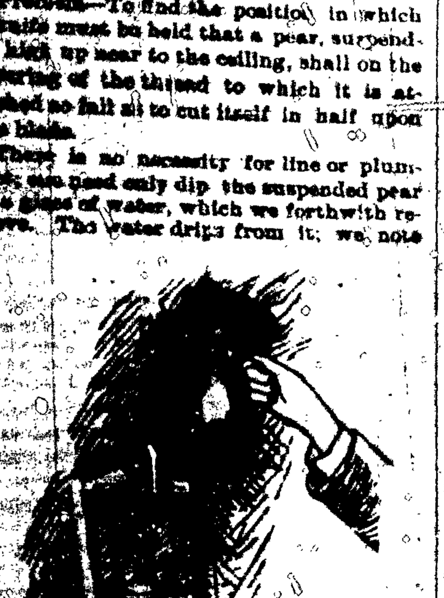
...Progress.

AMUSING SCIENCE.

A Clever Bit of Magic for a Parlor Entertainment.

Problem—To find the position in which a knife must be held that a pear, suspended high up near to the ceiling, shall on the severing of the thread to which it is attached not fail at to cut itself in half upon the blade.

There is no necessity for line or plummet; one need only dip the suspended pear in a glass of water, which we forthwith remove. The water drips from it; we note



DIVIDING A PEAR.

the exact spot on floor or table where the drops fall and make a private mark on each spot. This is done previous to the entertainment, so that the guests on their arrival find the pear suspended ready for the feat and know nothing of the telltale "drop."

At the proper moment you hold the knife, edge upward, immediately over the the point which you have marked, while some one applies a lighted match to the thread. If you have duly followed instructions and have selected a very ripe pear and very sharp knife, the pear in falling will cut itself in halves upon the blade.

For the experiment described in the foregoing one knife only is used, but it may also be performed with two knives, as shown in the cut. The knives must cross each other precisely over the point where the drop falls. The pear should then cut itself into four pieces. A few trials ought to be made previous to the public exhibition in order to suspend the pear at a correct height from the knife or knives upon which it is to fall.

Electricity and Plant Forcing.

There can be no doubt that electricity will eventually become a prime factor in the production of forced fruits, vegetables and flowers, and that this time is not far distant may be gleaned from the fact that a market gardener has introduced the light into a gigantic glass house devoted to the production of winter and spring salads. He uses three 2,000 candle power arc lights all night throughout the winter for the sole purpose of hastening the growth of salads. He has proved by actual experiment that the maturity of lettuce is hastened by 10 per cent., and that the actual gain upon one crop pays for running the lamps throughout the entire winter. With an actual gain of five days for each crop he secures a gain equal to fifteen days during the winter. It is also claimed by The Horticultural Times that the growth is more robust and the quality more perfect in every respect.

Balancing a Pulley.

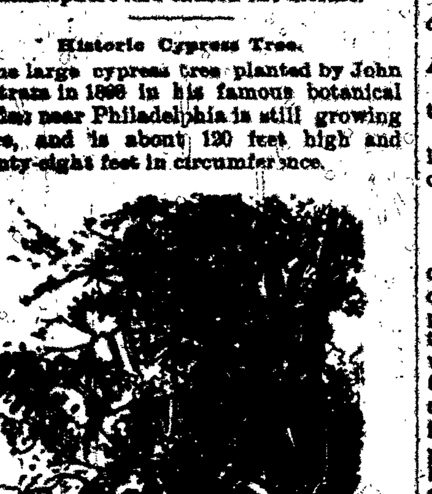
Care must be taken that it is in "running" as well as "standing" balance. That is, the pulley having considerable width or being in fact a short cylinder, the counterbalance should always be located diametrically opposite, but on the same end of the cylinder that the excess of weight is found. When this is not done, the tendency when running is to turn the rim of the pulley parallel with the shaft, which is really the axis of rotation of the pulley. Thus the tendency of the pulley rim is to wabble sidewise in its attempt to bring the two or more heavy points opposite each other and at right angles to the shaft.—Power.

Origin of the Name La Grippe.

The name la grippe as used to designate the influenza, which was epidemic over so large a part of the world during the past two or three years, seems to have had a curious origin, according to a correspondent of Science. Dr. Grant, in an essay on the disease published in 1788, states that the French term la grippe is derived from an insect of that name remarkably common in France during the previous spring, and which the people believed contaminated the atmosphere and caused the disease.

Historic Cypress Tree.

The large cypress tree planted by John Bartram in 1896 in his famous botanical garden near Philadelphia is still growing there, and is about 120 feet high and twenty-eight feet in circumference.



THE BARTRAM DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.

The illustration of this celebrated tree here given is a reprint from Meehan's Monthly, which says of it: "Some excitement was created in Philadelphia by the statement that the city of Philadelphia, which has now control of this garden, intended to cut down the tree and send the trunk to the Chicago fair. Of course there was no truth whatever in this rumor, but it tended to show how much interest the public took in preserving fine old trees."

THE HOUSEHOLD

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Dainty Sets of Cushions—Old Fashioned Chenille Work, Soft and Sheeny.

Coarse crochet insertions and borders are effective on sideboard cloths. In linen teacloths, doilies, serviettes, etc., a showy yet dainty decoration is a copy of that on Crown Derby china, done in blue and gold, with touches of orange and terra cotta.

Shot surah is used for all kinds of pretty sachets, bags, etc. A dainty cushion recently seen was of myrtle green, worked with shades of red, terra cotta, orange, green and brown.

A charming blotting pad with folding cover is of blue cloth, with white satin appliques, the satin outlined with gold thread and edged beyond the outlines with white silk purl.

A unique and effective bedspread is worked on blue jean in scarlet and white knitting cotton, the coarsest size. This is from an old German design, with border to match and groundwork of small stars at stated intervals.

Dainty little pincushions are now often made in sets of five or seven, attached to pieces of baby ribbon of various lengths and colors, and all joined at one end under a full bow. These little cushions are made over a square foundation measuring about an inch across. This is tightly stuffed with bran, and a pongee silk cover drawn over it and tied round the top in sack fashion. Each pincushion should be of a different color.

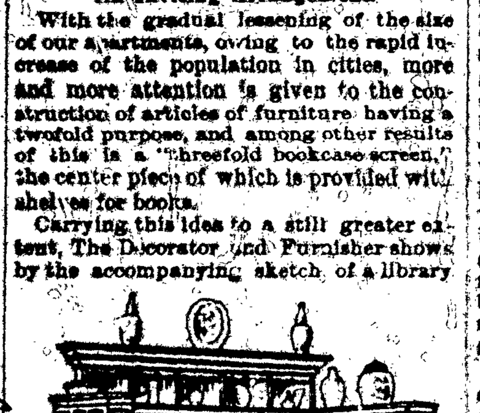
The old fashioned chenille work, so soft and sheeny, is once more coming into vogue, and answers well to depict by means of a few strokes the petals of such flowers as daisies, sunflowers, etc., with the heart filled in either with a cluster of French knots in two hues of gold silk or with a lattice work laid over an applique of cloth of gold, and round it is inserted a cord or mold of cardboard, over which are stretched the radiant stitches of the corolla to bring them out and avoid a too flat appearance.

Pretty squares for drawing room cushions or fancy table mats are noticeable for their exquisite silk embroidery representing tulips and carnations, with gay butterflies wrought on corded silk. Still handsomer are the white brocades, with true lovers' knots and dainty baskets of flowers, outlined and accentuated with eastern shades of filoselle, which is preferred for this flat work to twist silk, as it allows of better blending of hues and stitches.

An Inviting Arrangement.

With the gradual lessening of the size of our apartments, owing to the rapid increase of the population in cities, more and more attention is given to the construction of articles of furniture having a twofold purpose, and among other results of this is a "threefold bookcase screen," the center piece of which is provided with shelves for books.

Carrying this idea to a still greater extent, The Decorator and Furnisher shows by the accompanying sketch of a library



A LIBRARY COZY NOOK.

cosy corner how a fireplace seat can be utilized as a cosy seat and receptacle for books at the same time. The shelves for books on either wing of the seat will allow of a convenient distribution of books on widely different topics. As will be seen, the bookshelves form a comfortable ingle nook in a manner which has every convenience to commend it, and the cost of making the same is but very little.

Domestic Measurements.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

Two teacupfuls (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacupfuls of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

Two teacupfuls (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weigh one pound.

Two and one-half teacupfuls (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.

One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated, coffee A or best brown sugar equals one ounce.—Good Housekeeping.

A Quick Pudding.

One teacupful of flour, one of sugar, one ounce of butter, one egg, half a teacupful of milk and a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix flour, butter and sugar well together in a basin; add the egg, previously well beaten (yolk and white separately, then together), and the milk; when thoroughly well mixed, and just before putting into the oven, add the baking powder and pour into a well buttered tin, which has been first made hot in the oven. Bake twenty minutes in rather a quick oven. Cut in half, spread jam over, fold as a sandwich, sprinkle sifted sugar over and serve at once.

A Macedoine of Fruit.

A macedoine of fruit may be either fruit arranged in a mold of jelly or a variety of fruit tossed in sirup, stood on ice and served with whipped or iced cream. For the former line a mold with lemon jelly and arrange it in as many different kinds of fruit as you choose, setting each layer with a little jelly. Set it on ice or in a cool place and serve, when turned out, with a garnish of the fruit tossed in equal parts of brandy and sherry, sweetened to taste and cooled by being left some time on ice.

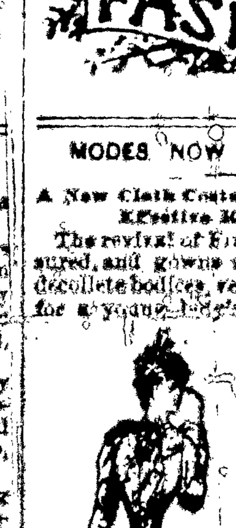
The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

FASHIONS

MODES NOW TALKED ABOUT.

A New Cloth Costume for Afternoon—An Effective Russian Blouse.

The revival of First Empire styles is assured, and gowns with short waisted and decollete bodices, very becoming, especially for a young lady's evening toilet, are in vogue. From all the authorities comes the fiat that road sweeping skirts are no longer to be tolerated, and walking dresses will be worn sufficiently long to clear the ground, but the change is not yet discernible.



FRENCH AFTERNOON COSTUME.

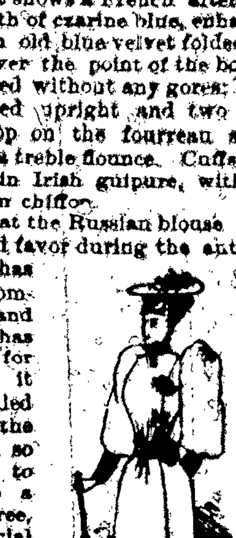
Sleeves will be even larger than ever and comprise the empire and the mutton leg shapes. The latter consists of a full round puff extending to the elbow, the sleeve below being close fitting. Mixed silk and wool fabrics are largely seen, and poplins are to the fore again.

On costumes of plain cloth or silk will appear sleeves and corselet of plush or velvet.

Violets, blues and shades of green are in favor.

Our first cut shows a French afternoon costume of cloth of czarine blue, enhanced with a belt in old blue velvet folded flat and crossed over the point of the bodice, which is draped without any gores; large loops are placed upright and two long streamers droop on the fourreau skirt, bordered with a treble flounce. Cuffs and pointed front in Irish guipure, with coquilles in cream chiffon.

It appears that the Russian blouse is to continue to find favor during the autumn and winter. It has much to recommend it, and though it has flourished for some months it has not appealed to the taste of the multitude, and so has contrived to keep itself, to a certain degree, select. Its special advantages lie in the fact of its being extremely comfortable to wear, requiring no bones or only a very limited number, and its equal appropriateness for indoor or outdoor wear. The Russian blouse, though so simple in appearance, requires to be well cut. It is made up in all sorts of material.



COSTUME WITH RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

A very happy effect in a gown with Russian blouse was recently secured in a pale drab faced cloth, outlined with oriental trimming edged with a narrow roll of beaver. A very seasonable example is the one illustrated here. This is of a heliotrope corduroy cloth, conventionally figured with faint lines of a darker shade. It fastens of course, over upon one side, and there are three braided ornaments to clasp it. Round the waist is a fold of dark hued velvet, tied into a short assertive looking bow, and the tight collar band, as well as the cuffs on the characteristic sleeves, are made of the velvet.

Plaid Waists.

The foulard and cotton blouses of summer are superseded by waists of plaid silks, which may be had in gay Scotch tartans and also in more subdued French colorings. Sometimes only the upper part of a gimp and large bias sleeves are made of plaid silk to fill out a corselet and skirt of serge, tweed or vigogne, but the entire waist of plaid is largely imported to wear with various skirts of dark wool or silk. A gay silk waist of bright Stuart plaid, with red as the prevailing color, is gathered on a fitted lining that points slightly in front and back, the sides defining the waist line. The silk is bias throughout, with the fullness from the shoulders drawn down under a folded girdle of the same that points upward quite high in front and slopes to a 2-inch belt in the back. A slender gilt buckle which curves in with the figure is passed through the front of the girdle, while the back is fastened under a rosette. A collarette of the silk with selvage finish is plaited below a high collar and points low in front and back, while the shorter shoulder plaits reach only to the top of the sleeves. These sleeves are large gigots of bias silk, with turned over cuffs. A beautiful gimp for dark blue or green dresses is made of white silk, with bias bars of blue and green, each edged with bright yellow.—Harper's Bazar.

New Styles in Woolens.

The fine plain serges have been succeeded by a wide ribbed variety, which shows to advantage in a plain trained skirt. Shot serges are out in attractive colorings. In tweeds are noticeable boucle effects, fluffy curls breaking out of unexpected places in textures of this kind. The color harmonies are daring this season—as, for instance, blendings of blue and crimson. Rep goods, always ladylike material, have come to stay for the winter. There are the self colored reps and reps with a fine stripe of contrasting silk. A new rep is that which has pinpoint spots of bright color on a dark ground. Many of the new woolens are striped.

Tea Gowns.

Frills of silk muslin plaited concertina-wise are quite the daintiest finish for the sleeves of evening or tea gowns, and, moreover, are very becoming to the arm and hand. A pretty tea gown was of eau de nil silk falling in concertina plaits from the yoke, and with full sleeves arranged in the same way. The prettiest tea gowns are fashioned princess style and do not fit the figure with too much precision. A very dainty gown was of cream crape with large sleeves of gray blue fancy silk and a double cascade of creamy lace down the front and gray-blue ribbons.

Jacket Corsages.

The imported dresses are many of them made with jacket corsages. These jackets vary in fashion and include the short directoire jacket waist with its prominent revers, and the Mikado jacket open up the back as well as the front.

GOOD HEALTH

WASHING OUT THE STOMACH.

Some Dangers Attending a Practice Now Much in Vogue.

In some quarters it has become almost a routine practice to wash out the stomach for nearly all diseases of this organ. After pointing out the usefulness of this measure in suitable cases, Dr. Soltan Fenwick, of London, in a timely article in The Practitioner, deals with the dangers attending it and the harmfulness arising from its employment in unsuitable cases. He mentioned six cases of convulsive seizures in chronic diseases of the stomach, apparently brought about by the use of the stomach tube. A case of perforation of a gastric ulcer occurring immediately after the use of the stomach tube is reported. Hemorrhage from the use of the stomach pump is not uncommon in some cases.

Dr. Fenwick has been able to collect three cases of boracic acid poisoning from the employment of this agent as an antiseptic in disease of the stomach; two of the three cases proved fatal. The irrigation of the stomach not having been thoroughly performed, a sufficient quantity of the acid remained behind, absorption of which proved fatal.

The proportion of cases in which any of the grave accidents related make their appearance is certainly very small, but the possibility of their occurrence should ever be before the practitioner's mind before deciding on using the stomach pump, which is not only of questionable benefit in many cases, but decidedly injurious, if not dangerous, in a considerable number.

To Insure Long Life.

Sir Walter Scott and Bulwer Lytton said that for literary men three hours' work a day was all that was good for anything. A high authority has stated that a child's capacity for learning is at an end after three hours. And both these statements Dr. Everett Hale believes to be quite true. Dr. Hale, who at the age of seventy-two is strong and hearty, puts sleep as the prime necessity of health. He sleeps ten hours out of the twenty-four. About food, the less thought of, Dr. Hale believes, the better. He advises everybody to take time enough for their meals and to eat them in company whenever possible. The modern fad of the doctors—of meals often and light—is, he thinks, a good one. "You should never sit down to the table to eat when you come in from work dead tired. Lie down for ten minutes first, or take a cup of tea, or even of wine—that is what wine is for, and the only thing it is for. But before you eat wait till the machine is a little rested or refreshed."

Dr. Hale further insists on the open air and enough of it every day, rain or shine. A man ought to be able to walk six miles a day without feeling tired. But it is rather a matter of time in the air than of physical exercise. For body or mind Dr. Hale does not believe in getting tired for the sake of resting. The work of a tired brain is useless, and it is a mistake to overstrain a tired body if it can be helped.

Housework as an Exercise.

To preserve gracefulness and agility of motion The Medical Record claims that there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more beneficent in results than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exercise in open air, will do more for a woman's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Perhaps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise, which is immediately productive, cheers the spirit.

ETIQUETTE

ENTERTAINING.

The Art of Making Your Guests Feel Comfortable and Otherwise.

There is a very funny story told of a man who visited for a long time in a house with a woman he adored, and owing to the assiduous attention of his hostess found no opportunity to declare his devotion. In sheer desperation, as he was about to depart, he scribbled on his menu card, "Will you marry me?" and sent it to the lady in the drawing room. "Tell the gentleman yes," was the message returned.

Apropos of which story a writer in the New York Sun reminds people that few hostesses appreciate that the fundamental principle in the art of fine entertaining is to gracefully leave your guests alone after having given them the freedom of your castle and provided them with every comfort and convenience possible within its environment.

Every one remembers the unutterable exhaustion of visiting in a household where the hostess, with the kindliest and best motives in the world, demands the complete sacrifice of one's individuality and inclination to the pleasures she provides and the plans she formulates; where the hurried round of drives, visits and banquets precludes all possibility for rest; where the letters you ought to write, the books you like to read and the sweet self communion which all but shallow natures enjoy must be neglected for want of time between fete and festival.

The theory of entertaining is nowhere so thoroughly understood and so exquisitely carried out as in English country houses, where the guest is taken in as one of the family, left entirely to follow his own bent through the long mornings, and only expected to be on duty at the full dress parade of the formal dinner. And this idea may be carried out even in small households where only one maid, and perhaps that one incompetent, is included in the menage, if the hostess is hospitable enough to receive her guest as one of the family.

The least sign of effort, either in the preparation of meals or the provisions for enjoyment on the part of the hostess, unconsciously defeats her intention to please her guest.

There is opportunity for the expression of pretty courtesy and welcome in the arrangement of the guest chamber, which should have all the little comforts and conveniences that are not easily transported or that may be forgotten.

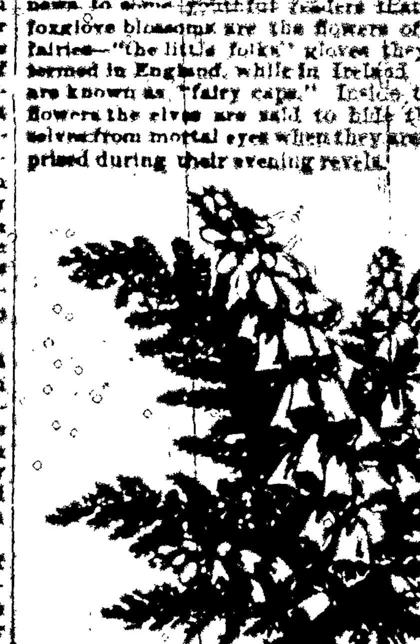
If a person comes for a long stay in your household the visit will be most satisfactory if you are not constantly together. Every one needs at times intervals of solitude—retirement within the self house—to make companionship which precedes and follows more delightful, as we sip our sherbet after the roast, to prepare for the game.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

FLOWERS OF THE FAIRIES.

Strange Tales in Which Elves and Familiar Plants Play Conspicuous Parts.

In the accompanying cut are shown the familiar foxglove and the fern. It may be news to some youthful readers that the foxglove blossoms are the flowers of the fairies—"the little folks'" gloves they are termed in England, while in Ireland they are known as "fairy caps." Inside these flowers the elves are said to hide themselves from mortal eyes when they are surprised during their evening revels.



FOXGLOVE AND FERN.

Who has not heard that if you can gather fern seed on midsummer eve you can walk invisible when you please? Beware, lest in your haste to gather it you tread carelessly on a herb called St. John's wort. If you do a fairy horse will rise up from beneath your feet and bearing you away on its back, whether you will or not, it will gallop off with you toward the place where most you wish to be; but if the way is long, even the fairy horse may fail to reach the goal before sunrise, and with the first sunbeam he vanishes, leaving his rider just anywhere that they might happen to be at the moment, fortunate for you if it is not in the middle of the sea. If you listen during your ride you will hear Puck's bird, the great churn owl, singing his weird song all the time. At least these strange tales used to be told long ago. Puck, you know, is only another name for a sprite—and a merry one—some of whose antics Shakespeare has depicted in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Finding Out the Rogue—A Fable.

A shepherd who kept a large flock of sheep in a mountainous country was greatly distressed with the ravages made among his sheep and lambs by the wild animals living in the adjacent forest. To prevent in a degree these attacks he purchased a huge dog, and he fastened a spiked collar around his neck. This animal caused the ravages to cease by his terrible growls and watchfulness. But the shepherd noticed that whenever he was forced to absent himself from his flock, owing to business or illness, that very night a fat lamb would be missing. Noticing this many times he mentioned the matter to the dog, who replied: "Well, I dare say it is one of those terrible panthers that I often see prowling about in the daytime. I do all I can to guard the flock, and you cannot but confess that I manage pretty well to scare the enemies away."

"Oh, yes, I know your worth perfectly well," replied the shepherd.

A few days after this conversation the shepherd informed the watchdog that he was going to be absent for a couple of nights and days. "All right," said the dog. "I will try to catch that rascally panther if I can while you are away."

But the shepherd only pretended to go away. He climbed up into a large leafy tree which overlooked the flock. In the middle of the first night, by the clear light of the moon, he plainly saw his watchdog go in among the flock and choose a fat young lamb and begin to devour it.

"So you are the thief, are you!" said the shepherd to himself; "you think now you are going to have a toothsome supper."

Then he slipped down the tree, fetched a club, and creeping quietly up behind the dog, with one blow he stunned the animal. He then got a rope and slung him up to a tree as a warning to all thieves.

Moral—We may learn from this fable that we ought to prove the worth of our servants before we trust them too much.

The Father of Arithmetic.

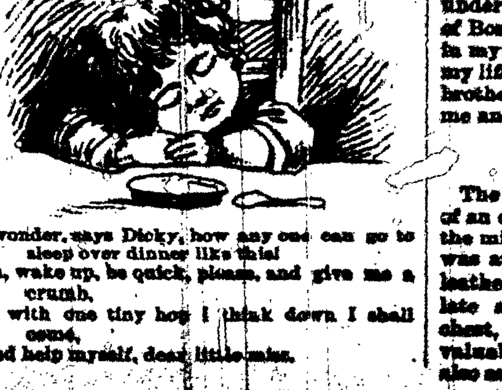
Euclid was the father of geometry, but the father of the common school arithmetic, such as boys and girls study today, was a Bavarian, who for more than 300 years has been detested by German school children, according to Golden Days, which says:

Annaberg, in Saxony, feels that it is sure of a place in the world's history, if for no other reason than that it was the home of Adam Riese, the "father of arithmetic," and the town council is preparing to raise an elaborate monument to his memory. Riese was born in Bavaria, but became a miner in the Saxon erzgebirge, and afterward set up a school. There he published the first series of books in German for training the young in the art of reckoning and the mysteries of weights and measures. He had four sons, and they all took naturally to figures, and continued their father's work after his death in 1559.

The Gothic Arch.

The architecture of western Europe between the Twelfth and Sixteenth centuries was mostly gothic. The churches, cathedrals and castles were marked in their construction with pointed arches called gothic. It is said that the old architects copied these graceful arches from nature, imitating in wood and stone the overarching branches of grand and wide spreading trees.

Wake Up!



I wonder, says Dicky, how any one can go to sleep over dinner like this!
Oh, wake up, be quick, please, and give me a crumb,
Or with one tiny hop I think down I shall come,
And help myself, dear little miss.

THE EVOLUTION OF BRASS.

Its Claim on Antiquity and Its Place in American Metallurgical Progress.

Brass has a respectable claim on antiquity. It was used in the temple of Solomon; was known in old Rome in the Middle Ages and was associated with palace gates and monumental tablets, as it is today with buttons and pins. It has figured in architecture and statuary, and varied its uses from representing the person of a monarch to the dignity of a doorknob. It is found in spoons and kettles, and has honored the humble thimble and embellished the deadly cannon. In popular use and general service it has had a royal and ancient lineage, while its hard and unchanging complexion has furnished a metallic comparison for such human countenances as are more significant of brass than modesty.

As an American industry it owes its inception to an accidental shortage of supplies. When King George made his historic blunder and sent his fleet to blockade American ports, there was a consequent dearth of imported brass and official buttons. The latter was for a time substituted by bone, but the metallic article, in spite of patriotism, drove the other out of fashion. Israel Coe, of Waterbury, Conn., made a canvass of the local housewives and solicited wornout copper kettles and saucepans. These were cut up by slow and laborious efforts, melted with other alloys in an iron furnace and capsized into rude molds. These uneven slabs of brass were passed through rolls until reduced to the desired thinness, the annealing being done in an open fire of chestnut wood in the millyard. Success attended these crude and original efforts and led to the establishment of a rolling mill at Waterbury, where the surprising output was made of 80,000 pounds of brass in one year. Today they make annual totals of millions.

The manufacture of brass kettles was a logical sequence, and the brass industry started in the Naugatuck valley perpetuates as it preceded all American enterprise in this direction. It has deployed on every available line of service and kept in touch with the volume of demand and the fastidiousness of taste. It represents an industry with many ramifications, and has kept a level step with progress in improvement and manipulations. Its inception and development is, says The Age of Steel, authority for the foregoing, a notable example of the persistent and energetic qualities so largely characteristic of American metallurgical progress.

Caligraphy of Men of Genius.

A Parisian, who has been making an examination of the caligraphy of the illustrious writers of France, agrees with an Englishman who has been similarly employed with the writings of Englishmen of genius, that celebrated literary men and great artists are, as a rule, wretched writers. The Englishman says, "I once received a letter from Dean Stanley which took me three weeks to read, and a friend to whom I afterward showed the letter pointed out to me that I had not read it correctly." It appears from the Parisian's examination the able men in Paris resemble Dean Stanley. Alexandre Dumas, fils, and Victorien Sardou are the worst of contemporary writers. Balzac, Janin and Victor Cousin have also a bad name for their caligraphy, while Victor Hugo was the terror of compositors. Pascal was also a scrawler, his manuscripts of the "Pensees" being like a collection of hieroglyphics. Chateaubriand made many alterations in his manuscripts, but Bellini, the musical composer, was undecipherable. On the other hand, it is noted that among the fairly legible writers are Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, Rousseau and Fenelon. Voltaire was very careful with his manuscripts, and frequently took the trouble to recopy what he had written.

Wedding Anniversaries.

The custom of celebrating wedding anniversaries with peculiar gifts dates back to the medieval Germans, among whom, if a married couple lived to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, the wife was presented by her friends and neighbors with a silver wreath, partly in congratulation of the good fortune that had prolonged the lives of the couple for so many years, and partly in recognition of the fact that they must have known a fairly harmonious existence. On the celebration of the fiftieth the wife received a wreath of gold. Thus these anniversaries came to be known as the silver wedding day and the golden wedding day. The custom has been enlarged upon until now we have the cotton, which is the first anniversary; paper, second; leather, third; wooden, fifth; woolen, seventh; tin, tenth; silk and fine linen, twelfth; crystal, fifteenth; china, twentieth; silver, twenty-fifth; pearl, thirtieth; ruby, fortieth; golden, fiftieth, and the diamond wedding on the seventy-fifth anniversary.

Notable Needlework.

Tambour work on fine cambric or muslin was practiced extensively in the reign of Queen Anne—Indian dimity patterns chiefly. The muslin was often cut and drawn, and worked in lace stitches in the interstices, in addition to the beautiful tambour needlework. A great deal of this lovely old work is still in existence. With the house of Hanover, a heavy kind of embroidery in gold and silver was introduced from Germany, a kind of stiff Anglo-German Louis Quatorze. Still it was not without a certain effect of richness and magnificence, and was suited to the decoration of coronation robes, beds of state and hangings for occasions of ceremony. White satin was sometimes used for a groundwork, and some embroidered dresses and waistcoats of the time of the Georges, embroidered in gold and colored silks, are well worthy of careful study and admiration.

A Characteristic Letter from Carlyle.

Carlyle, while suffering from what he termed a "low, lost state," wrote as follows to Thackeray, dating the letter from Chelsea, May 24, 1860:

Alas, dear Thackeray, I durst as soon undertake to dance a hornpipe on the top of Bond Steeple as to eat a whitebait dinner in my present low and lost state! Never in my life was I at such a pass. You are a good brother man, and I am grateful. Pray for me and still hope for me if you can.

The Oldest Chest.

The earliest chest was simply the trunk of an oak tree scooped out and cut down the middle, one-half serving as a lid, which was at first kept closed by a strap of leather, and later by one made of iron. As late as the Fourteenth century, the oak chest, in addition to being a repository for valuables, served as a seat, and sometimes also as a table.

Nervous Prostration, ... ness and Weakness.

The Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic ... for a young lady of my household ... most useless to herself and others ... vous prostration, sleeplessness, weak... To-day there is quite a change. ... is much better, stronger and ... She will continue to use your medicine ... it is very good. P. SARVIN, Catholic ...

St. Vincent's Home, Toledo, Ohio, June 8, ...
We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic ... leptic fits in the case of a Mrs. ... stopped the fits from the time she commenced taking it. Wishing you an extensive sale of this beneficent remedy. SISTER BRADY, ...

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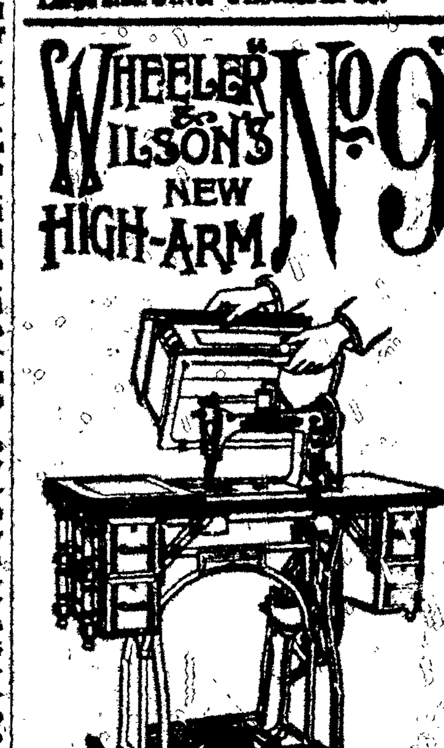

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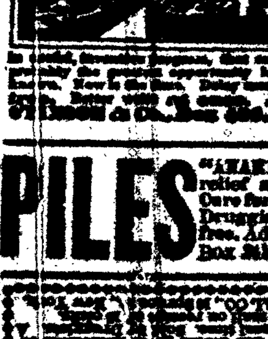

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