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Where the Flowers Go.

Few people have any idea what becomes of the tons of flowers used for decorations at fashionable functions, receptions, church weddings, and the like. Of course it is an understood thing that the altar flowers taken from the churches each Sunday are distributed among the sick in the various hospitals, but very few imagine, if they give the subject a thought, that society women take pains to see that the beautiful blossoms used in making their homes attractive for an hour or so in one afternoon, are not left to wither and die. Where an affair is a large one the bulk of the flowers is sent to some hospital and the centerpiece on the table is divided among the guests, each being given half a dozen roses or a handful of daffodils as a souvenir of the afternoon. At church weddings it is considered lucky for the guests to possess themselves of a rose or lily from the church.

Down in the settlement districts flowers are often donated by the dealers who are patronized regularly by the women interested in the work, and after a tea or business meeting and reception the flowers are sent out to the poor people of the particular district in which the ladies are interested. It is no uncommon thing to see an entering a poorly furnished, miserably cold room an American Beauty or an orchid or two in a glass of water. No matter how poor or sick or forlorn the members of the unfortunate class seem to appreciate and love the delicate flowers, and are just as eager to own them as their prosperous fellow-creatures. Knowing this, many a society woman takes an armful of her reception decorations down to the slums, and distributes them with a smile, a pleasant word, and perhaps a more substantial evidence that she has other interests than those bounded by the limits of the social world.

Women Lawyers in America.

English women are amazed at the fact disclosed by the last American census that there are over a thousand women lawyers in America. This revolution is beginning to wake up the women of England. There is a large opening for such work in England, especially among the poor, who have literally no one to consult. In the districts where they live the lawyers are usually of the lowest possible type, and are little to be depended upon. Their fees are enormous, and they have no mercy on their clients. There could be no better opening for a woman than to undertake the legal work of the poor. Mrs. Whitney of New York, who lives on the east side and represents the Legal Aid Society, asks only a nominal fee for her services, and does a magnificent work among those she assists with her advice. There are many thousands of humble people who need the services of a lawyer, and who are quite unable to pay exorbitant fees, but this woman of independent means has placed her talent at their disposal.

How to Test Canned Goods.

Canned fruit and vegetables are best opened a short time before needed, that they may be well aired. If fruit has been canned without sugar the necessary quantity should be added as soon as the contents of the can are poured out in order that it may be thoroughly blended.

Fruit and vegetables put away in tin cans should be removed from the cans as soon as opened. The action of the air sometimes causes the acid of the fruit or vegetables to act upon the tin and form a poisonous compound. This holds good also with tinned meats and fish especially.

Fruit purchased in tins should be selected with the utmost care as dealers sometimes use cans that render the contents wholly unfit for consumption. The following rules quoted from a popular science journal should be carefully observed in selecting tin foods:

Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it, as well as the name of the company and the town where manufactured. All "standards" have this. When the wholesaler is ashamed to have his name on the goods, beware of them.

Reject every article of canned goods which does not know the line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam at the side of the can.

Press up the bottom of the can; if decomposition is beginning the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of your sewing machine oil can does. If the goods are sound, it will be solid and there will be no rattle to the tin.

Reject every tin that shows rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can. Old and battered cans should be rejected. If they have been used several times they are liable to contain small amounts of tin or lead.

Bowl Wow!

Old Lady (to chemist)—I want a box of canine pills.

Chemist—"What's the matter with the dog?"

Old Lady (Indignantly)—"I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman."

Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.—Pick-Me-Up.

Mamma—I thought there was an apple on the sideboard and I was going to give it to you, but it has disappeared.

Fred—Well, you can give me something in the place of it, mamma, 'cause the apple wasn't much good anyway.

REMARKABLE SHIP MODELS.

Those of the Transport Sherman Present Every Detail.

Under the direction of Quartermaster-General Humphrey of the army, models prepared of the United States transport Sherman attract much attention at the War Department. The models are about 20 feet long, and show not only the exterior of the ship, but also the interior. One model represents the transport cut in halves and shows the relative positions of the quarters for soldiers, passengers, coal bunkers, freight compartments, and machinery rooms.

With great detail the interior has been worked out in such manner that nothing is left to the imagination. Even the beds for the men are reproduced on a small scale, and the freight is represented by miniature barrels and boxes. Actual coal is used in the bunkers, and the machinery and guns are reproduced with such fidelity that they can be moved and adjusted in such manner that their position may seem more realistic. Navy Department models of battleships have been outdistanced by the transport models, as the navy has never attempted to reproduce a transverse section.

Chinese Tea Trade Declining.

A consular aide report from Southern China states upon the well known fact that the Chinese tea trade is declining. The export of Chinese grown Oolong tea from Amoy, for example, has fallen in fifteen years from 15,000,000 to 900,000 pounds and of this not one pound comes to the United States. Amoy did ship us 11,324,067 pounds of Oolong in 1904, but this tea was grown in Formosa, which produces annually some 17,000,000 pounds. At Canton also the tea business is declining owing to the carelessness and fraud with which tea is prepared by Chinese growers. Foochow in 1895 exported 353,793 piculs of black tea. In 1904 but 142,471 piculs. The tendency seems to be general. Chinese tea is giving place to Ceylon, Indian and Formosan teas, which are carefully prepared for market and fetch good prices. Recently the London customs officials rejected 60,000 chests of Canton tea as unfit for use.

A Curious Monument.

In the churchyard of the little village of Pinner, England, there stands a monument quite distinct from all those which surround it. It consists of a tall, square pyramid, overgrown with ivy through the middle of which projects a coffin made of stone.

This monument was raised by a son to his parents, William and Agnes London, as the inscriptions tell. They do not, however, tell why he chose to have his parents' remains poised in midair in the stone shell instead of being buried in the usual manner.

This curious act is accounted for in a strange manner. It appears that his parents came into some money which was to be theirs "so long as their bodies were above the ground." When they died, therefore, in order that the money should not pass into other hands, their son "buried" them in this curious manner, and despite the apparent injustice his object was attained.

King Edward as a Fencer.

King Edward in his youth was an ardent and accomplished fencer. Now, of course, he cannot indulge in the pastime of the fells, but his interest in it is in no way diminished. This is seen in the fact that he has given permission for his name to appear as an honorary member of the famous Paris fencing club known as "Les Armes de France." The club now enjoys the distinction of having three European sovereigns on its list of members. The King of Portugal, who has not outgrown his old fondness for the fells, joined the club some time ago. King Alfonso, whose education has been well looked after in this matter, became a member of it last year. It is stated by those who are supposed to know that the young King of Spain also delights in boxing after the English fashion, and that he is a really good lightweight at the game.

Gay Plant for an Invalid.

From Sweden comes another realistic little wooden affair in the shape of a flower pot. It has a high, arched framework raised on two posts and forming a heavy grill above the plant, which is set inside, all brilliantly colored in the gay mixtures familiarly seen on the peasant's apron. It deserves to be classed as a "shut-in" bit, which, vivid anywhere, would have a particularly brilliant effect against the white bed backgrounds and bare spaces of the hospital room.

How Things Smell.

Gas is the fundamental basis of the sense of smell, says Dr. John Aitken, F.R.S., according to the Scientific American. Berthelot says that one one-hundredth of a quadrillionth of a gram of musk can be detected by the nose. Dr. Aitken has found that of twenty-four odorous substances investigated not one gave off its perfume in solid particles; nothing but gases and vapors escaped from any of them.

Studying Clairvoyancy.

There is in Paris a school of psychology to investigate such questions as mind reading, mental suggestion at a distance, clairvoyance, presentiments, automatic writing, double personality, etc. This school has for its members medical men almost entirely.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Dress Skirts.

Dress Skirt section in the Basement is surely a part of the Under-Price store, and is steadily broadening its styles and varieties of materials and tailoring, and values as well.

Materials used are taken from regular Dress goods stocks and are made up according to our own orders in the newest modes.

\$1.95 buys dress skirts in gray homespun, mixed suitings and fancy mohairs. Styles include tul gored skirts with foot plaits and tab trimmed panels; box plaited panel skirt; double foot plaited skirts with tab and button trimmings; and gored skirts with plaited foot panels headed with tucks.

\$2.50 buys skirts in gray panamas, fancy tweed, light weight chevities and granite cloths. Styles include full gored skirts with front and back panels trimmed with tabs; double box plaited panel skirts; full gored skirts with plaited panels in front and back and bias foot folds.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

Everything dyeable, and everything cleanable we can take care of. The new department is in Aisle H, rear.

Dress Fabrics at Small Cost.

In any announcement which Dress Goods section of the Under-Price store may make, do not let the selling figure settle in your mind the value. This is an Under-Price store, particularly so as regards Dress Goods. You will find most of these fabrics usually sold at from ten to twenty-five per cent. more.

34 in. light gray and tan summer suitings in pincheck effects, 25c a yard.

40 in. checked suitings—white grounds with black line checks in large medium and small sizes, 25c a yard.

36 in. English mohairs, finely woven—green and blue, green and brown, and green and black in large and small checks, a half dollar cloth, for 33c a yard.

45 in. gray suitings in check and plaid effects, 39c a yard.

44 in. black sicilians, 39c a yard.

45 in. black mohair, 50c a yard.

36 in. all wool granite cloth in black only, 39c a yard.

50 in. black sicilian, 50c a yard.

38 in. suitings in plaids, pinchecks and stripes—grays, greens, blues, tans and browns, a 50c cloth for 39c a yard.

42 in. all wool navy blue serge, 50c a yard.

42 in. shepherd check suitings, three sizes of checks, 50c a yard.

38 in. gray mohairs with self colored polkadots, 50c a yard.

38 in. light gray panama suitings, in plain color, mixed effects and plaids, 50c a yard.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

LAKE CALLED SPEAKING GOD.

Superstition Arising From Beating of Waves on Beach.

Manitoba Lake, which lies northwest of Fort Garry, and has given a title to the province formed out of the Red River region derives its name from a small island from which in the stillness of the night issues a mysterious noise. On no account will the Ojibway approach or land on this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitou, the "Speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves against the "shingle" or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island is a long, low cliff of fine grained compact limestone, which, under the stroke of the hammer, clicks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other and to give out a sound resembling the chiming of distant bells. The phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then when the winds subside, low wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in the air. Travelers assert that the effect is impressive, and that they have been awakened at night under the impression they were listening to church bells.

How Ostriches are Selected.

In selecting ostriches for menageries or zoological gardens, the swiftest are chosen; not because it will be necessary for them to run in their new quarters, but because swiftness is a good indication of health and robustness. One of these agents visited a pen of ostriches in Africa. At his call, two beautiful birds came up to him. Being desirous of testing their speed, he arranged with the keeper that they should run a race; so he crossed the birds, and showed them a handful of figs, of which they are very fond. The ostriches were held while the visitor walked to a certain distance. At a signal they were set free, and began to run for the figs. They came bounding along at a terrific rate, taking twelve or fourteen feet at a stride. They ran neck and neck for more than half the distance, their wings working like arms and making a great sound. Presently one drew ahead, and looking behind, as a boy in a foot race might do, to see where his rival was, and finding the other one beaten, the winner slackened his pace and gently trotted up for the prize of figs.

Colors of the Sea.

Sea colors are generally unstable.

The beautiful sea-plants that tempt us in the rock-pools along the shore lose their brilliancy when taken from the water. The dying dolphin shows all the colors of pearls or opals, coming and going on his shimmering side. The sea itself is chameleon like in its changing hues. One who has ever sat upon the shore and watched the colors coming and going upon its surface will find it hard to tell what is the color of the sea. As a rule, bright green indicates shallow water, the lighter the tint the more shallow the depth. Dark blue water is a sign of great depth. But even blue water at a distance takes on a dark green hue. Careful observations have shown that even in the deepest water the basal color is some tint of green. In our own experience we have observed that when the lead was thrown in mid ocean, where the surface color was dark blue, the plunge revealed a flash of brilliant green in the opening water.

Fate of Pins and Hairpins.

By a series of experiments conducted in his back garden, a gentleman has discovered the answer to the conundrum, "What becomes of pins?" He has found that pins are resolved into dust. Hairpins, which he watched for one hundred and fifty-four days, disappeared by rusting away at the end of that time. Bright pins took nearly eighteen months to disappear; polished steel needles nearly two years and a half; brass pins had but little endurance; steel pens at the end fifteen months had nearly gone, while their wooden holders were still intact.

Alphabet of Other Races.

The letters in the alphabet of the different nations vary in number. The Sandwich Islanders have twelve, the Burmese eighteen, Italian twenty, Bengali twenty-one, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, and Samaritan twenty-two each, Latin, twenty-three, Greek, twenty-four, German, Dutch and English twenty-six each, Spanish and Slavonic twenty-seven each, Arabic twenty-eight, Persian and Coptic thirty-two, Georgian thirty-five, Armenian thirty-eight, Russian forty-one, old Mancoite forty-three. Sanscrit and many of the Oriental languages have fifty each.

Animal Immunity to Drugs.

Certain substances which are deadly in their effects upon men can be taken by the brute creation with impunity. Horses can take large doses of antimony, dogs of mercury, goats of tobacco, mice of hemlock, and rabbits of belladonna, without injury. On the other hand, dogs and cats are much more susceptible to the influence of chloroform than man, and are much sooner killed by it.