PICTURES OF SAINTS. The Veneration With Which They Are Re-

garded in Russis Toward their icons, as the pictures of the Saviour and the saints are called, the people show the greatest veneration, and one or more hangs in every house in Russia, even in the business offices. Whoever enters a store or a house in which one of these pictures is hanging, must remove his hat, or he is liable to be asked to do so. The icons are always covered with screens of metal, with the exception of the face and the hands of the saint. This is because no man can conceive of the apparel of the inhabitants in

Heaven. In the report which was made to Queen Elizabeth, of England, by George Tuberville, who was sent with an embassy to Ivan the Terrible, the manners of the Russians are described in quaint verse. He says: Their idols have their hearts, on God they

never call, Unless it be Nichola Baugh that hangs against the wall. The house that hath no God, or painted sain

Is not to be resorted to-that roof is filled with

The numerous icons, covered usually with sheaths of gold, are studded with precious stones, as they often are, give a wondrous richness to the interior of a Russian church, heightened by the lights that are continually burning before them. Every worshiper buy's a candle, lights it, and places it in a rack made for the purpose, before the icon of his favorite saint. The prayers are supposed to ascend to Heaven on the flames.

Not only are icons to be found in all the houses and business places of Russia, but they are frequently to be seen the languid air all told their own sad in little chapels or kiosks in the streets. story of disease and death. The weary brought North, he having been slightly is very poor, put about three pounds On the opposite side of the Nevski one oft had access to the stimulating wounded in the wing, remained with more. You can not get any crop from gen'le." Prospect from the hotel in which we flask to sustain her to the journey's end. lived was one of the most famous icons At length the mother and child partook in Petersburg, the picture of a saint of a morning meal. A large lunch which is supposed to watch over the hamper indicated a long journey. I interests of commerce—the patron of did not observe the mother's choice of trade. During the business hours of fare, but the delicate girl who had so the day, from sunrise to sunset, in fact, aroused my sympathies made a hearty the little chapel in which it stands was (?) meal of rich cake and pickles. Yes, crowded with people - merchants, she devoured three whole pickles and a clerks, artisans, laborers, and all piece of cake. Think of it, mothers-of classes of the community-who bought supplying the enormous waste that was and lighted candles first, and then apparently going on with only cake bowed to pray for prosperous results and pickles! Could one drop of good in the day's trade, each leaving some blood emanate therefrom? Would discontribution for the benefit of the ease have attacked the poor child had church as a peace offering.

driver would pass it, no matter at what seems-and I would fain remind her eross when the little chapel was erished. reached. All the passengers in the street car, and the conductor and driver as well, did the same obeisance.

witnessed from the balcony of the ho tel what in any other country would have seemed a remarkable spectacle, but in Russia it was common, as we afterward discovered. It happened to be the anniversary of the saint that presides over commerce—the saint of the little chapel I have been speaking

greater than ever.

reaching several blocks, not march- girdle giving that effect, with a striped | business to please the patrons of the ing in column, but huddled together, vest, revers and collar. This is prettily place where he works. If a man dines and filling the entire street from wall to wall. During the time the icon was being brought out from the chapel till the procession began to move, every down the front (two each side meeting entering, he may nod to an acquaint one but the priests and soldiers were in the middle) of plain green faille. | ance. If the latter is a steady patron on their knees in the street. When it while the back has three straight and has a favorite waiter, as he is had reached its place in the procession all rose and followed.

The same ceremony was repeated about four in the afternoon, when the icon was brought back and deposited in its usual place. Upon inquiry I learned that, it being the day of this saint, the icon had been taken to the cathedral and several other churches so that the service could be attended by more people than the little chapel could accommodate. - W. E. Curtis, in of the skirt has two gathered breadths Chicago News.

-Representatives of nearly all nationalities are to be seen in the streets of San Francisco, and all of them can find good reading in the public library of that city. The library has a book containing the Lord's prayer in 814 different dialects. The work was compiled by A. Amer, and published in Vienna in 1844, and is one of the queerest books in existence.

club composed wholly of young ladies. there may be a series of pinked flounces wants in a manner proportion to the but one of them are dumb.

there may be a series of pinked flounces wants in a manner proportion to the size of the tip."—N. I. Sun. All but one of them are dumb.

CAKE AND PICKLES.

Pernicious limbits of Enting Practiced American Children.

"My Jennie has such a dainty appetite I don't know what to do with her! She just won't eat any thing but sweet-

meats and the like!" Thus exclaimed a foolish mother in my hearing the other day. Yes, lamentably foolish is she for allowing such a condition of things to exist. We are told by the matchless bard that desire grows upon what it is fed. The child desires dainties, and the mother oft gratifies that desire. Soon the mischief is done, for the dainty appetite is quickly formed. Apropos of this: A ruddy German girl of seven summers was adopted by childless people of means. The indulging process was early begun by them, for it was a pleasure to give the child all the goodies that she could well eat. Ere long a scorn for substantial food possessed her, and the mere thought of the plain but healthful fare of her German home excited great disgust. Dainties formed her daily living, but think you that her robust German parentage preserved her from paying outraged Mother Nature's penalty? No indeed! She fell a victim to consumption while yet in her teens. The poor abused digestive apparatus could not manufacture good blood; the great waste was not supplied, and "galloping consumption" claimed another victim.

While on the cars, en route to one of Minnesota's beautful lake resorts, I was attracted by an anxious mother and her unfortunate invalid daughter who oc-

cupied seats near mine. The wan cheeks, the hollow eyes and the mother prevented such unnatural It is a curious and interesting sight appetite? She seeme I a woman of culto see the devoutness with which the ture and refinement-not always acsanctuary is approached. Not a drosky companied with common sense, it of the day, but every hat went off and avail, for the blood-which, you know, every right hand made the sign of the is the life-had already become impov-

See to it, mothers, that your children are not forming pernicious habits of eating what will perchance take them The morning after we arrived we to early graves or render them dyspepties for life. - Ladies' Home Journal.

## FASHIONABLE SILKS. Varieties Suited for Elegant Demi-Seaso

Tollettes. Silks are being very largely used for making up dressy toilettes to be worn about. There was a great stir early in at afternoon receptions and when paythe morning. a commotion such as we ing formal visits. For the demi-season see at home on a holiday; men were the entire dress will be of any of the standing about in their best clothes, repped silks. Bengaline, faille franwomen with little ones tugging at their caise, gros grain or moire, whether of skirts, and the crowd around the chap- a plain color, or shaded in two or three el, which was always great, seemed tones, or glace, or in stripes partly plain, partly twilled or watered, or else Soon a carriage drove upand a priest in the plain brocades of the last cenwith long white hair and beard-for tury, with small woven flowers, or the the Russian priests never cut their hair more modern designs with velvet vines. or beards-alighted. Then a band of balls, or bars. As the season advances music and a battalion of soldiers ar- to summer, the simple taffetas of a health?" rived, followed by a large company of generation ago will be revived, with priests and monks. About ten o'clock their plain lustrous surface showing tally resolved that he was a person of the crowd had increased to such num- stripes, or else glace, or in large plaids bers that traffic was suspended, and of the gayest colors together, or a single dine in that restaurant every night. finally a procession was formed at the color with white. The silk surahs are Many men have been similarly surhead of which were a lot of white-robed also to be worn again in plain colors, monks chanting, then a company of in crossbars, in stripes, and with blocks | the second time he visited a busy resacolytes swinging incense urns, then or balls strewn over them. Sometimes taurant and asked the waiter how he the white-haired priest, or metropole a striped silk will be combined with learned it. itan, as he proved to be, came, bear- plain repped silk of the color in the ing in his hands the sacred icon of the stripe, white or Suede tints being most chapel, being sheltered by a canopy often alternated with the colored whom I had ever seen before. During of golden cloth carried by four other stripes. The plain silk will be used for your conversation you mentioned the priests. Behind him came other priests the front and back of the skirt, while names of each other, and I remembered and monks, then the military band the stripes appear on the sides; them because that is part of my business and the battalion of soldiers and the basque of the plain color will have It always pleases a man to think that finally a procession of people bias side forms of stripes in front, or a be is remembered, and it is a waiter's illustrated in myrtle green faille com- alone, it is frequently difficult for us to bined with green and Suede-colored learn his name. We generally learn in striped faille. The skirt has four plaits though, in one way or another. On breadths of the same, with their sides likely to have, we get that waiter lo faced with the striped silk turned over procure the information for us. in jabot shells. Two striped breadths of silk form drapery on each side next the plain front; these are plaited in fine plaits at top to the belt, falling straight to the foot, and the side is then rounded up high on the tournure, and caught in laid on the table while he read the ena cluster of plaits next the plain green closure. I called him by name immediback breadths. The space left uncov- ately, and he was tickled to death. ered below the curved part in the sides falling to the foot from under the curved part, and these are cut in sharp points at the edges and faced. This design may also be prettily carried out in moire and plain silk, using the moire in front and back, and the plain repped silk on the sides. Sometimes the lower part on the sides of the skirt is drawn on cords and slightly puffed at the top, with perhaps the standing ruffle of doubled silk. For summer taffetas and name shortly after he has first sees you

set there. - Harper's Bazar.

THE WHITE PELICAN.

by Naturalists

The white pelicans were remarkably

abundant on the Gulf coast about

Cedar Keys, but did not occur in any numbers much south of this point. When feeding, these fine pelicans swim along the water and capture their prey by thrusting their long bill, and oceasionally the entire head, beneath the surface of the water; then the bill is raised, the pouch contracted, forcing the water from among the fishes, which are swallowed at once. During calm weather they feed in the open water of the Gulf, but when high winds occur they visit the more quiet lagoons and bayous among the flats. After satisfying their hunger they will sit for a time rise in small companies, flying in wedge-shaped flocks or ranks like geese or swans, but move with alternate they always rise into the wind, I would a perennial of the clover tribe. sometimes manage to secure one. and easily tamed, and one that I weedy land or clear gravel or sand that thing, even permitting young chickens age of ten inches apart, little, slim, doing. Johnny, as he was called, was time, but can have a crop from your while he would frequently take their grain. meal. Not that he was a glutton, for larger from the center every year. pouch, then he would wait until I grasped him by the bill, when I would raise it and shake his head until the food passed downward into his stomach. No confinement whatever was necessary for Johnny, as he never showed the slightest propensity to wander, excepting in autumn, when, having some idea of migrating, he would waddle away from the house a few hundred yards. - Birds of Eastern North America.

## SHREWD WAITERS. How Restaurant Men Tickle the Vanity of The r Guests.

The proprietor of an Italian restanrant cordially greeted a customer a few evenings ago and anxiously inquired after the health of another gentleman. "You don't know me," said the cus-

tomer. "The only time you ever saw me was a year ago, when I dined here with a friend.

"O yes, I remember you perfectly." said the proprietor. "You are Mr. -, and your friend, whom I have not seen since, was Mr. ---. How is his

The customer was pleased, and menmuch consequence, and that he would prised. A reporter was called by name

"You came in here," the waiter said. "with four other gentlemen, none of

"There is a man who dines alone here every night. He sits at a certain table and I always wait upon him. It was a month before I learned his name, and then I saw it on an envelope which he

"No, I don't know that my memory is unusually good or that I deserve iny especial praise for carrying the names of a hundred or more customers in my head. Names are easier to remember, I think, than other things. As I said before, it is part of our business. If a person thinks he is known in a certain restaurant he is apt to go there in preference to other places, and it puts him and the waiter on a friendly footing. If a waiter has learned your checked silks skirts made in this way he is a good waiter, and you can rest \_Portland boasts of a silent whist will have pinked edges on the sides, or assured that he is attending to your

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

Beautiful Birds of Fiorida Much Admired A Tractical Farmer Explains

How can plants increase the fertility of the soil? In two ways. One by adding to it that part of themselves ole man," said the younger one, "I which they obtain from the air, and the want ter tell yer dis, an' tell yer other by searching many feet into the p'intedly, dat you's got ter stop gittin' ground with their roots, and bringing drunk ur I won't feed you no mo'. I to the surface the chemicals and fertil- tell you dat now an' I tell yer p'intizing materials stored there. This is edly." lucerne's method of benefiting the soil. This letter from a practical farmer completely explains every point:

Lucerne will grow on any land that will produce wheat, corn or potatoes, and will thrive on many lands that none of these will grow on, especially very light sand or gravel, though it does well on clay. But it will not grow on on the outer sand bars or reefs, often land where the water stands within one gathering by thousands, but will shortly foot of the surface, and there is no use sowing it in an alkali that is strong enough to keep wheat from growing. Though particular about wet land, it flapping and sailing, and thus rise to a will stand any amount of wet in great height, when they will circle summer, as long as there is plenty of about an hour or more on motionless drainage. It will also stand all wings, not, however, in regular order, of the water of winter that may fall looked sorter wraung ter take her lub but crossing and recrossing one another in the shape of rain, or snow that may erway frum him, an' I 'gunter feel in eccentric gyrations. Later in the melt. It is a quick grower, and will sorry fur him, I did. His un'er lip day they return to roost, passing the mature the first crop in about two drapped down like he didn' hab er night on the reefs. They are very shy months from the time that the growth at all times, equally so at night, for commences. The second crop will mathey can see during the hours of dark- ture in about six weeks from the cutness nearly or quite as well as owls, ting, and the third in about five weeks try ter fine no work, but sot right down and when approached will rise and fly from cutting of the second. The sec- an' 'gunter es'. Den he 'gunter go to the nearest reef. The only way in ond crop is the heaviest, but the first is roun' wid dese yere can'erdates an' which I was successful in obtaining a a little the best feed. It will yield about drunk pizen licker an' git drunk, an' shot at them was by sailing, when, as an average of six tons per acre. It is I's gittin' mighty tired o' hit. I tell

The best method is to sow broadcast These birds, in spite of their large size, about fifteen pounds per acre where the are exceedingly gentle in disposition land is in good condition, but on very me three years, when he died. This it the first year, but do not get disbird never attempted to injure any couraged if the plants are on an averto run about him, and as they walked single stems about four or six inches over his huge feet he merely glanced high. It is best to sow with grain. down at them to see what they were Oats are the best; thus you will lose no very intelligent, and always knew land every year. In fact it does better those who were kind to him, recogniz- to have it shaded when young. Sow at ing them with a grunt, his only note, the same time that you do spring near.

hands in his long bill and gently Where there is plenty of rain, no squeeze them. He allowed every one cultivation is needed; but in a few years who came to see him to caress him, it will make clear sand a rich land, and was always ready to receive com- lowing to the decay of the root. The pany. Johnny ate not only tish but roots will sink themselves for a distance meat, and the quantity which he de- of ten to twenty feet straight down. voured was surprising, for he often and fully one-halt decays every year consumed six or eight pounds at a from the outside, and keeps growing

speed, without crossing himself with that she could take her loved one to when satisfied no temptation would in- It should be cut when in full bloom. three fingers and taking off his hat the most healthful clime of earth, but duce him to take another morsel. His A little old is better than too young; The same forms are practiced by all she would not keep her long if her diet favorite method of eating was to have when the bloom is ready to fall off is foot passengers. The street was usu- consisted of cake and pickles. Indeed, his food thrown to him, when he would not too late. Do not cut too much at ally crowded during the business hours in this instance I fear that nothing could catch it in his beak, slip it into his once, for if you allow a rain to come on your hav after it is cut it will not be worth more that one-half for feed and will be entirely worthless for market. Heavy dews are not good, either. Let me warn you against condemning it as a worthless lot of sticks until you try your horses and cows and see them clean up the sticks before they do the leaves. There are not many animals that take to it when dry without havother hay; but in a few days you will sight." see the grass hay left, while the lucerne is cleaned up. A ton of lucerne will not go quite as far as a ton of timothy. Do not let hungry cattle get on it while green, especially when wet, for it will bloat them. If you wish to pasture it, first feed your stock all they can and will eat and then turn them on the green lucerne, and no harm will come to them. It is the best thing to renew old, worn out land that I ever saw .-N. E. Farmer.

## THE GYPSY'S CURSE. Why It Was Uttered and How It Has

In 1878 a band of roving Gypsies visited Pioche and pitched their tents near the town. Among their number was a weird and venerable fortune-telling dame. Though the woman was a wildlooking hag, she claimed to be a sort of queen among her people. In Pioche, whenever she appeared on the streets, this red-mantied old witch was mocked at and derided. She endured this for a time, but one day became enraged, and in a towering passion she raised her staff in her withered hands and cursed the people and the town. She cursed them in the product of their mines, in their business of traffic, and in their houses and lands for ten years. For ten years she said they would wither and decay until houses were abandoned and streets deserted, then would come a new people and a new era, when the old prosperity of the place would return.

When she had thus cursed the town and the people the old witch turned on her heel and strode away. The camp of her people at once struck their tents and all departed, never again to return. Ever since that time the blasting influence of the old woman's carse has been pon the town, as is supposed, until this year (1888), when the ten years expired. Now the old prosperity is returning. The deserted mines are being reopened, people who were starved out of the place are returning to claim and repossess their property, merchants and tradesmen are again opening stores and shops, and Pioche is at last to have long-delayed railroad and transportation facilities. At last the curse of the Gypsy woman is off the town, and again the people are animated by their old-time spirit and enterprise.—Nevada Enterprise.

-An artificial limb maker said recently that "after the war it was thought that the wooden arm and leg business was at an end, but the locomo tive and labor-saving machinery have continued to create augmented dewands."

A GENTLE CREATURE.

How a Colored Lady Showed Her Pre-Two negroes stood in the street. One of them was lecturing the other. "Now,

The old man went away, and some one who heard the "lecture" asked the younger negro why he had considered it his duty to look after the wants of the old fellow. "He is no kin to you,

"No, sah, no blood kin. We'se brudders in de church an' pertakes o' de sackrament, but in de flesh we ain' no

kin ertall." "He must have done you a great fa-

vor in the past." "No, sah, never done me no favor in

his life."

"Why, then, do you feed him?" "Wall, sah, I tell you. I maird de lady dat uster be his wife, I did, an' it

frien' in de worl', an' I tole him dat I would gin him suthin' ter eat till he got some work, but bless you, he didn' you dat p'intaily.'

"What does yer wife think of it?" "O, she's sich er saft an' gen'le critter dat she doan 'spress no 'pinion. She neber interferes wid nuthin', dat lady doan, 'caze she so awful saft an'

"Good tempered. is she?" "Monst'us fine tempered, sah, an' i

pear like she wanter sing fum mawnin' tell night."

A change of expression came over the negro's facs "Yere come my wife now," he said. "Cindy, I's jes' been tellin' dis generman what er fine lady von is," he said, when his wife drew

"You better teil him what a lazy, good-fur-nuthin' wretch you air. Go on home now an' split me up some wood, or I'll gether up suthin' an' w'ar you out. Doan look at me that

"What way I lockin' at you, honey?" "Like you didn' wanter mine whut I tells you."

"Ef I look dater way I didn' go ter do hit, caze I doan feel dater way." "Wall, mosey on, now, ur I'll gether

up suthin'." "Yessum, jest ez soon ez I transack er little bizness wid dis yere gener-

The woman, after many threatening shakes of the head, passed on, and her meek-looking husband turned to the man with whom he had been talking

and said: "Dat lady is so much in lub wid me dat she's erfeerd dat I'll stay 'roun' yere summers an' git hurt. She's sich er saft an' gen'le critter dat she kain't ing it in their manger a few days with hardly b'ar ter hab me outen her

"Did she ever strike you?"

"Hit me wid en axe-handle wunst an fazed me er right smart, but den it wuz becaze she thought so much o' me. Didn' want me to go down town an' 'sociate wid dem rough men. I tell you suthin' ef you woan say nuthin' mer wife I felt sorter sorry fur dat ole man dat uster be mer wife's hueban'. but now, sah, I sorter feels sorry fur merse'f."-Arkanson Traveler.

#### VALUABLE RELICS. A Young Woman Who Is Making Mone by Searching for Them.

A clever young woman is building

up a business of a somewhat novel character in New York and Brooklyn. Traveling agents have long made a good thing out of antique furniture picked up on excursions in the wilds of rural New Hampshire and Connecticut, inducing farmers wives to ransack their atties and bring out mirrors that only wanted regilding, or brass-handled chests of drawers in want of nothing but polish and varnish to fetch round sums from modern worshipers of brica-brac gone by. The best hunting ground for such things, euriously enough, has been overlooked almost entirely. New York and Brooklyn, as things go in this country, are ancient cities. There are low-browed Dutch homesteads within the limits of the former city, and old houses on Second avenue, in the Washington square region and on Fifth avenue itself, in

New York, which only need to yield up their treasures to delight all the lovers of last century carved oak. mirrow-from wardrobes, rare spindlelegged monstrosities and choice bits of buhl. This young woman has begun a to make sartin bout it, I'll wait 'leben series of tours among the stately old mansions sunk to second-class boarding houses, or gone yet further on the road of neglect and decay, and when she finds a relic of past grandeur, she rehabilitates it and introduces it to an art lover or a curio lorer, or a person ambitious of the repute of an art or curio lover-with money. An old ebony cabinet inlaid with mother of pearl, an old dressing table with a tray of Sevres let into the top, an old chair covered with French flowered satins of the early years of the century, these are grand dukes in banishment to be re-stored to their last estate. It is pleasant business for a young woman with some knowledge, a good eye and better judgment, and she makes it profitable.

—In leap year the young maid's fancy lightly tirns to thoughts of love.

—Nebraska Sitte Journal.

-N. Y. Mail and Express.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-The picking and drying of blackberries forms an important industry in North Carolina.

-The average daily wages paid to New York sewing women is fifty cents for fifteen hours work.

-The curious fact that the usual heat produced by friction is absent when the articles are magnetized is just now being discussed by scientists, who are seeking an explanation.

-A physician recommends that all the wood used in the interior construction of houses, and all the plain surfaces of plaster, should be thoroughly oiled or varnished, so that the power of absorption of foul air and gases should be destroyed.

-It is estimated that about 50,000,000 gounds of cotton-seed oil were used in the United States during last year in the adulteration of lard, and that it was mixed with about twice as much of other material, most of which was pure lard with the leaf left out.

-Recent researches by Prof. Brown-Sequard demonstrate that a liquid obtained from the vapor of air from the lungs is so poisonous that a dose of twenty centigrammes (less than four grains) sufficed to kill a dog in about seven hours.

-A writer in Science comes to the conclusion that as a result of his investigations "it seems idle to disense further the influence of forests upon rainfall from the economic point of view, as it is evidently too slight to be of the least practical importance. Man has not yet invented a method of controlling rainfall."

-Berlin has gradually become the headquarters of the carved-wood industry, supplanting Switzerland. Six hundred artists in wood-earving, the same number of turners, and seven hundred carpenters are engaged in the production of such articles as eightcases, newspaper and picture frames, napkin-rings, etc. The value of the annual export of these tritles is put at \$1,250,000.

-It is found that living creatures brought up from sea depths of four miles or more, suffer greatly from the changed conditions of pressure and temperature. At those vast depths the pressure is tremendous, and the temperature is comparatively low. On being brought to the surface, the deepsea creatures are sometimes torn in pieces by the powerful expansion of their organisms occasioned by decrease in pressure, and "sometimes they absolutely melt away before the eyes of the beholder."

-The secondary nature of the gravel deposits in which placer mines occur implies that they are found at an average lower altitude than the quartz veins, from which they are derived by erosion. The average height of placer mines is about 3,000 feet, the highest being 10,000 feet above the sea level. Owing to their mode of formation, placer mines are usually more accessible than the quartz, and do not require sogreat an amount of material for their workings.

-M. P. Ledeboer said before the Academy of Sciences in Paris that although it had long been known that a magnet raised to a red heat loses its magnetic properties, it had only lately been determined by direct measurement at what actual degree of temperature iron ceases to be a magnetic body. By his experiments he showed that iron remains magnetic up to 650 degrees C., after which a rapid variation is noticed erbout it. It's dis: W'en I fust maird in its magnetic condition. At 750 degrees the magnetic properties are scarcely perceptible, while at 770 degrees they disappear altogether.

> ONE DAY'S GRACE. An Ultimatum Whose Liberality is Simply

"I'd like to report, sah, dat my wife ar' missin'," said an oll colored man who came to the Gratriot Avenue Station the other day.

"Well, since how long?" "Bout nine days, sah."

"Under what circumstances?" "Went right off an' didn't come

"What's her description?" "Black, sah. She's black all ober,

an' got a wart under de left eye. Dat's as fur as I remember." "Have you any idea of her whereabouts?"

"Not 'zactly, sab. She might hev gone to Canada, an' she might be in de ribber. She was a very onsartin wo-

man." "Well, if any thing turns up we'll let you know.'

"Thanks, sah: but to-morrer is de last day, you know. If she doan' come back by dat time, I'ze free of her."

"Bosh! Who told you that?" "Lots o' folks. Hain't 'er true?" "Of course not."

"Hu! but I guess it is. Mus' be so or dey wouldn't er tole me. Howeber, days 'fore I marry agin, and den she can't jump on me fur alimony. Much obleeged, sah. It's de fust time any of my wives ever run'd off dis way."-Detroit Free Press.

# Cleansing Ladies' Hair.

We object to the use of carbonate of potash by hairdressers for cleansing the hair of their customers. The cleansing action of this powerfully alkaline substance is very effective, but it is prejudicial to the hair at the same time. A teaspoonful of pulverized borax in a cup of boiling water, or cleansing the hair with the yelk of a fresh egg, and following this with a warm solution of borax or salt and water, especially sen-water, is much preferable, and has the effect of cleansing and softening the skin of the scalp. Eastern ladies, remarkable for beauty of their hair, adopt the latter mode of cleaning it.—Herald of Health.