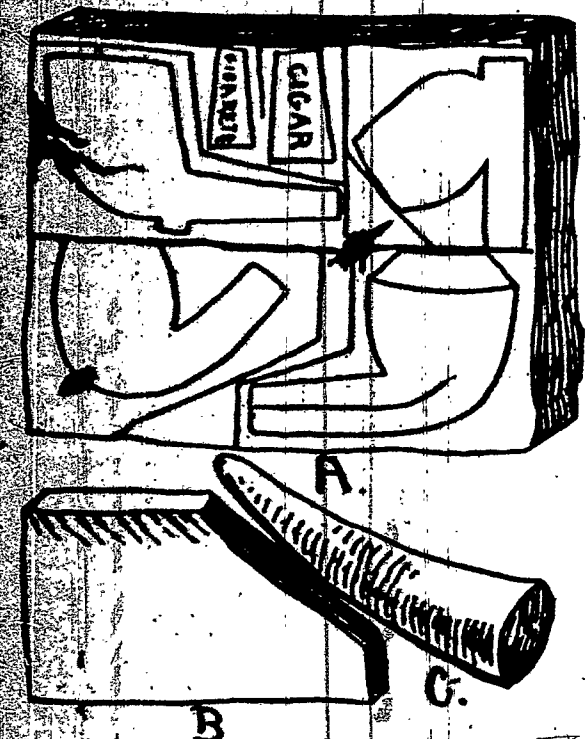


SCIENCE

A BRIER ROOT PIPE.

Sketches illustrating the Process of Making the Finest Briar Pipes. A most interesting how to pipe and everything in connection with smoking, held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, one of the exhibits that attracted most attention was the process of making the bowl of a briar

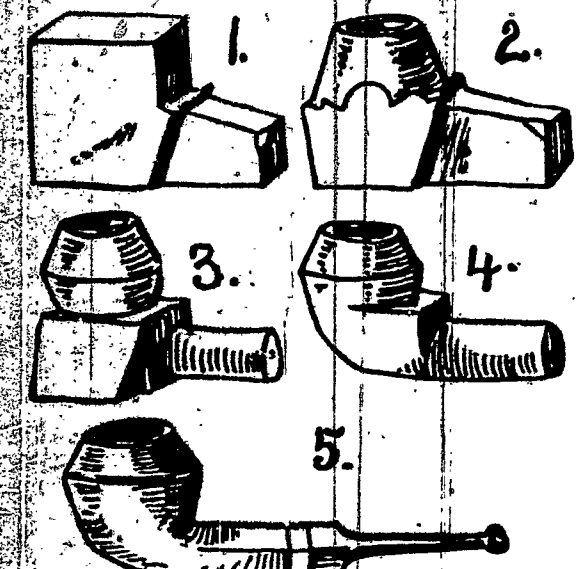


WOOD AND HORN FOR PIPE. root pipe. For a firm engaged in the manufacture of these pipes came the following information:

There are few people probably who have any idea of the trouble and difficulty of producing a perfect pipe. Few are aware when buying a pipe that the same has passed through more than fifty hands before it is ready for sale in the tobacconist's shop. With clean pipes the process is of course much simpler, nearly all have molded mouthpieces and are inferior in quality and finish. They are nearly all made abroad, whereas the finest briar pipes which can possibly be produced are of London manufacture, and one of the latter will last as long as the words of the design made pipes. The three "own make" in addition to the track on the stem of the pipe indicate that it is of English make.

The briarwood is a wild growing shrub, and is not related in any way to the plant with fragrant leaves. The proper name is "Bryonia". It is found in the Pyrenees, Italy, Corsica and northern Africa, and is cut into pieces like Figs. A and B, in the first cut, the pipe is made to be cut, and from there shipped in bales to all parts of the world, and particularly to those towns which make the pipe industry their specialty. The process of making the bowl is a very slow one, and one piece of wood passes through more than a dozen hands before it is ready to be made into a mouthpiece, which also passes through numerous hands before it is perfect, as also does the silver band and other adjuncts to a well made pipe. Fig. A shows how a piece of briarwood measuring three or four inches square can be made the most of. Fig. C is the tip of a horn, from which the mouthpiece is manufactured.

In the second cut, Fig. 1 illustrates one stage in the process of shaping the "ebouchoir" (as the French call it) by means of



STAGES IN PIPE MAKING.

a circular saw, after which it is wedged in a chuck and put onto the lathe. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent various stages of the bowl during the turning operations, while Fig. 6 shows the finished bowl, which is polished and completed pipe, to which the silver band adds additional strength and elegance.

Telegraphy Without Wires.

Among the recent patents granted is one to Thomas A. Edison, which provides for the transmitting of signals electrically without the means of connecting wires, says The Industrial World. Mr. Edison has discovered that if sufficient elevation is obtained to overcome the curvature of the earth's surface and to reduce to the minimum the extent of the reflection of electric telegraphy between distant points can be carried on by induction without the use of wires. The most important use to which this invention can be put is the signaling of vessels at sea one to another, making collisions in case of darkness by fog or night a thing of the past, and by the establishment of stations on shore, vessels could be warned of dangerous coasts.

The Visibility of Light.

Experiments lately made show that light can be seen through a clean oil opening of not more than 1-40,000th of an inch. Popular Science News tells that this fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges, placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eyes and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was perceived from the ends between which the paper was placed and those opposite when brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart at the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated, and the result was shown as above.

Scientific Drivings.

From London comes the report of experiments in constructing plane backs on a new plan, whereby the usual solid back, with its deadening influence on tone, and the gluing of the wrist plate are done away with.

The Electrical World states that the first successful application of electricity for ginning cotton, in the history of the world, was made at Auburn, Ala., recently, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama.

The use of sheet metal for ceilings is on the rise. In Electricity says that so far as the magnetic property is peculiar to iron, nickel and cobalt, and this property is not easily destroyed by admixture with other metals, such as steel, such as mag-

THE HOUSEHOLD

SUMMER FANCY WORK.

Dainty Articles Now Furnishing Occupation for Skillful Fingers. Of dillies some are in white silk and lace, with white flowers in the center; others in natural colors, and again some are composed entirely of stars in the finest crochet, connected together with a fancy linen galon. Round dillies seem to be as much in favor as square ones.

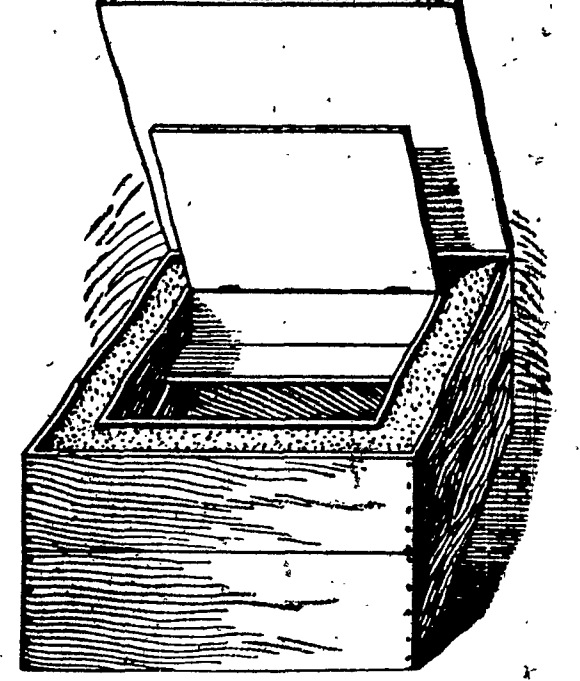
Crochet work is a prevailing occupation, and there are patterns of every kind in this particular craft. A rather striking sample is a border of large interlaced rings gradually tapering toward the middle of the table cover for an occasional table, which is just there slightly dented; from thence the rings in silk, beautifully shaded, again widen toward the opposite angle. They are all edged with gold tinsel and finished off with tassels. These pretty fluffy tassels also tip two uncommon valances in stripes or vandykes, suitable for a bracket.

Handsome table centers worked on white linen are arranged with gold thread and raised cotton embroidery. The same kind of work is applied to sashes and also to pillow shams.

A favorite style of working spotted materials is to cover the large spot entirely with gold thread. Next the petals of an ox-eyed daisy are worked around the spot, which stands for the center of the flower, with white or colored flosses. Each petal is made of one long loop of double flosses. Loops of the finest baby ribbon are sometimes used in the place of flosses, but the tip of the petal is caught down to the material with one stitch of silk to match, whereas the flosses is passed through the material at the tip of the petal, about two threads being taken up with the needle.

A Hot Weather Convenience.

Housewives are not infrequently prevented from using ice in their summer housekeeping by the want of a refrigerator. The patent ones are costly and re-



HOMEMADE ICE BOX.

quire greatest care to keep them wholesome. A writer who has used a homemade ice box for several years gives in Orchard and Garden an illustration of the same with directions for making this satisfactory article. It was built directly on the sandy cellar bottom, and was really nothing more than two square boxes, one about a foot smaller than the other, with the space between packed with sawdust. Each box had a hinged lid. The inner box was placed on a rack at the bottom of the inner box, whence as it slowly melted the water sank into the soil. This inner box was so arranged that the shelves might be placed at different heights, according to the amount of ice. On these shelves the food was placed, and the only inconvenience of the whole arrangement came when fresh ice had to be put in. Then a part or all of the shelves had to be taken out, but this had to be done far less often than in an ordinary refrigerator, as the ice lasted very slowly. The air in the box was always pure and sweet, and the food was kept at a lower temperature than in most ice boxes. Enough simple board shelves were provided, so that one set could be scrubbed and dried in the open air each week.

Pads and Pincies in Brice-a-Brac.

Elsie Beettell in Jewelers' Circular of the following: An elegant novelty is a flower holder consisting of a brass tube the lower portion ornamented with cloisonne work and rising from a metallic base, the upper portion holding a tulip-shaped mouthpiece of glass, the rest of the hollow stem attached to it, for the reception of stalks being within the tube.

Mounts and appliques of faience are greatly used. A cabinet covered with crimson velvet is handsomely decorated with ornamental forms of faience. Dresden and French porcelains are sometimes used.

The crystal of the season was never more dazzling. Cylindrical vases of glass, with circular ribs suggesting the base, and lavish ornaments, incised and gold enameled above, are the chief importations. Sometimes the ribs are of metal.

Gold and glass, crystal and color, have replaced the quieter beauty of pure white glass. If no other decoration is given the glass has iridescent tints.

Strawberry Mousse.

Put the yolks of eight raw eggs into a pan with the whites of three eggs, two ounces of powdered sugar, quarter pint of fresh strawberry pulp, half a teaspoonful of essence of vanilla, and a few drops of liquid carmine to color it nicely; stand the pan containing this in another half full of boiling water and whip the egg and cream till warm, then lift it out of the boiling water and whip it until cold and thick, when add a pint of whipped cream must be added, the whole whipped together, then poured into a mold and frozen for two and a half hours.

New Pops in French Style.

Boil some young peas in plenty of water with a little salt in it; when done, drain and stew them for a few minutes with a small piece of butter, a green onion, a sprig or two of parsley, salt and a little powdered sugar; when they seem dry, mix with a liaison of the yolk of an egg and a couple of spoonfuls of cream. When prepared, pass peas to be used, throw them first into boiling water, then drain them, and finish off as above.)

Better for Fritters.

It may be mentioned that the better is always improved by standing an hour before it is used, the white of half the egg used for the latter being whipped to a stiff froth and stirred in just at the last before using the batter. Be careful when mixing in the whites to do so as lightly and quickly as possible.

FASHIONS

MODES OF THE DAY.

A Few Features in the Many and Diverse Styles Now Prevailing. Just now fashion is in her most liberal mood; she gives out new orders daily, and prodigality that defies economy. Lace, for instance, is one of the idols of the hour.



LACE FIGURE.

Many of the summer dresses are trimmed with it, and we have not only lace jabots, frills, blouses and neckties, but deep fichus, capes and pelerines of the same. Among these last is a fichu, here illustrated, which combines the coarser with the finer makes of lace most decoratively; it has a collar of lace, a round turned down collar of coarse lace, from which hangs a full deep tulle of the finer lace again, tying in the front with pointed ends. Reminiscent of the fashions of bygone days is a pelerine of coarse lace with a full frill round the shoulders, and a discontinue combination of the old and new styles is made of guipure graduated to point at the back and front, and edged with a frill of lace caught up on the shoulders with bows of ribbon.

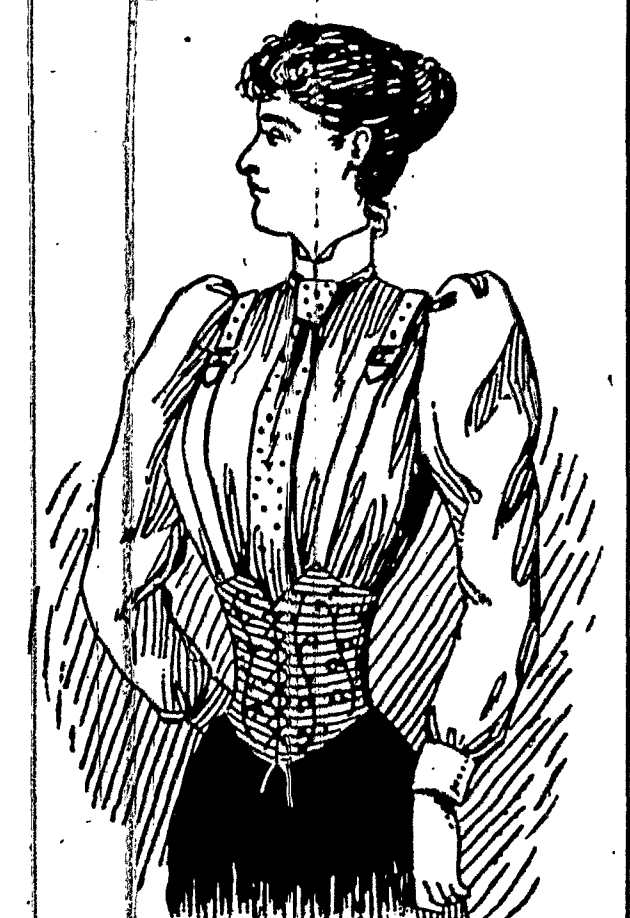
Most French dress skirts have some small trimming at the edge, either a ruche or one or two narrow flounces. Sleeves are more or less puffed, with cuffs more or less deep; being so big that they cannot possibly grow bigger, and the sleeves are not so tight as they gradually until they get to the opposite pole. In some instances the high collar is giving place to the ruffe. Most of the new mantles have lace ruffles at the neck and wrists.

Eton jackets are likely to be all the rage. For ordinary wear they will be of diagonal serge or cloth and untrimmed; but when intended to go with smart gowns they will be of silk or velvet.

The new short cape looks wonderfully chic made of black velvet with a delicate yellow or pink lining. It should be worn open in front and pushed back a little off the shoulders in order to show the dainty thing and black lace underbodice.

Corsets and Sashes.

This season daint fashion seems to have taken the waist under special protection, and corset bodices and corset belts represent a popular decree. The special corset belt here illustrated is of suede, and embroidered all over with a narrow self colored cord outlined with a gold thread. It fastens on the shoulders with braces and buckles, and is laced down the front. Worn over those blouses whose popularity seems to increase each year, it looks remarkably well; to a shirt, too, even one full of many suggestiveness, with a high linen collar and tie, it is an effective addition; while some how it seems to be successful in forming a connecting link between bodices and skirts.



NEW CORSET BELT.

of widely different materials and textures, and it could not fail to comfortably adapt itself to the needs of the athletic woman. Doubtless it would elastically lend itself to every movement, no matter how energetic a nature.

Sashes abound—sashes which fasten at the back and which fasten at the front, the prettiest of these latter being those which fasten merely of a ribbon band of which ribbon drawn round the waist and fastened in front under a short rosette bow. These are made of wonderful ribbons—watered, shaded, dot, brocade and plaid—being, perchance, the most attractive; and among these are many which cannot fail to wind themselves around the heart of any woman of taste.

Cotton Bedford Girds.

Cotton Bedford cords are now slightly crinkled and are as effective as the fine wool crepons and much cooler. They come in the fashionable pink, pale Sevrès blue, gray and lilac shades, and are made up with jacket bodices or with a round waist. These cords are made of black moire ribbon. This cord may cross the front only—while the back is in coat shape—and is widest on the left side, where it is ornamented with a long upright bow. An inch wide black ribbon band tied at intervals in bows edges the belt, and is set around the top of the high collar. Eton jackets and blouses of Bedford cord are popular in white striped with blue, black or brown, to wear with white or colored shirt waists of various patterns. Madras or of washing

GOOD & HEALTH

BACTERIA.

Their Story Has Been Only Half Told. Don't Think Too Hard of Them.

Bacteria are in rather bad odor in the minds of most people, and we are all inclined to look with horror upon them. Commenting upon this in an address upon the uses of bacteria, Dr. W. H. Conn, of Connecticut, says: "The reason for this, however, is simply an historical one. When bacteria were first discovered it was early noticed that they had a casual relation to disease, and scientists went to work from the very first to investigate diseases in relation to bacteria. The result was that after a few years a great deal of information had accumulated showing that bacteria caused diseases. The so called epidemics are usually the result of bacteria, and with minds intent upon this side of the question scientists did not pay much attention to the good that bacteria might do in the world."

"We look upon bacteria in our bodies as causes of disease rather than things which are of any value, and yet a healthy person always has bacteria in large quantities in his mouth, in his stomach and in his intestines. The bacteria are always migrating in the body to places of abnormal growth, and there is considerable reason for thinking that to a certain extent these bacteria act as scavengers in the human body. Some of them unquestionably act as producers of disease, but to a certain extent it seems that these bacteria are of value in assisting in the decomposition of tissues that should be decomposed, and that the tip of the petal is caught down to the material with one stitch of silk to match, whereas the flosses is passed through the material at the tip of the petal, about two threads being taken up with the needle."

Varicose veins (large, swollen, tortuous veins of the lower extremities) sometimes burst, and unless proper treatment is at once instituted a large quantity of blood is lost. Popular Science News says: "The first cause should be on the score of prevention, and to this end those having varicose veins should wear a light fitting silk or rubber stocking, which should be put on every morning immediately upon rising. When a vein bursts the ensuing hemorrhage may be at once checked by pressing the finger upon the bleeding part and laying the person down flat, either on the ground or on a bed. A pad is then applied over the injured part, and a neat roller tightly with a roller bandage—which bandage must be first applied upon the foot, and then by cross, successive, careful turns about the limb, rolled up over the pad to the knee or higher, according to circumstances. The subsequent treatment consists in rest in the recumbent posture until the wound is healed, and then substituting a plaster, for the pad and reapplying the bandage."

The Vain Elephant—A Fable. A grand visitor in a large city owned an elephant which he used to ride on important occasions. When he appeared among the people, they all with one accord bowed themselves to the earth in token of obeisance. Seeing this, the elephant began to give himself airs, and fancied that such honors were due to him alone, and not for his master. He did not confess these thoughts to anybody, but on one occasion, when the driver was taking him to the water, they way happened to lead them through a town. The passers by, seeing only the elephant and his driver, did not take any particular notice or even stop to look at them, as these animals were very common in the city. So the huge beast stopped and began to trumpet with a loud noise, by which he meant to call them to thoughts of duty and respect for his dignity. "Hold your noise, and march on," yelled the driver, as he gave the animal several sharp thrusts with the goad which he carried; "do not think that folk wish to be troubled with thee and thy noise!"

So the poor elephant had to tramp on much quicker than he liked, and he had also to endure the laughs and hootings of the boys and men in the street, who could not help cracking jokes at his expense. Moral—There are many in this world who require praise and honor which they have done nothing to earn.

The Girl That Everybody Likes. Have you ever met the girl that everybody likes. You are unfortunate if you have not met her. She is the girl, says a writer in Golden Days, who is not "too bright and good" to be able to find joy and pleasure all over the world. She is the girl who appreciates the fact that she cannot always have the first choice of everything in the world. She is the girl who is not aggressive and does not find joy in inciting aggressive people. She is the girl who never causes pain with a thoughtless tongue. She is the girl who, whether it is warm or cold, clear or stormy, finds no fault with the weather. She is the girl who, when you invite her to any place, complacently goes by looking her best. She is the girl who makes this world a pleasant place because she is so pleasant herself.

And, by the way, when you come to think of it, isn't she the girl who makes you feel she likes you, and therefore you like her?

The Story of a Shower. Little maidens One and Two, Sewing fast, as well they may, Little boys and girls of blue, Ready to run to-day.

Enters little maiden Three, "Come you're losing all the fun; Time enough for cloaks, for me, When the rain has well begun!"

Then the shower comes hard and fast. Little maidens, One, Two, Three, Gayly playing, till at last Just a drop or two they see— Then the shower comes hard and fast.

One and Two laugh at the rain; "Come you're losing all the fun; Time enough for cloaks, for me, When the rain has well begun!"

Where Go the Boats? Dark brown is the river, golden is the sand; It flows along for ever, with trees on either hand. Green leaves a-floating, castles of the foam, Boats of mine a-boating, where will all come ashore.

On goes the river, and out past the mill, Away down the valley, away down the hill. Away down the river, hundred miles or more, Other little children shall bring my boats ashore.

To Clean Small Ivory Articles. Carefully brush each piece with a new and moderately firm brush; make a paste of fine sawdust damped with water and some drops of lemon juice. Lay this thickly over all the pieces at once, and let it stand for a few minutes. Then brush it off slowly but thoroughly, then break it all off. If not satisfactory, repeat the operation with a slight addition of lemon juice.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

THE HAWKS AND THE RABBIT.

A Brave but Unsuccessful Race for Life by a Nimble Follow.

"It's a very cold morning," said Mr. Tommy Hawk, "the ground is all covered with snow, I feel stiff after roosting in the old tree all night."

"And I feel hungry," said Mrs. Jenny Hawk, "but the little birds are all gone, and it's hard to catch a chicken. I don't like to go near the farmhouse, for the farmer has a gun."

"We will keep clear of houses and men," said Tommy. "Let us wheel around in the sun and get warm."

"SEE ME CATCH HIM," SAID TOMMY. And he flew so high and so quick he moved to and fro so high that they seemed only specks in the sky, Jenny's sharp eyes were on the lookout for a breakfast. Soon she spied Johnny Rabbit scudding along, also looking for something to eat that frosty morning. "Here's our chance," said Jenny. "See me catch him," said Tommy. And they plunged so fast that they would have thought they must strike the ground hard.

But Johnny with his long ears had heard the soft whirr of their wings, and, being a nimble fellow, dashed off with might and main for his home across the field. But the hawks are still swifter and make grand curves as they fly. They are catching up, and their sharp beaks are close to his fast sides. Run, Johnny, run, if you wish to save your life! The bushes are all bare. There is no grass to cover you. There is no safety in the open field. Where is your burrow? Run and hide! Johnny did his best, but he did not get off. Tommy and Jenny had a fine meal of rabbit pie.

Art patron on thy happier voyage now Toward no earthly pole. Of "autopsies" there would appear to be but few. We recall those written by Prior and by Gay, and the latter appeared above the ashes of the departed:

Life is a jest and all things show it; I thought so once, but now I know it. Thus the complete runs in one of Gay's letters to Pope; thus it may still be read in Pope's Corner today. Prior's autopsies is in a different vein:

Nobles and heralds, by your leave, Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior, The son of an Adam and of Eve, Of Bourne or Nassau go higher! But this quatrain does not appear upon the monument in Pope's Corner, for the erection of which Prior left £500.

Forms of Salutation. Numbered with unique forms of salutation are the following: The Genoese, in their time of prosperity, used the form "Health and gain! According to Humboldt, the morning salute on the Orinoco is, "How have the mosquitoes used you?" The old religious views of the Persians are found in their wishes, "Live forever" and (still retained in Spain) "May you live a thousand years!" They believed only in this life, and that through divine favor it might be unified.

The terms of affection in greeting are numerous. The following are unacknowledged and of interest. Some Orientals say, "Thou hast made me desolate by thine absence from me," and the ordinary form of greeting among the Zulus is simply, "I see you and I am glad."

The variant phrases of respect are also multitudinous. Perhaps the most distinct form in which the common and ancientst expression of the east, "I am your slave," survives in western Europe is in the Piedmont district of Italy. The Spaniards, through the influence of Moors and Jews, have many relics of orientalism. It becomes colloquial in the form Usted addressed from a "Vostre" merced, "your mercy," "your grace" often appearing in the phrase, "I kiss my hands to your grace."

Graves of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Thomas Jefferson rests at his beloved Monticello, a rural cemetery in Albemarle county, Va. A plain granite shaft nine feet high marks the spot. James Madison's grave is within a small lot, inclosed by a brick wall, in the center of a large lot, the estate at Montpelier. He has an interior monument. Of the signers of the United States constitution he was the last survivor. James Monroe, borne to Marble cemetery with public honors, after twenty-seven years was removed to Virginia's lovely Hollywood, where a Gothic temple of beautiful design commemorates his life and resting place. He was the third president to die on Independence day, the others being Adams and Jefferson.

The Finger Ring. In striking contrast with decorations worn on the clothing, in the hair, around the neck and arms or pendant from the ears, lips and nose, is a finger ring, the model of convenience. It is seldom lost, for the finger is a part of the body, is not painful, is always in view, a perpetual reminder, either of the giver or of the purpose for which it is worn. The popularity of the ring must therefore be in large measure due to its convenience, and that this good quality was early learned may be inferred from the Hebrew tradition, which attributes the invention of this ornament to Tubal-Cain, "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron."

The Magnitude of the Hoop which flourished as the "Farthingale" under Queen Elizabeth, returned early in the Eighteenth century. The hoop is said to have made its first appearance on the French stage toward the end of Louis XIV. Actresses who personated the heroines of tragedy had, from the time of Corneille, been greatly given to increase the amplitude of their skirts by artificial help. They eagerly adopted the fashion of the hoop from some English ladies who visited Paris after the peace of Utrecht. The small absurd monstrosity reached its greatest extravagance on the stage in both France and England.

June. "Give me a month," said the Summer, Denouncing of Nature's doom, "That shall make early Winter forgotten, And be with all sweet things in tune."

"The roses must be blue, the Sift golden, Love must light the white lamp of the Moon." The great Mother smiled, and kissed her children, and the world was born.

THE SHOWER COMES HARD AND FAST. Little maidens, One, Two, Three, Gayly playing, till at last Just a drop or two they see— Then the shower comes hard and fast.

One and Two laugh at the rain; "Come you're losing all the fun; Time enough for cloaks, for me, When the rain has well begun!"

Where Go the Boats? Dark brown is the river, golden is the sand; It flows along for ever, with trees on either hand. Green leaves a-floating, castles of the foam, Boats of mine a-boating, where will all come ashore.

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THE CATHOLIC SHOP

EPITAPHS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Perpetuating the Memory of Some Great Men.

An epitaph is of all things the most difficult to write, the difficulty lying not so much in the form as in the matter. Nothing save that which is praiseworthy can be carved upon the marble which commemorates the blessed dead. It is not Thackeray who in one of his stories asks where all the bad husbands and fathers are buried? Those whose names appear on the memorial marble are uniformly "tender," "affectionate" and "devoted." The writer of epitaphs, therefore, has not seldom to write against his convictions—a subject is so good and he has to make the best of it. Hence his work often lacks spontaneity, and in the absence of true feeling he resorts to extravagant laudation. Take for example an epitaph by Pope, who prided himself upon the skill with which he wrote these things. The following couplet appears upon the monument to Newton:

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night, God said "Let Newton be!" and there was Light.

Great and unparalleled as were Newton's contributions to the sum of human knowledge, they scarcely deserved such extravagant praise as this. Nevertheless, Pope's epitaphs are for the whole excellent specimens of this class of literature. They do not come up to Ben Jonson's famous lines, beginning, "Underneath this sable hearse, Lies the subject of all verse;" nor are they equal to some modern productions. Landor's "autopsies" would be among the finest ever written were it not for the first line.

I strove with none, for none was worthy strife, Is too arrogant a saying for any man be it Milton or a Shakespeare. In the lines written by Lord Byron for Sir John Franklin's cenotaph in Westminster abbey we have perhaps the finest epitaph written during the last hundred years:

Not here the white North has thy bones; And thou, Heroic sailor soul, Art patient on thy happier voyage now Toward no earthly pole.

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The terms of affection in greeting are numerous. The following are unacknowledged and of interest. Some Orientals say, "Thou hast made me desolate by thine absence from me," and the ordinary form of greeting among the Zulus is simply, "I see you and I am glad."

The variant phrases of respect are also multitudinous. Perhaps the most distinct form in which the common and ancientst expression of the east, "I am your slave," survives in western Europe is in the Piedmont district of Italy. The Spaniards, through the influence of Moors and Jews, have many relics of orientalism. It becomes colloquial in the form Usted addressed from a "Vostre" merced, "your mercy," "your grace" often appearing in the phrase, "I kiss my hands to your grace."

Graves of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Thomas Jefferson rests at his beloved Monticello, a rural cemetery in Albemarle county, Va. A plain granite shaft nine feet high marks the spot. James Madison's grave is within a small lot, inclosed by a brick wall, in the center of a large lot, the estate at Montpelier. He has an interior monument. Of the signers of the United States constitution he was the last survivor. James Monroe, borne to Marble cemetery with public honors, after twenty-seven years was removed to Virginia's lovely Hollywood, where a Gothic temple of beautiful design commemorates his life and resting place. He was the third president to die on Independence day, the others being Adams and Jefferson.

The Finger Ring. In striking contrast with decorations worn on the clothing, in the hair, around the neck and arms or pendant from the ears, lips and nose, is a finger ring, the model of convenience. It is seldom lost, for the finger is a part of the body, is not painful, is always in view, a perpetual reminder, either of the giver or of the purpose for which it is worn. The popularity of the ring must therefore be in large measure due to its convenience, and that this good quality was early learned may be inferred from the Hebrew tradition, which attributes the invention of this ornament to Tubal-Cain, "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron."

The Magnitude of the Hoop which flourished as the "Farthingale" under Queen Elizabeth, returned early in the Eighteenth century. The hoop is said to have made its first appearance on the French stage toward the end of Louis XIV. Actresses who personated the heroines of tragedy had, from the time of Corneille, been greatly given to