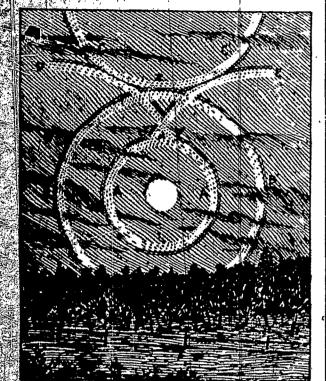
SOLAR AND LUNAR HALOS.

An Unusually Large and Beautiful Solar Halo Observed in Switzerland. The accompanying cut represents a remarkable solar halo observed by a corrependent of La Nature, M. Phillippin, in the environs of Neuchatel, Switzerland, on the 28th of March. The morning was foggy, but as it gradually cleared away, the sun was observed to be surrounded by a circle A A showing the usual colors of the rain-A few moments later another con-



REMARKABLE SOLAR HALO.

centric halo (BB) appeared, followed by an arc of a circle tangent to it (C C), and following this two smaller arcs (D D and RE). The point Z was exactly in the zenith and was of an unusual and remarkable luminosity. All of the circles and arcs were as brilliantly edlored as any rainbow. After a short time the halo faded way, the various circles disappearing in a reverse order to that in which they anpeared, that is the arc D vanished first and A last. The halo lasted for over an hour, the luminous point Z being the last portion o disappear, and persisting for nearly two

Popular Science News to which we are indebted for the foregoing, says that although solar and lunar halos are not uncommon they are rarely seen as perfect as the one here described. They are formed by the refraction and reflection of light through drops of water or crystals of ice in the upper atmosphere, in a similar way to the ordinary rainbow. They are generally considered to indicate rainy weather, and in many cases they may do so, as they certainly indicate the presence of an excess of moisture in the air under conditions favorable to precipitation. The old superstition that the number of stars included in a lunar halo indicates the number of days before the storm will be due has, of course, no foundation in fact. "Sun dogs!" or mock suns, are similar phenomena to the solar halos, where certain points-like Z for instance—are very bright and the connecting circles so faint that they are not easily seen. These conditions result in an apparent increase in the number of suns in the heavens, and are referred to by ancient writers as a most frightful omen and a prognestication of great evils to come.

Remarkable Reproduction. A correspondent of Science, who has been investigating the natural history of the smail, states the following: Age at which reproduction begins, five

Frequency of broods, one in about two and seven-tenth days. Number in each brood, thirty average.

Reproductive period, four months, March Certain facts, however, seem to warrant

an extension of at least two months in the period of reproduction over the period actually observed by the correspondent, and Assuming that the reproductive season extends from March to September, and

ssuming further, somewhat arbitrarily. that the snail lives but two years, we have the following estimate of the total number | the points are finished, or by making shells of the offspring of a single pair:

pairs at close of second season. 1,805,000 Original pair at close of second season 1,900 Total number of offspring in two years 1,808,800

A New Salety Device for Elevators. The frequency of elevator accidents due to the doors having been left open has led an ingenious New York man to devise an electrical apparatus by which it is impossible for the elevator to move until all the entrances to the shaft are closed. The Industrial World describes its workings thus: Each door is connected by a closed circuit with a pair of magnets controlling lever which, in case a door is open and the circuit thus broken, will come in contact with projections on the starting wheel. thus preventing the operation of the machinery. Not until the door is closed, making the circuit complete again, will the lever be withdrawn from the projections and allow of any movement of the starting

Scientific Brevities.

A steam bicycle is the interesting invenion of a Georgia genius. The boiler is run with gasoline for fuel.

Professor Bardelben, of Germany, says that in the next war the ratio of recoveries of those who can be removed still living | it becomes a light brown it is fit for pastry; from the field will be larger than formerly. If it turns dark yellow it is fit for bread The modern bullet kills and wounds more men-than did the old bullet, but the wounds which it causes, if they are not of directly fatal nature, open to the surgeon a general rule a far more promising field for exercising his skill and activity than those which were caused by the old

A new chemical element, which its discoverers have named "Masrium," from the Arabic name for Egypt, is exciting attention. It has been found in a new substance discovered in 1890 by Johnson Pasha in the bed of an old river in upper Egypt, oug since dried up.

A color apparently identical with india ink can be produced by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor, according to a correspondent of The Chemical News. Electricity is now utilized in a new

method for testing the atmosphere of to has been found, says a writer in The Moutrial American, that covering a in the state of wood in an air tight the state of wood in an air tight the state of the state of

CANNING FRUITS.

Miss Maria Parloa's Directions for Se-

curing Best Results by This Method. First, the fruit must be sound: next. every utensil used must be clean; again, the cans must be airtight; finally, the cans and fruit must be made free from germs and air before sealing, and the canned fruit be kept in a dark, cool, dry place We know that when the germs are killed and the air is excluded sugar is not necessary for the preservation of the fruit. But there are few kinds of fruit that are not improved by some sugar, because it fixes the color and flavor and gives much finer results. Some kinds of fruit require but little sugar for this purpose, while others are poor indeed without a generous amount. Where fruits are too dry to give out enough juice to generously cover them a light sirup should be used. But in the juicy fruits avoid water if possible. A good rule in the case of small berries is to allow onethird of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

For fruit like peaches, pears, plums, etc., make a light sirup. Quinces must first be cooked in clear water until tender. In paring fruit use silver plated knives, and drop each piece as soon as pared into a bowl of cold water, which has been made acid by the addition of lemon juice. 'This prevents the fruits from turning dark. Use earthern bowls and wooden or silver plated spoons. Avoid any delay while doing this work. To pare peaches and plums put a little of the fruit into a wire basket and plunge it into boiling water for three minutes. Take the basket from the boiling water and plunge it into cold water for a few seconds; then turn its contents into an earthern dish and pare with a silver knife. Save all the juice that falls into this bowk When the work is properly done, the skin will peel off perfectly smooth.

To fill the jars, have on the stove two pans partially filled with water. Let the water in one be boiling, but in the other not so hot that the hand cannot be held in it with comfort. Put a few jars and covers in the cooler water, turning them now and then until all parts become warm; then put them in the boiling water. This does away with all danger of breaking. When the jars have been heated in boiling water drain, fill and seal them one at a time. In filling the jars be sure that they stand level, that the sirup has filled all the interstices between the fruit and that it also runs over the tops of the jars. Even with this overflowing of the sirup it will be. found that after cooling the can is not quite full, but if the work has been properly done the fruit will keep all right.

New Designs for Handmade Laces. Good Housekeeping illustrates and fur nishes directions for making the following

useful crochet edges: New Point Lace—Six chain, join with one treble. Turn. Five chain, one treble Turn. Fifth chain, one treble, seven chain, one treble. Turn. Three chain, twenty treble, two chain, one treble. Turn. Five chain, one treble, ten holes made of two chain, one treble. Turn. The points are finished one by one as follows: Nine sing



gle crochet, nine afghan stitches, then seven then five, then three, and finally one loop on the needle. Work down the side of the point with slip stitches, and begin another point, making three as illus trated. Of course the lace can be made wider by putting more open work before

on the straight edge. Butterfly lace is simple and very pretty for the baby's clothes. It should be made from No. 36 thread and with rather fine hook. It must be crocheted closely or it will lack the beauty of the pattern. It is a new design, and is intended for those who pretty. Twelve chain, four chain, picot, make five chain four times, fastening with single crochet under picot. Each five chain has eight single crochet under it. four chain, one treble.

Current Hummery. To the juice of two quarts of mashed and strained currants add one pint of granulated sugar. Out of this take one must be blended till it is smooth. Boil tle, in which stir the thickened juice carefully to prevent lumping. Cook till thick. pour into one large or several small cup molds. Set on the ice and serve with sweetened cream.

To Try the Oven's Heat.

A French authority on cooking gives these rules for testing the heat of an oven: Try it with a piece of white paper. If too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up; if and the heavier kinds of cake; if light vellow the oven is ready for sponge cake. and the lighter kinds of desserts.

Wash, the Teapots.

Teapots may be thoroughly washed with strong soda and water; rinse well and dry them perfectly, leaving them open for a time to air. This prevents the curious haylike smell one sometimes notices in such things when they have been allowed to stand closely shut when damp. Some housekeepers use sapolio for this same pur-

Custard Toast.

Bring a quart of milk to the boiling, season and add two eggs well beaten. Boi one minute and pour over six slices of but tered toast. Put in the oven until the cus tard is set.

Cheese Straws. Roll rich pie crust very thin; grate cheese thickly over it: fold several times and roll again: cut in fine strips and bake to a rich

More people were executed in English during the reign of King Henry VIII than lead the number problem 71.46

MODES IN MILLINERY.

Handsome Imported Bonnet and Hats Illustrated and Described. Rice straw is very popular and black and white is a combination as much in favor in millinery as in gowns. Braid like the hat or bonnet is also employed in the trimming: for instance, a bonnet in Tus tan nutmeg straw is trimmed with an Al satian bow of heliotrope velvet, educe with braid of the straw.

The new double brims consist in linin the brim of the hat with a straw of different kind or color. Thus the brim of a black hat is faced throughout with white olip or straw, and colored hats in red green or fancy braids may have a black chip for the double brim facing.



STYLISH BONNET AND HATS.

The imported bonnet here illustrated consists of bands of steel sequins, with coarse heliotrope straw, with bows of satin | wound. ribbon in the same color and pheasant plumes in front. The Sarah Bernhardt hat at Fig. 3 is of black nutmeg straw, with a wreath of shaded poppies-pink and helio-

Hints for Outing Costumes. are gleaned from Harper's Bazar:

summer outing dresses. Eton jacket suits rival those with

introduced last summer, remains in favor healthy parts. for dresses for out-of-door sports where freedom for the arms is required.

A new design for serge yachting gowns has a bodice smoothly fitted, like a cuirass, big gulps. As one physician directed, from the throat to the waist, then curving | "chew it"; in short, sip it slowly, a teaout on the hips, and evenly all around. This plain bodice is banded across with like milk, and know its value as a strength row after row of red or blue braid edged giver, think they cannot use it because it with gilt—a very effective trimming on a white serge cuirass.

blue or white cloth of very light weight, if they would, better still, drink it hot. made with a little jacket reaching only to the waist and open in front, with tapering revers and a square collar. Bright gold and red braids forming a wide galloon are

the gay trimming. Norfolk jacket, box plaited and belted, fever. If we could ascertain what condi for the bodice of cycling dresses. Others tion it is that confers upon them this exband, and a round skirt with braces. The a valuable one, circular skirt three wards or more in width s a few inches longer in front than in the back, and is sewed to the belt, with fullness all around.

For comfortable wear during the summer, tailors are making silk blouses of a special cut to match the color of the skirt of riding habits, and take the place of the heavy cloth bodice. A covert coat made of the regular "coating" is added. Pique have intimated that narrow laces are never are already familiar in the rider's summer vests of white or pale blue and sailor hats

Styles for Small Boys.

Masculine attire is at present aped by the grown up girl only, and small boys have distinct styles of their own. Here are some of the latest. "Jack Tar" and "Man-o'-war" suits are always favorites with little men garnished on each side with brass buttons the remainder of the juice in a farina ket- and a fannel vest with three rows of narrow blue braid around the collar.



Velvet and plush are favorite materials same suit is very desirable in plain black corkscrew cloth. The blouse suit with tions, as every one knows, to the broad wide collar is well made in white drill or level of fashionable life to be met with duck piped with blue or brown.

Bibs and Tuckers.

Bibs and tuckers are the rage again, and if you want to appear fashionable you will other's company; but these form a small certainly wear a bib with your best frock. minority in the great bulk of general se-The sniartest bibs are of cream or black clety. lace of delicate colored chiffon and lace. New

POISONOUS STINGS AND BITES.

What to Do When Stung by Wasps or Bees or Bitten by Poisonous Serpents. Stings of insects sometimes cause troublesome local inflammations, and when a large extent of surface is stung—as by a swarm of bees—there may be symptoms of severe depression. The application of a solution of ammonia (either a couple of drops of a solution of carbonate of ammonia, or of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or of diluted "hartshorn") to the injured part will at once relieve pain. A pinch of table salt dampened with water and rubbed in often has a similar effect. Where there is severe depression stimulants must be administered internally. Stings of the throat occasionally occur from swallowing a wasp or bee, and are liable to be followed by inflammation and swelling of the larynx, sufficiently intense in some instances to demand scarification and even laryngotomy. Popular Science News, which is authority for the foregoing, says in regard to the bites of

poisonous serpents: The bite is always attended with much collapse-manifested by faintness, tremor, nausea or vomiting, and sometimes stupor. Locally, there is great pain in the part rapid swelling, reduess, discoloration and occasionally inflammation and suppuration. The proper treatment consists in sucking the part where practicable—applying a bandage tightly across the bite to prevent, if possible, absorption of the poison—and the internal administration of stimulants. Cauterization of the wound with the hot iron or nitrate of silver stick is beneficial if attempted at once. The wound may be excised with a sharp penknife or other instrument on the spot Some antiseptic should be applied to the wound. Large amounts of alcoholic stimulants are in order, or ammonia (five to ten drops of aqua ammonia or a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, well puffs of white tulle: the trimming is a diluted, given at a dose) may be substiwhite osprey and the fashionable Mephisto tuted. Better use whisky or brandy interornament in steel. Fig. 2 shows a hat in nally and apply aqua ammonia to the

Ice Cream for Stomach Troubles.

The value of ice cream as a remedy for of pink kilted lisse and folds and bows of the rounds of the press of an entire cure of pecially in the first two sketches. No. 1 spondent of The Christian at Work. She hive them in good shape. shows the Byzantine coiffure and No. 2 is suffered from a serious affection directly By the way, boys, is there any truer or a Parisian revival of an odd, bygone style. traceable to digestive disturbance, and her kinder friend to a lad of thirteen than his physician finally put her upon ice cream mother? After the bees were hived, t. en as a sole diet. For eleven months she lit the mother looked after the boy. The The following timely and useful items | erally lived upon ice cream with the result | weather was hot and the road dusty, and of effecting a complete and apparently per- poor Willie's bare legs were covered with Suits of linen duck are the novelty for manent cure. The theory is that the cream a mixture of perspiration, dust, and occafurnishes ample nourishment, while the sionally a bee sting. His enthusiasm, howdiseased intestines, chilled from the low ever, was enough to help him hold on to blazer for tennis, boating and outing gen- temperature of the food, are prevented his prize, and now he has a rousing colony from getting up inflammation during the of bees in a movable comb hive, and bids lenburg-Strelitz. The flowers show a com-The peasant bodice and skirt cut in one, process of digestion carried on by the fair to be, in due time, one of the shining

Drinking Milk.

Do not swallow milk fast and in such spoonful at a time. Many persons who gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would only Royal middy suits for yachting are of drink it in the way we have described, or

Immunity from Disease.

Medical authorities state that the Japa nese are not liable to scarlet fever, and the Conservative tailors still commend the negroes are equally exempt from yellow prefer a shirt waist or blouse with rubber emption, the discovery would certainly be



SOCIETY ACQUAINTANCES.

Fashionable Society Constructed Largely on the Give-and Take Principle.

"Whether new acquaintances can be made in a large place' or not depends much upon who puts the question. To many people the social doors do not open as they had hoped, and the public ones need a golden and their mothers. Our sketch shows a key. All the best seats at the theaters, very pretty new sailor suit in fine blue operas and concerts are at prices above pint to pour upon one pint of rice, which serge, with a loose open fronted jacket, their means, and inferior places are be neath their position. Clearly it is not these who can make new acquaintances in town, if by acquaintances is meant those who have the power and the will to help them to a place in society and to association with their equals; therefore from a social point of view their settling in town is a mistake. They would have done better elsewhere—say in a good country neighborhood, where they would be called upon by the neighbors and launched into the society of the place, be it much or little. It is generally allowed that city society is constructed strictly on the give-and-take principle. To associate with and to invite those

who can reflect luster and fashion upon their acquaintances, and whose presence at an entertainment is considered a social success, is a weakness that society is more or less prone to. One word, however, must for dressy wear, and the middle figure of be said for society. Ought strangers to the cut illustrates a smart and becoming expect it, as a matter of course, to open its suit in black velvet, wit a sort of court arms to them, to receive them on their own jacket and a waistcoat of white watered merits and without any particular pass-silk; the buttons are of cut steel. The port to its favor?

There are, however, delightful excepthose who associate with their fellows solely on the ground of liking and partiality, friendship and affection, and for the pleasure that congenial spirits find in each

New acquaintances are not easy to make with tricker to match. Plainer ones are of even by people fairly well off and well consoft silk, edged with lace. Nearly all the nected. Their smart connections are too new French dresses both silk and woolen often of little use to them beyond the fact —are adorned with a lace bib. Bows are of being able to allude to them occasion-much worn, and are made in a profusion ally. Their position chables them to make of shapes. Fichus, too, are popular, so are some fashionable acquaintances, but few little capes made entirely of lace. About rather than many, and they gradually the most novel thing in neckwear is a lace realise that they cannot obtain at society's ever before or since in the tight little is could broad and of sufficient length to all hands mayo in proportion then they are Queen Elizabeth's day. There are now

A YOUTHFUL BEEKEEPER.

How a California Lad Became the Owner of a Rousing Colony of Bees. Here is a story that is told by that vet eran beekeeper, Mr. I. A. Root, in Gleanings in Bee Culture. Quite a young boy in the neighborhood of San Jacinto, Cal., line the ecliptic or apparent path of the evinced a liking for bees. He read everything he could lay hold of on the subject watched beemen; listened to their talk until he was ready to put his knowledge to some practical use. His father, how



BRINGING HOME THE BEES IN HIS TROUSERS. ever, objected to purchasing a colony, saying they would find plenty of stray swarms at the proper season; and so our friend the constellation Scorpio was believed to be watched and waited.

At length a swarm came one day when he was at work in the fields, quite a way from home. He threw sticks and dirt among the bees, as he had read about, in order to make them alight, and finally scooped water with his hat, from a puddle, threw it among them, and was at length rewarded by seeing them alight and cluster on a bush. What should he hive certain intestinal troubles is being con- them in? If he went somewhere for a box trope paste buckle, black plumes and siderably advanced. Some physicians, in- he feared they would start off again before osprey. The style of hat sketched in Fig. deed most, permit it through typhoid he returned. It was hot weather, so he is very dainty for garden party wear. fever, always insisting it shall be of the took off his trousers, tied up the legs and This hat is in Leghorn straw, with bows purest make. To the story recently going hived the bees in them. They evidently mixed up with the Biblical question of the considered this a very fair hive, for they cream guipure; at the back is an osprey a case of ulcer of the stomach by the sole stayed in the trousers while he trudged all and pink tips. Attention is also called to and persistent use of ice cream may be the way home with them. His good the movel coiffures here represented, es added that of a woman known to a corre mother saw him coming and helped him

lights. His name is Willie Guthridge, and here is a sketch of him, as he brought home his first swarm.

A Beloved Prince.

Many stories are related of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, known to the people while he was crown prince as "Unser Fritz" or "Our Fritz," which show why he was so loved by his subjects.

He was always kind to the poor, the sick and the helpless, and one can easily understand how, during the war of 1870, the terrifled French peasants so quickly learned to feel confidence in the commander of the invading army

One day while he was crown prince he was paying his accustomed visit to the school at Bornstedt, and talking to the children, when a telegram was handed in to the schoolmaster, informing him of the sudden and severe illness of his mother. "Go at once," said the prince, "and leave

the school to me!" The poor schoolmaster at first hesitated, but was at length persuaded to hurry off. and the prince continued the instruction of the astonished but delighted scholars until late in the morning, when the clergyman arrived and relieved the prince from his duties as schoolmaster.

Summer Showers.

Four loving playmates stood by a wall: Down came the rain with a sharp, quick fall. "I will drench you," it said, "if I can." Ethel and Charlie, Eric and Jack, Under the umbrella they pack,

Ethel and Charlie and Eric. too. Are all small people, just like you: But Jack is a great dog, you see, Loving and gentle, faithful and wise, With a very large heart, just suited his size, Given up to his playmates three.

And fast to the shelter they ran.



DOWN CAME THE RAIN WITH A SHARP OUICK FALL.

Said Charlie: "I hate these sudden showers. I'm sure they'll only spoil our flowers; Do just look at the heavy rain." But Ethel said gently: "The rain is kind. It falls that we may one day find Our beautiful flowers again."

Said Eric: "The rain doesn't do us good: The sun brings the flowers and corn for food; Mother told me, so that is right; And I love the sun and the sky quite blue, And, dear old Jack, so I'm sure do you Love the world to look all bright." The sister smiled and said: "The rain

Will pass away and the sun shine again: Look! the change is coming now. Without rain or sun what should we do? We should love them both, and Jack thinks 80 too.11 And Jack gave a low "Bow-wow."

The word costermonger was originally contardmonger; that is, apple seller. Their choral dance and song; Erato, of poly manners were commented upon in contact poly manners were commented upon in contact. There are seven by the poly manners were commented upon in contact. There are seven by the poly manner were commented upon in contact poly manners. There are seven by the poly manner were commented upon in contact poly manners. There are seven by the poly manner were commented upon in contact poly manner were contact poly manner

THE ZODIAC.

Its Signs and Their Relations to Astro-Zodiac is the name given by the ancients to an imaginary band extending around the celestial sphere, having as its mesial sun. The signs of the zodiac embrace the twelve important constellations which, ow ing to the motions of the earth, appear to revolve through the heavens within a belt extending 9 degs. on each side of the sun's apparent annual path, and within or near which all the planets revolve. Since the sin appears successively in each of these constellations during the year the zodiac was divided into twelve equal parts, corre sponding to the months. These signs and their subdivisions were used in measuring time, and as a basis of astronomical and astrological calculations and predictions. Astronomers now, for convenience, use these signs, giving to each constellation an extent of 30 degs,, although the constellations vary in size. These signs are Aries, representing the ram; Taurus, the bull; Gemini, the twins; Cancer, the crab; Leo, the lion; Virgo, the virgin; Libra, the balance; Scorpio, the scorpion; Sagittarius, the archer; Capricornus, the goat; Aquarlus, the water bearer, and Pisces, the fishes. On the 20th of March the sun enters Aries, and at midnight Virgo, the opposite constellation, will be overhead. During the month of April the sun will pass into Taurus, and at midnight Libra will be overhead. The early astronomers were astrologers, and claimed to be able to predict the future

careers of individuals and nations by observing the positions and movements of the planets and the condition of the weather at the most important periods of men's lives. A man born when the sun was in naturally bent toward excessive indulgence of the animal passions; one born Mechanics' Tools. when the sun was in Aries was destined to be a great scholar or ruler; one born when Builders' Hardware, the sun was in Pisces was predestined to grovel or be a servant, and so on. The por- Manufacturers' Supplies ticoes of the temples of Denderah and Esne, in Egypt, have representations of the zodiacal constellations which are of great antiquity and have formed a fruitful theme of discussion; but the truth seems to be that nothing is as yet known respecting these ancient representations, for the man- MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS ner in which the investigations have been antiquity of man has prevented any truly scientific research. The Greeks would seem to have borrowed their constellations from the Egyptians and Babylonians. The zodiacal figures of the Hindoos, ancient Persians, Chinese and Japanese have such a remarkable resemblance to those of the Egyptians that there can be little doubt as to their common origin.

A Curious Flower. This flower, of which an illustration is annexed, is botanically known as Strelitzia Reginæ, having been named in honor of the wife of George III, Charlotte of Meck-



bination of orange and purple in their coloring, are large, abundantly produced, and bear a fancied resemblance to a bird of bright plumage; hence its commoner name.

"Bird of Paradise Flower." The plant (shown at the bottom of the engraving) is easily cultivated as a pot or tub plant. It is chiefly propagated by divisions of old plants.

Marie de Medicis as a Book Collector. The second wife of Henry IV, Marie de Medicis, who was born at Florence in 1573, and who died in 1642, was, notwithstanding Michelet's sneer at her as "une grande et grosse femme." a genuine book collector. The "fat tradeswoman from Florence," as she was nicknamed at the time, had a genuine enthusiasm, for the fine ants, and honored the great painters of her time. Her books were almost sufficiently distinct in their bindings to form an epoch in the history of bibliopegic art. Thirtyfive books are now known to us as having once belonged to Marie, and of these two are now in the British museum. Her rmorial bookmarks were numerous Néarly all the books which can now be traced as having been at one time in her possession are religious, and include works in Spanish, Italian and Latin. An agreeable variation to devotional books is, however, apparent by the presence of Vitre's "Description du Premier Voyage," made to the East Indies by the French (1609)—an expedition which was ordered by Henry IV, who requested Vitre to write an account of his travels.

Illegitimacy. According to Mulhall, the percentage of illegitimate births to total births is, in Greece, 1.6; Ireland, 2.3; Russia, 3.1; Netherlands, 8.5; England, 4.5; Switzerland, 4.6; Canada, 5.0; Spain and Portugal, 5.5; Italy, 6.8: Belgium, 7.0: United States, 7.0: France, 7.2; Germany, 8.4; Norway, 8.5; Scotland, 8.9: Sweden, 10.2: Denmark, 11.2: Austria, 12.9.

The Muses. The nine muses were Clio. the muse of history; Euterpe, of lyric poetry; Thaka, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terisi-

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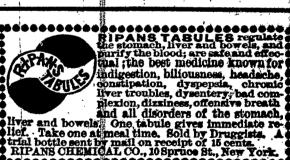
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