



Some Fashionable Beauties.

The "professional beauty" is no new feature of the London season; and though photography has no doubt done much to give publicity to the charms of the loveliest women in the ranks of fashion, yet in the days of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers the reigning belles excited just as much vulgar curiosity and gossip as they do now.

The youngest of two sisters became the wife of James, Duke of Hamilton; he fell in love with her at a masquerade, and a fortnight later met her at an assembly in Lord Chesterfield's gorgeous new house in Mayfair.

The two beauties were even greater objects of popular curiosity after marriage than before. When the Duchess of Hamilton was presented, the crowd at the drawing-room was so great that even "noble persons" clamored upon chairs and tables to look at her; whilst mobs gathered round the doors of the two "goddesses" to see them get into their sedan-chairs; and such crowds flocked to see the Duchess when she went to her castle that 700 persons sat up all night in a Yorkshire town in order to see her start in her post-chaise the next morning!

Lady Coventry was equally run after; at Worcester a shoemaker made two guineas and a half by showing, at a penny a head, the shoe which he was making for the Countess. She had, however, little but her beauty to recommend her; it was she who made the singularly modest remark to his Majesty that the one sight she longed to see was a coronation. Her husband, who was a sensible man in many respects, though somewhat of a bear in manners, objected strongly to her ladyship's excessive use of red and white powders and paints; and once at a large dinner-party, suspecting that she had been "making herself up," he chased his wife round the table till he caught her, when, before all the company, he scrubbed her face with that was the real English angle; whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. Not long afterward she died of consumption, accelerated, it is said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers.

Relics of Napoleon.

A French collector of bric-a-brac recently in the Rouen curiosity shop stumbled upon two autographs of the first Napoleon. They are enclosed in an oval medallion of black wood and read as follows: "Relic—Private letter from Napoleon to Prince Eugene. Brought from St. Helena by Dr. O'Meara in the sole of his shoe. Should he see my good Louise, I beg that she will permit him to kiss her hand. The 26th July, 1818. Napoleon." And on the other side: "I hope that Louise will see that this obligation is in my honor way or another. 6th January, 1818. Napoleon."

Domestic Tastes of German Birds.

It has long become a recognized fact that the small birds, once supposed to be the brigands of the field and the orchard, are really their very best guardians and protectors. The most destructive campaign against the crops of the agriculturist is not carried on by the hundred and odd birds whom he chances to see, but by the millions of grubs whom he does not see, but who never escape the detection of the little winged police. This fact has become a matter of such general acceptance in the fruit districts of Southern Germany that the cultivator now does his utmost to attract and encourage the very birds which his father and grandfather sought to frighten and destroy.

In many orchards, artificial nests are now erected, which stand like "hens very free until the end of the nesting season, in the hope that they may be adopted and inhabited by some winged couple in search of a home where they can educate their young, and find plenty of good food for themselves and their nestlings. The practice has become so extensive that the Hildesheim Society for the Protection of Animals, which has been a pioneer in the protest against the cruel and mischievous slaughter of these voluntary helpers of the cultivator, has issued a very interesting publication upon the architecture and location of artificial nests. The farmer is first of all reminded that different birds require different sorts of houses. The presence of starlings is found to be of inestimable use in the orchards. The chief demand of this little householder is to have a door opened toward the east or southeast. The starling seems to be a sun-worshipper; in any case he delights to thrust his head out of the flap of his door of flight—and sing his morning hymn to the rising sun.

If the awkward human architect has built a nest with a flap-tooth opening toward the west, he will either find that the house remains "unlet," or that the tenant will hastily vacate it upon the first heavy rain, as the rain drives into the interior with the west winds, and drenches the inmates. A starling, also, is easily satisfied; he will not object to inhabit one among a terrace of nests. He goes long distances in search of his food, and rarely comes into conflict with rival hunters. Consequently, whole rows of artificial nests for starlings may be built, with a probability of their being inhabited. The proper site for terrace of starling's nests is at about twenty to thirty feet from the ground, on a house wall or a large tree.

With nearly all other species of small birds, on the contrary, a detached villa is greatly in demand. As a rule, they object to neighbors. This is particularly the case with those who seek their food close to their own home. They look upon every neighbor as a potential poacher. If the architect is drawing up a plan for a town-tit's house—the tom-tit being a very desirable tenant for the lord of the manor—he must pay special attention to the size of the flap-tooth, or front door. Unless the door is made exceedingly small, that winged burglar, the sparrow, the most unprincipled of all the small birds, is sure to force his way into the tom-tit's house. A nest for a tom-tit should never be built in an open situation, nor on trees which are late in their leafage, such as the acacia. The Hildesheim Society recommends the fig-tree as the locality most likely to attract the shy little bird. The nests should not be placed higher than fifteen feet from the ground. The red-starts, fly-catchers and water-wagtails demand very open houses, and scarcely anything like a door. They prefer light and open places, and nests intended to attract them should be built upon the house walls. The Hildesheim Society reminds all builders that the principal enemy against whom they have to be on the watch is the cat; hence it is advised to cease the construction of nests upon pinnacles, which is now so widely adopted.

A Cow Sold for \$2500. Bertha Morgan, of Wawa Park, Bought by a Canadian. Wawa Farm, Junction Station, fifteen miles west of Philadelphia on the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad, recently received special distinction from one of the best judges of fine-bred cattle in all Canada. Mr. Edward Worth, the proprietor of Wawa, is a Philadelphian and an admirer of Jersey cattle. He has collected quite a choice herd, headed by a cow of the name of Regent 2d, one of the best cows ever bred upon the Isle of Jersey. Another one of the animals was Bertha Morgan, whose get promises to be in-comparable demand. This fat cow, Mr. Worth highly prized. Tempting offers have frequently been made for her, but they were as often refused. Mr. V. E. Fuller, the President of the Cattle Club of Canada, however, saw in Bertha Morgan qualities rarely possessed by any Jersey. Negotiations were at once made for her purchase, and finally the cow was sold to him for \$2500. The family antecedents of Bertha Morgan are rather remarkable. Her dam has a record of 16 pounds of butter in seven days; her sister, Molly Brown, 16 pounds; her daughter, Lydia Darrach, 16 pounds, while Bertha in a full test made 19 pounds 4 ounces butter in seven days and gave 44 pounds of milk a day. The whole family are alike in soft, thin skin, silky hair, deep caross and well-formed udders, and are undoubtedly deep, rich milkers.

Bertha Morgan is about 9 years old, of solid color. Her sire was Lord, well imported by Lopez Barnes, of Connecticut, and her dam was Patterson's Beauty, owned by Mr. John Patterson, of this city, and proprietor of the Glen Cavin farm, in Wallace township, Chester county. The dam is an unusually fine cow. Beauty was sired by Imp. Bijou (65, R. J. H. B.), dam Imp. Ariene. The latter was imported by Colonel Patterson, of Baltimore, about fifteen years ago, and with Beauty, who was imported in dam, was sold to Mr. John Patterson for \$1000.

How Arthur Sullivan Bought a Carpet.

He bought a carpet in Alexandria, and the purchase took him three months. One morning, so runs Dr. Sullivan's narrative, he was passing by one of the bazaars where tapestries and such things are sold, when a particularly handsome and rich fabric caught his eye. He went in, and, after pretending to look over a lot of things which in reality he did not want, he said to the man who solemnly presided over the place, "And what is the price of that carpet?" "That," responded the dealer, "is not for sale. I purchased that particular carpet at a great cost, to feast my own eyes upon. It is magnificent—superb. I could not part with that. No, by Allah," or words to that effect. "Will the English gentleman have a cup of coffee?" The English gentleman would. He would also have a cigarette. After that, he went away. "In a day or two he came around again, and once more made the pretence of looking through Macdallah's stock. He had obviously failed to fool the shy Egyptian before as to the article he really wanted, so he took more time to it upon this occasion. As he expected the dealer to be at the bazaar, he finally approached him. "I have concluded, after several sleepless nights," said the merchant, "to part with that carpet. It grieves me very much to do so, for I have become very fond of it. I had hoped that it would be the light of my eyes in my old age. But the Prophet has counselled unselfishness among his people, and I will sell to the English gentleman."

"How much?" "One hundred pounds." "Nonsense. I'll give you £5." The Egyptian's dignity was obviously wounded. An expression of absolute pain crossed his face. But he forgave Dr. Sullivan, and they had another cup of coffee and cigarette together. Then Dr. Sullivan went away, as before. In a week or so he dropped around again. After going through the regular business of looking over the stock, he was again approached by Macdallah. "I have concluded, after much thought," said that worthy, "that I asked you too much for the carpet the other day. When Macdallah feels he is in the wrong, he is quick to acknowledge it. The English gentleman can have the beautiful carpet for £90." "Now you acknowledge your error," replied Mr. Sullivan, "I will confess that I was wrong in offering you only £5 for your carpet the other day. I did that in joke, of course. I didn't mean it. Bless you, no. And since you are prepared to make confession, I will do the same. Instead of £5, I will give you £5." More coffee and another cigarette. The next time Dr. Sullivan went around, the merchant took off £5 more, and the purchase added £1. So it went on, with haggling and coffee, until Dr. Sullivan had finally agreed to give £12, at which price he took away the carpet. It would have cost about \$250 in London. He says that the kind of business mentioned is considered the strictly proper thing in Egypt and Turkey. But Americans, he adds, are spoiling the trade in this direction. While he was in Alexandria a gentleman named Morgan, from New York, came along and viewed the bazaar of Macdallah. Three carpets struck his fancy and he priced them. "Three hundred pounds," said Macdallah. "Well," replied Mr. Morgan, "that seems a fair price, and I'll take them. Here's your money." The next time Dr. Sullivan saw the merchant he was almost tearing his hair with rage against the "dog of a Christian." He explained the matter in an injured tone to the sympathizing Englishman, adding that Mr. Morgan's method was not "business."

The Christian Heroism of De Lo. g and his Men.

Too often happens that discipline is taken among shipwrecked men, and that the selfish desire for life leads to inhumanity, if not to actual crime. There is no such stain in the story of the crew of the Jeannette. Lieutenant De Long seems to have maintained his authority unquestioned to the last, and his men evidently shared his generous spirit. For days they dragged a sick comrade with them lashed to a sled, and never seemed to have thought of abandoning him in order to increase their own chances of reaching a settlement. The officers and men never manifested the slightest hesitation between duty and selfishness. They clung together and helped one another loyally while living, and so long as the survivors had strength their dead comrades were given Christian burial. There was apparently, no difference in the bearing and devotion of De Long the American, Erick the Dane, or Ah Sam the Chinaman. Every man of the little band was a hero, knowing how to do his duty and doing it with unflinching faithfulness.

In their distress the shipwrecked men turned for help to God. In De Long's diary there is constant mention of religious services. When the faithful Alex was dying the surgeon baptized him, and when all hope had gone we are told that "all united in saying the Lord's Prayer and Creed." The humble, obedient trust in God and submission to His will, of which De Long's diary gives constant evidence, shows us that it was a band of Christian heroes that perished in the Siberian snow.

Bitterly as we may at first regret that so many noble lives have been lost, the men of the Jeannette's crew did not die in vain. Their fate suggests that beautiful passage in the Prayer Book where we thank God for those who have departed this life in His fear. De Long and his men have made us prouder of our humanity. They have shown us to what sublime heights of heroism educated officers and ignorant seamen can alike attain. They have given an example of calm and cheerful performance of duty which is without price. They have shown us once more that faith in God can survive all suffering. Let us thank God for the life and death of these heroic men. It is impossible that their heroism can fail to bear its priceless and perennial fruit.

A novel plan for setting celerity and cabbage plants, which has several desirable points to recommend it, is to place them between the rows of row potatoes or sweet corn after the last hoeing. The growing corn or potatoes will afford a partial shade, which is very desirable at the time of setting the young plants and until they get fully established, and yet ripen, and can be removed in time for them to occupy the ground as a second crop. Two crops on one piece of ground will afford more profit than one crop on which \$6 is expended.

On reaching his legal majority he decided to go abroad, regarding travel as one of the best means of culture, and within six months he sailed for Europe. He passed a year in Italy most profitably, and then visited Germany, entering the University of Berlin, and witnessing while there the revolutionary scenes of 1848. The two years following he wandered over Southern Europe and through Egypt and Syria, taking many and careful notes of all places visited and all people seen. Having returned home he prepared a volume, "Nine Notes of a Traveller in Arabia"—and published it when he was but twenty-five years old. The book was issued by the Express, to one of whom the author showed his

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manuscripts with eager confidence, only to receive the chilling reply, "Well, look at this, although we've already published several books on the same subject."

This touched the sensibility of the author, who colored as he said: "I do not wish to force my work upon you. I think I'll take it elsewhere."

"You would better leave it for my reader. The fact that we've published books on the same subject will not prevent us from publishing another, if it's good. You must not be so sensitive, young man; and you won't be, I'm sure, when you've lived a little longer. This is your first book, I dare say. Isn't it? Yes? I thought so. First books, like first babies, are always great events. We haven't learned them, how many books and babies, all equally wonderful at some time to somebody, there have been in the world before ours. I've no doubt your book is fresh and interesting, and if it's well got it out for you in good shape."

The words naturally smoothed the ruffled plumes of the aspiring scribbler, and he went away in high spirits. He must have smiled very often since at his remark about not wishing to force his work on the Harpers. He obviously did not know the firm then. That professional call was his introduction to the house with which he was afterward to be so long and so intimately associated.

Fashion Briffs.

Ficelle lace in wide fan-pleatings with smaller fans above of ivory-white pleated lace are worn as throat bows. Venetian lace three inches wide forms a flat border for neckcloths of light silk. The scalloped edges are turned upward. Large flecks of dull are embroidered in Irish point designs, having one edge much wider wrought than the other. New full-dress gloves are undressed knit, embroidered with chenille and decorated with minute butterflies in gold or silver thread. Dried and plain mull are very popular this season; so also the striped mull in white. Tinted mulls are so fashionable as white. Soft, dainty, dandelion, yellow tulle and tuttercups are the fashionable flower of the hair. White lilies are the choice for lace decoration. A few steeple dresses have appeared with painted flowers and some with cretonne, and stamped velvet flowers cut out and applied skillfully with silks. Velvet grenadines, showing great roses or peonies of black velvet on sheer armoire grenadine, are made up over green tulle red satin, with flounces of real Spanish lace. Irish point embroidery in ecru or white is much used for turned-over collars, with a neck ribbon and bow of colored moire. The cuffs to match have smaller bows. Stetson and fine French cambrics are more in demand than summer goods of any other description. Gingham are reduced in price and very attractive in colors and patterns. A new grenadine gauze woolen fabric reproduces all the popular designs in Spanish lace. It is used for overdresses. It is only half the price of the real Spanish lace. A flat scarf of Venetian lace is formed into a graceful choker by being placed straight across the back, gathered at the throat by a moire bow, and having the ends flat and hanging in the front.

Ducks and Potatoes.

We find from the Newfield (New Jersey) Item, the following valuable information, that while it may not bear upon the interests of this year's production, will be found good reference for the future crops: "Mr. Leonard H. Down of our vicinity had a patch of potatoes, that, to make a rough guess, covered the fifth of an acre. He turned four ducks into the field and he had no occasion to use Paris green, as the quack of the ducks struck more terror to the bugs than did the appearance of the honest husbandman with his sprinkler of Paris green. Chickens may eat the larvae but the duck takes them all in, little and big. Hence we argue that ducks and a good crop of potatoes are synonymous, and we are convinced in this instance at least, that there is some good in 'quacks' after all."

Newly imported French woven underwear of all kinds, white or in pale tinted colors, fit the form perfectly, and are without seams or one unnecessary fold or even wrinkle.

The Great Iowa Storm.

The wonderful Tornado's activity. The storm-cloud proper entered the city from the southwest, first striking the earth on the north side of the C. R. I. and P. R. "This terrible 'reaper of death' cut a swath through a densely populated portion 700 feet in width in the average, and did not probably exceed five minutes in passing through the city, but in that limit of time forty human beings were instantly killed, and at least ten more will die of their injuries. From fifty to sixty buildings (the Iowa College buildings included) were also totally destroyed—in not instances broken into small fragments and thrown in all directions. Two heavy freight trains, entering the city from the north and east, were caught up and dashed upon both sides of the tracks with terrible violence. Even the ponderous engine was lifted bodily upon its wheels, but came down upon its wheels again without injury. The distance traversed by this tornado from Boone to Henry county is in a direct line about 145 miles, probably its circuitous route was about 200. It appears to have been between three and four hours in traveling this distance, and caused the death of seventy-five or eighty people, a still greater number of animals, and destroying property valued at nearly two millions of dollars. Several peculiarities of this tornado may be worthy of record. Water, in immense volume, accompanied it. Electricity in form dynamic and thermal played an important part. Balls of fire were frequently seen, and the movement of two wheels of window-glass was noticed in circular form and with abruptly defined periphery. Light objects were carried upward, apparently to a great height, and thence at almost right angles with the course of the tempest, found on the ground thirty and forty miles distant. Unlike the tornado of 1859 in this State, no fetid or sulphurous smell was perceptible, nor did the dead bodies present such a blackened appearance and swollen features as were noticed in 1859. There seems to have been a series of almost constant rain and wind storms in this State, and as far south as Missouri and Kansas, since the 17th and up to the date of this communication. Grindel, I. FRANK A. H. WIG.

A Sandwich Island Supper.

Pol suppers are a great institution on the islands. I have had the fun of eating them in all sorts of places, ranging from the floor of a native fisherman's grass hut to the dining-room of royalty. I believe that just now will be a good time to describe the best pol supper I have eaten so far. It was at the beach summer residence of a Honolulu merchant. The merchant was married to a half-white lady, and their beach home is a little gem of elegance and comfort. The party was small, four half white ladies, one white lady and a half dozen gentlemen. The half-white ladies are sisters, the daughters of a fine-looking old German, a noble, who was one of the party. The sisters were educated in Germany, and I have never met more gracefully and cultured and cultivated people, despite the novel experience of eating a supper with them, without the use of knives or forks.

The table was spread up a large and airy room, opening out upon a moonlit bit of sea beach. The white cloth was almost hidden beneath a spread of woven ferns, over which the service of silver, cut glass and fine china formed a pretty picture. Pretty enough, yet with one element incongruous to the stranger; for, by the side of each dainty cut-glass finger-bowl, filled with perfumed water, stood a heavy, dark, but highly polished wooden calabash, filled to the brim with pol. It was the first table I ever sat down at where the finger-bowls were used before the meal began. Each bathed and dried the right hand, and proceeded to dip the index finger of that hand into pol. Everyone—that is, except myself—the young lady, who was to share my calabash, observing that I used only water, she did likewise. I had only eaten a mouthful or two, however, when the jolly host cried out, "Shame" at me for daring to eat pol with a fork. I had only attempted before that time to finger pol furtively and chiefly in the dark during the night suppers on the Likellike and similar occasions. I had not made a very brilliant success of the operation, and so felt a little nervous when my host spoke; but, rather than to be grieved, I determined to try. I turned to my

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companion in pol, so to say, and said I would eat a native, if she would teach me. She would be charmed. We bathed our right hands, and with our other hand dipped in. I tell you it is a novel sensation to plunge your hand, in the presence of a table full of civilized beings, into a dish of food of the consistency which generally demands a spoon. The sensation is more queer when, as I did, you find your hand swimming about in the dish in company with the hand of a beautiful woman, who is looking at you the while with mild reproof. The occasion of the reproof she explained thus: "There is no absolute need of your moving your whole body; not even your shoulder nor arm—just a simple wrist movement, that."

We removed our fingers together. On the end of hers was a pear shaped ball of pol. My finger was thin and veined with pol. "What's wrong with me?" I asked, looking hungrily at my meagrely supplied digit. She explained that I had held my finger too straight. "Creak your finger a little, like this," she said, and we both dabbed back into the pol, "and turn your hand, not too fast, with a wrist movement only."

I did as instructed, and soon the surface of the calabash was disturbed by the movement of two wheels of finger, circling about our respective fingers. We withdrew our fingers and each was well supplied. We carried our fingers to our mouths, licked them clean, and again dabbed into the calabash. "It doesn't sound pretty, does it? But, upon my word, when one comes to try it, old prejudices and the force of life-long training rapidly disappear, for pol from a fork loses half its flavor and merit. When one takes one's finger from the calabash, the finger is carried to the mouth in a sort of spiral movement, otherwise one's shirt-front gets the pol. My instructress spoke to me just as I was about half-way between eat and wash, and, naturally, I stopped my hand as one would with a fork. Pretty soon I saw her big black eyes—glorious eyes, by the way—laughing at me. Then I looked for my pol. It had graciously fallen from my finger—circumvented the end of my undershirt sleeve and my coat cuff. When damages were repaired she said: "If you want to converse, and happen to have pol on your finger, do like this." As she spoke she gracefully waved her pol-laden hand back and forward, with a slow, graceful turn at the end of each beat, and the motion kept the pol in place on her finger-end.

Of course, with the pol, there was fish, raw, cooked and dried. The dried and raw fish is easily enough eaten with the fingers. The cooked fish was the only dish partaken of with forks. The raw fish is served decorated with tomatoes or in some kind of pickle. Sometimes perfectly plain. I passed on the raw fish. The cooked fish, uamuna and kumu, were delicious. They were baked underground in ki leaves, which gave them a flavor new and novel to me. But more graciously fell from my finger—circumvented the end of my undershirt sleeve and my coat cuff. When damages were repaired she said: "If you want to converse, and happen to have pol on your finger, do like this." As she spoke she gracefully waved her pol-laden hand back and forward, with a slow, graceful turn at the end of each beat, and the motion kept the pol in place on her finger-end.

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The Berceford Ghost Story.

Many persons may be interested in a version of that strange tale known as the "Berceford Ghost Story," dear to all lovers of the supernatural, which has been given. It is warranted to be as yet but in the infancy of their utility. The result of late experiments has been the establishment of telephone communication between Boston and New York, by which conversation has been carried on over the distance of 240 miles—that is, to and from Boston—and not only has the conversation been conducted intelligently and easily, but with a distinctness that has hitherto not been obtained through telephones. This improvement has been reached, not through any particular change in the instruments, but by a chemical manipulation of the carbon and the use of a current four times as strong as the ordinary one. Mr. Chinnock, the electrician of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York, thus states the essential discovery. He says: "Two weeks ago I went to Boston to consult with the Bell Telephone Company. The chief electrician of the company, Mr. Jacques, said that he had something to show that would astonish me. Some twenty feet away from where I sat was an ordinary telephone, exactly like those in use all over this city. Mr. Jacques came and as he placed the door a voice as loud and distinct as I am talking to you now, said: 'Good morning, Mr. Chinnock. How do you like Boston?' I looked around in amazement, and said to Mr. Jacques: 'Have you a speaking tube here?' 'No,' he replied, 'that is the telephone.' 'I thought at first that it was some practical joke, but after a few moments' investigation I became convinced that a great advance had been made in science.' The gentleman says that the present telephones can be made to give forth sound as loud and distinct as the human voice itself, and that hereafter the call bell will be unnecessary, as the voice can be heard as far as the bell. Thus, standing in Boston, he heard a voice from the telephone call Miss Taylor, a lady sitting in an adjoining room, at least forty feet away, and the lady heard the call and came from the other room to answer it. He then explains the possibilities of the future of telephony: "When the voice comes from a distance, as from Boston to New York, it is necessary to speak quite loudly, but not to shout, for the voice to be heard distinctly in all parts of the room in this city; but by putting the handpiece to the ear a whisper can be heard from Boston to New York. By using what is known as a metallic circuit—two wires instead of one—conversations have been carried on with ease over 480 miles of country. I see no reason why conversation cannot be carried on between New York and San Francisco, and have no hesitation in saying that within a year conversation between here and Chicago will be a matter of hourly occurrence. No change whatever will be necessary in the present apparatus, except in substituting four cells for one and in differently prepared carbon."

The imagination is free to conjecture what will be the result when a man in Chicago can go to his telephone and call up by a simple "hello" any person he wishes in St. Louis, New York, Washington, Boston, or New Orleans, and speak to him freely, and as distinctly, and with no greater delay than he would in speaking to him in person. Electricity has made marvelous strides since Morse, less than forty years ago, strung his first wire and opened his first line of telegraph, a distance of forty miles. The telephone has already surpassed that, and it is impossible to place any limitation upon its possible capacity. The promise is now that in a very brief time conversation between cities and towns and States and sections of a country will be as common and as universal as it is now between the different parts of this city, and so far improved and enlarged and adapted to common use that conversation between people will know no interference by the mere accident of distance.

Mr. W. Keller, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, was unanimously nominated for Congressman by the Republican Convention of the Eight District of Ohio. Sixteen hundred American revolutioners were recently ordered for the South Australian police forces.

George Sand laughing all the time behind the curtain at the deference shown her femme de chambre, who had represented her on this occasion. The correspondence will be read with much pleasure by everyone. It contains anecdotes referring to men who are still living or who have been remembered by many. Thus, for instance, Balzac is referred to. George Sand declares that the author of the "Comode Hulinale" was as mad as any man could be. She tells how Balzac dined at her house one day, and that at the table he declared he had discovered another marvel—"a blue rose"—for which the English and Belgian Horticultural Societies had promised a reward of £20,000. He also added that he could sell each packet of seed for five francs, and the whole invention would not cost him more than five francs. Rollinat asked Balzac why he did not set about the cultivation of the "blue rose" at once, since he was poor and in want of money. "Oh, you know," said Balzac, "I have so much to do now; but you may be sure that this matter shall have my best attention soon."

Clips.

Mrs. Lincoln's estate is \$74,000, every dollar being in United States bonds. An entire Russian guard, with its non-commissioned officers, has been sentenced to Siberia for life, for conspiracy to steal a treasure it had been sent to protect. In the last five years 1894 dead bodies have been taken from the Thames in the various districts of London. About one-third of these were women. An area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kentucky, under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cotton tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 60% of the trees were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness. The surveyed line of the Continental Railroad Company, which proposes to lay tracks between Council Bluffs and New York, brings Chicago nearer to New York by 115 miles than by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Editor McCadden, of the Steubenville, O., Gazette, stepped up to advise a friend that he ought not to engage in a controversy with one McDonald who was near by. McDonald overheard the remark, and the blow he dealt McCadden rendered him senseless for half an hour. The largest pump in the world, so it is said, is on cars at Sheffield, Pa., for the pump station at Vandergrift City, table in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Her son, Sir Marcus Berceford, we may add, married Catherine, Baroness de la Poer, with whom he got the great possession in the county of Wexford, which his descendant still owns, and was created Earl of Tyrone, his son becoming Marquess of Waterford.

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The second volume of the correspondence of Georges Sand has come, apropos for those who have made up their minds, now that the Duc de Fernan-Nunex has given the last ball of the season, that it is quite time for them to leave the city. The authors gives some very amusing accounts of the practical jokes she played on those who imprudently or indulged in the practice of interviewing—more honored in the breach than in the observance in those days. She tells how she was considering when he was here in a lawyer from La Chatre made up his mind to see her. He arrived at Nahant at noon, and met Rollinat, who, after looking at him up and down, said: "Good night, sir, I am going to bed."

The lawyer, p zled, exclaimed: "What, at this time of day?" "Yes," retorted Rollinat, "it is the custom here to be denied. Georges Sand hid herself in the bedroom behind the curtains. She allowed him to enter her chamber, where he was received by an elderly and most respectable female, who was f, fair, and forty, but who with her obesity and her dirty hands might have been taken for twenty years older. She was dressed in an old flannel dressing gown, and her hair hidden beneath a silk handkerchief gave her a strangely venerable appearance. The lawyer had a long conversation with her, talking of her different books, and showing so much enthusiasm for the lady that he quite overlooked the grammatical errors she made every now and again. When he took his leave he saluted the grave and respectable personage who had received him to the very ground,

Clips.

Many persons may be interested in a version of that strange tale known as the "Berceford Ghost Story," dear to all lovers of the supernatural, which has been given. It is warranted to be as yet but in the infancy of their utility. The result of late experiments has been the establishment of telephone communication between Boston and New York, by which conversation has been carried on over the distance of 240 miles—that is, to and from Boston—and not only has the conversation been conducted intelligently and easily, but with a distinctness that has hitherto not been obtained through telephones. This improvement has been reached, not through any particular change in the instruments, but by a chemical manipulation of the carbon and the use of a current four times as strong as the ordinary one. Mr. Chinnock, the electrician of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York, thus states the essential discovery. He says: "Two weeks ago I went to Boston to consult with the Bell Telephone Company. The chief electrician of the company, Mr. Jacques, said that he had something to show that would astonish me. Some twenty feet away from where I sat was an ordinary telephone, exactly like those in use all over this city. Mr. Jacques came and as he placed the door a voice as loud and distinct as I am talking to you now, said: 'Good morning, Mr. Chinnock. How do you like Boston?' I looked around in amazement, and said to Mr. Jacques: 'Have you a speaking tube here?' 'No,' he replied, 'that is the telephone.' 'I thought at first that it was some practical joke, but after a few moments' investigation I became convinced that a great advance had been made in science.' The gentleman says that the present telephones can be made to give forth sound as loud and distinct as the human voice itself, and that hereafter the call bell will be unnecessary, as the voice can be heard as far as the bell. Thus, standing in Boston, he heard a voice from the telephone call Miss Taylor, a lady sitting in an adjoining room, at least forty feet away, and the lady heard the call and came from the other room to answer it. He then explains the possibilities of the future of telephony: "When the voice comes from a distance, as from Boston to New York, it is necessary to speak quite loudly, but not to shout, for the voice to be heard distinctly in all parts of the room in this city; but by putting the handpiece to the ear a whisper can be heard from Boston to New York. By using what is known as a metallic circuit—two wires instead of one—conversations have been carried on with ease over 480 miles of country. I see no reason why conversation cannot be carried on between New York and San Francisco, and have no hesitation in saying that within a year conversation between here and Chicago will be a matter of hourly occurrence. No change whatever will be necessary in the present apparatus, except in substituting four cells for one and in differently prepared carbon."

The imagination is free to conjecture what will be the result when a man in Chicago can go to his telephone and call up by a simple "hello" any person he wishes in St. Louis, New York, Washington, Boston, or New Orleans, and speak to him freely, and as distinctly, and with no greater delay than he would in speaking to him in person. Electricity has made marvelous strides since Morse, less than forty years ago, strung his first wire and opened his first line of telegraph, a distance of forty miles. The telephone has already surpassed that, and it is impossible to place any limitation upon its possible capacity. The promise is now that in a very brief time conversation between cities and towns and States and sections of a country will be as common and as universal as it is now between the different parts of this city, and so far improved and enlarged and adapted to common use that conversation between people will know no interference by the mere accident of distance.

Mr. W. Keller, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, was unanimously nominated for Congressman by the Republican Convention of the Eight District of Ohio. Sixteen hundred American revolutioners were recently ordered for the South Australian police forces.

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Williamstown Junction	5:05	8:37	8:20
Cedar Brook	5:15	8:47	8:30
Windsor	5:25	8:57	8:40
Hammonon	5:35	9:07	8:50
Da Costa	5:45	9:17	9:00
Egg Harbor	5:55	9:27	9:10
Atlantic City	6:05	9:37	9:20

	A.M.	P.M.	Sunday
Atlantic City	6:00	10:45	4:00
Pleasantville	6:10	11:15	4:15
Oak Harbor	6:20	11:45	4:30
Edwood	6:30	12:15	4:45
Da Costa	6:40	12:45	5:00
Hammonon	6:50	1:15	5:15
Windsor	7:00	1:45	5:30
Cedar Brook	7:10	2:15	5:45
Williamstown Junction	7:20	2:45	6:00
Oakland	7:30	3:15	6:15
Philadelphia	7:40	3:45	6:30

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A Novel by W. D. Howells, Author of "A Chinese Acquaintance," etc. dealing with characteristic features of American life.

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One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tite Club," and an original Life of Lewis, the engraver, by Austin Dowson, among other features to be later announced.

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Strictly Mutual Home Business.

Having and ALL ITS LIABILITIES, and

Actual Net Available Surplus of \$1,000,000.

he Directors desire to insure all who desire insurance at LOW RATES and UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, but much greater protection from assessments than any other Companies, since this surplus is to be paid in full, and the policy is in force, until their own dependence on the condition of the company is no longer a factor in the minds of the Directors.

## ECONOMY AND ARRANGEMENT

Careful Study of the business and will cost less than any other policy.

PROMPTLY

without seeking grounds.

Hereafter, until the We would

our LOW POLICY OF POLICY