down discharges it. by the barrel

of a gun in a boat than elsewhere—the for market The crop of 1890 was over limited space, confined action and uncer 900,000 pounds, valued at \$306,896, of which tain motion making it dangerous at the the United States took 708,000 pounds. best. If possible no more than two persons valued at \$236,000. The sponges from the should occupy a boat Hammerless guns easter Mediterranean are considered better are a constant danger to persons boating. ly as soon as you return from a day's sport, same number of boats and men are em no matter how tired you feel; the con- ployed there, and the annual product sequence of its always being ready for varies in value from \$450,000 to \$500,000. In service is ample return for the few minutes' some parts sponges are obtained by divers. irksome labor

A Lively Team. A lively team, across the snow In gallant style the horses go-Francis and Sidney, Ralph and John-With Flo behind to urge them on.

Obedient to her least command, She keeps her playmates well in hand, As on they canter, side by side.

Down hill they race with reckless speed, Almost too fast for Flo, indeed! But through the deep and clogging snow Up hill, their flagging pace is slow.



A GALLANT FOUR IN HAND. Flo reins them tight and cracks her whip When in the ruts they chance to slip-A harder task than you would deem It is to manage such a team.

With eyes that seem to dance with fun-With faces rosy from their run. When they have scampered half a mile Flo pulls them up to rest awhile.

They halt a minute's breathing space; Then, homeward turning, off they racel Down hill and up hill, on they go, Panting and toiling through the snow.

Famous Country Boys.

Nearly three-fourths of the men of the United States who have become famous were the sons of farmers and spent a portion of their lives on a farm. For example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamlin, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland, Harrison, Hayes, Blaine and many others almost equally conspicuous in current events or living memory. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small-New Jersey town. Russell Sage was born in a New York village. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York state Whittier and Howells spant their jouth in villages, the former spendsional visit to a friend who is a real box ing his time between farm employs ing his time between farm amployment



MACAULAY WITH CHILDREN.

His Fondness for the Young and

Manner of Entertaining Them. Macaulay's fondness for children con tinued all through his life. from the early days when he played hide and seek and wax seal of the letter. What a house that must have been in Great Ormond street when the holidays were in full swing. Ma caulay was master of the revels, and games of hide and seek, the blowing of horns and shouting went on for hours in every part of the house. Like Sydney Smith, he could tell them stories at will. But these he preferred to give in verse, ascribing all to the Judicious Poet." Fresh, perhaps. from working at one of the reviews which were then making him famous, he could still pour out for the amusement of the Fifth Floor P. Cox Bldg. St. Paul St.

vounger ones humorous rhymes. In later life he would often delight some very young member of the family by a letter or story in rhyme, all the words being carefully written in capital letters. One of these was about the fate of two boys who talked in church, when-

The beadle got a good big stick. Thicker than uncle's thumb: Oh, what a fright those boys were in

To see the beadle come! And they were turned out of the church And they were soundly beat, And then those wicked naughty boys

Went bawling down the street. Nor were verses all. He had a number it is pretty in its own way. It has bright, of complete dramas of the deepest interest. intelligent eyes and well formed little all of which he was ready to perform at hands. Its white heard gives it a very funny moment's notice for the amusement of his appearance It is a native of the west coast nephews and nieces If these failed then of Africa, and the negroes, who seldom he would fall back on the expedient of make pets of animals, sometimes capture building up with newspapers a darksome the monkeys to sell to strangers. An Afriden behind the sofa and enacting therein a can girl who had got possession of one of terrible scene between tigers and robbers these monkeys was greatly amused by its Indeed, Macaulay was never happier than long beard, but her own woodly head was an when playing with children, and he great object of quite as much curiosity to Diana, ly missed this relaxation when they grew vitiated gases. The sanitary statistics of who, fastening her little fingers in the thick too old to be amused with rhymes, or to wool, was with difficulty persuaded to let look on a visit with him to Mme. Tussaud's as the summit of earthly happiness.

Sponge Gathering in the Bahamas.

About 500 small vessels, sloop or schooner ; twenty five tous, are engaged in gatherin sponges in the Bahamas. The gathering and preparing for market gives employ ment to 5,000 or 6,000 people, of whom all but There are few boys who do not anticipate the shipowners, brokers and shippers are black people. The hands on the boats go on shares, and seldom make \$300 per year. the bottom for them, and then with a hook attached to a long pole they pick up the largest, leaving the smaller ones to grow Dredging has been tried, but it brought up shield the hammers from whipping twigs. ruining the beds, and an act was passed Third-When riding from one shooting forbidding it After they are brought up ground to another, or whenever you have they must be exposed to the sun for the your gun in any conveyance, remove the animal to die and decay, during which proccartridges if a breechloader, it being so easy less the odor is more strong than pleasant. The vessel usually goes to the shore once a week to unload.

Then the sponges are put into a loggen be taken out and beaten with sticks to re-Fourth-Never draw a gun toward you move the decayed matter which covers them, the last particles being removed by Fifth-More care is necessary in the use washing after beating They are now ready than the West Indian sponges, being Sixth - Always clean your gun thorough | usually much finer in texture. About the who weight themselves with a stone and go down and tear, the sponges from the rocks, and when loaded they are pulled up by their comrades in the boat.

Historical Trees.

In the private gardens of the palace at Osborne on the Isle of Wight Queen Victoria has a long array of memorial. trees With whip and reins to check and guide, that serve to commemorate certain events which have occurred in her family circle. In one spot, says Golden Days, stands a row of trees set out in February, 1862, when each member of the family dedicated a tree to the memory of Prince Albert, who had died during the preceding December, the one which the queen herself planted being a pine tree in another place is a group each of which records the marriage of one of her children, and it is under the shade of these, we are told, that Victoria prefers to have her afternoon tea table set. Not far away is a large, luxuriant bush of myrtle, which has grown from a sprig which the queen took from the bridal bouquet of her eldest daughter, the Em. press Frederick Myrtle is always used at bridal ceremonies in Germany as orange flowers are with us, and this bush now contributes to the adornment of all the brides among the queen's descendants. Her grandchildren are now adding on vari ous occasions to her collection of historical trees at Osborne.

Pig in a Poke.

"Pig in a poke." as our proverb has it. means a blind bargain. The French say. "Acheter chat en poche." The reference is to a common trick in days gone by of substituting a cat for a suckling pig and trying to palm it off on greenhorns. If any one heedlessly bought the article with out examination he bought a cat for a pig. but if he opened the sack he "let the cat out of the bag" and the trick was disclosed. The French "chat en poche" refers to the fact, while our proverb regards the trick.

Origin of Cards. We are told that we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. They were first used during the Tong dynasty (718-907.) The present Chinese visiting card is large enough to fold twice and is bright red in color. The origin of card playing is uncer tain. It is said to have been brought to Viterbo in 1879. Cards were illuminated for Charles VI of France in 1392, then depressed in mind. Cards were first taxed in

My Cake In Dough. The familiar saying, "My cake is dough, occurs in the "Taming of the Shrew." act fifth, scene first.

The Letter "D."

England in 1710.

The letter D is the outline of a wide archway or door it is called to Hebrer to

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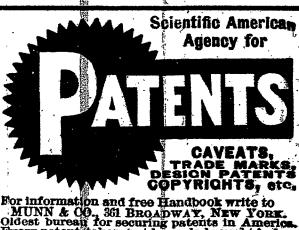
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