One-third of the people who go mad are said to recover their senses.

The Counsel of Agriculture in Saxony controls the trade in feeding stuffs so that the farmers may be sure to get them pure and unadulterated.

Our foreign visitors, now so numero ons among us, are pleased to say we have better and cheaper restaurants than even Paris affords.

In Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of these belong to London.

More factories for the making of handles for implements have been established in the South during the past year than in any five previous.

The Governor of California has the unique distinction, notes the New York World, of being the only Governor in school suffrage to women.

With no drunkenness, no crime, no fires and no disturbances of any sortduring the past year the Boston Herald admits that "Brattleboro, Vt., may fairly lay claim to being the Utopia of America."

The Constitution boasts that "a glance at the map will show that Atlanta is practically the center of ten Southern States containing over 15,-000,000 people in their 450,000 square miles. Reaching out into this magnificent territory we have eleven great railway lines, with their feeders and their the revenues derived from i's sale is of chester Chamber of Commerce, samples steamship connections with Northern and European ports. From this point the air-line distance to the Atlantic ports is 260 miles, to the gulf ports 270 miles, to the Mississippi River 370 cotton belt 200 miles,"

Germany, with a population of 49,-426,384, has an annual budget of \$889,-800,000. The appropriation for the army and navy is \$144,000,000, and with this money Germany keeps up a force of 20,440 officers, 486,983 men and 93,900 horses in time of peace. This army could be increased to about 4,500,000 soldiers in time of war. In Austria-Hungary, the second power of the triple alliance, we find an army which in time of peace includes only 337,419 rank and file and about 1,872,-000 men in case of war. The total annual budget of Italy is \$356,200,-000, and in time of peace she has an army 276,000 soldiers, which force can be raised to 2,844,340 men when trouble comes.

The late Doctor Agnew, of Philadelphia, said that catarrhal affections were almost unknown among the Quakeresses whom he attended, and he ascribed it to the fact that the Quaker bonnet protects the back of the head and the nape of the neck from cold atr. He might have gone further and added that the Quaker women have come nearer than any others of their sex to discovering the perpetual bloom of youth. One meets in and about Philadelphia scores of Quakeresses who re- and consequently the longevity of this tain in old age fresh, unwrinkled faces, clear eyes, and erect figures. The point of view it can be said, let all the peace and health of their spirits seem to conform face and figure.

of young physicians, which comes to Randolph counties; also in the cities of maturity about this time of year, has aroused the curious statistician to do It is rapidly becoming one of the chief some figuring on their prospects. He industries of this part of the United save, notes the New Orleans Picayune, that there are educated in this country about twice as many clergymen as lawyers, and about twice as many physicians as clergymen, which makes about four physicians to every lawyer. The United States has more physicians to the population than any other country. In 1880 there was a physician to every 600 inhabitants, whereas in England there was one physician to every 1000, in France one to every 2600 and in Germany one to 2800. In certain parts of the United States the doctors were even more plentiful than the ratio for the whole country indicated. Ten years ago, according to a report of the Illinois Board of Health, there was one doctor to 548 persons, pose, the tithes due the Turkish Govern and in smaller places in the State one ment from these properties have been to 260. In 1887-8 the entire number almost quintupled. This circumstance of medical students in this country was having been brought to the knowledge of 18,513 (including dental, pharmaceuti- Baron Edmond, he proposes to buy more cal and veterinary), and the total is land, and to advance to the Government now supposed to be about 20,000. On the tithes for a certain number of years. the basis of this rapid increase, it is M. Elie Schied of Paris, the capable safe to say that the circle of the aver- Administrator of the celonies and Biron age physician's patients is closing in on Edmond , de Rethschild's confidential him every year, and if he is improving sgent, has been for some time in Con their health steadily, the outlook for him is anything but cheerful.

#### A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The Advantages Carolina Cotton Mills Enjoy Over Those of New England. A correspondant of the Richmond, Va., Times, at Graham, N. C , says: Until recent years the Southern people thought cotton could be converted into fabrics, on an extensive scale, only along the rivers of New England. Could our fathers come back from the land of spirits and hear the hum of the 50,000 spindles and the rattle of the 5 000 busy looms of Alamance county, N. C., they would be filled with wonder.

The first cotton factory in this part of the South was catablished on Alamance Creek, about four miles south of Graham, and is still one of the smallest factories in the county. It was owned by Mr. Edwin M. Holt, father of the Holt brothers, who are at present the leading manufacturers in Central North Carolina.

He afterwards built another factory at Haw River depot, two miles east of Graham, and associated with him his son, Thomas M., afterwards Governor of the State. Since the war seventeen other cotton factories have been built in Alathis Union who has vetoed a bill giving mance, all of which are in successful operation. The largest of these, the Granite Mills, at Haw River, owned by Governor Thomas Holt, has about 9,000 spindles, 450 looms, and gives employment to about 500 hands. The next largest is the Oneida, at Graham, L. Banks Holt, Esq.

Burlington has five cotton factories, by the extension of cotton culture into Graham three, and Haw River one. new territory. Odessa advices state that There are nine at other points in the county off the railroad, but on the river, in Ru sia Trans-Caspia that the Russian giving them the advantage of water spinners in Moscow, Lodz and the other

The factories along the railroad except the Granite Mills, use steum altogether, and consume great quantities of wood and coal. The surrounding country affords strides made are nothing short of marvelwood in almost unlimited quantity, and ous. At the last meeting of the Mangreat help to the farmers.

only plaids, but recently white cloth and Africa and the other at a place near demins have been added to their products. Belize in British Honduras. The latter inches long, prettily shaped, and The plaids weigh about fenr cunces to miles and to the northern line of the the yard; the demins nine. The profit in | valued in Liverpool at 41d. per lb. well managed factories is one-sixteenth of a cent per yard, though, of course, a great deal depends on the care with which idulteration of woolen goods, it will the raw materials are selected. The pro- easily command 1d. more per lb. It can ducts of the Alamance cotton mills for a single year will amount to millions of American article. East African cotton, dollars, and the wealth of the manufacturers seem to be steadily growing. Failures among them are exceedingly rare, and when they occur are attributable to bad management.

> from the financial depression that is felt while the average for all of the cotton all over the world. Governor Holt remarked to the writer a few days ago that in quality, moreover, the Witu cotton he had on hand \$100,000 worth of the products of his mills, for which there is no market. Another manufacturer has on hand \$60,000. Still they keep their looms and spindles running in order to give employment to their operatives. There have been no strikes here at any time, and the owners of the mills say they will reward

the faithfulness of the employs. Beside proximity to the cotton markets the South affords another advantage to the manufacturer of much consequence. To prevent the threads from breaking it s necessary in cold weather to have the factorics well warmed In the North the change from the high temperature of the mills to the severe cold ontside, so sudden on going out at noon and at night, is so disastrous to the health of the operatives as to cause death in a great number of cases. In the South this is not the case, class is greater. From the humanitariau's cotton mills come South.

Cotton factories are springing up all over the State, and are to be found in The harvesting of the annual crop Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson and Durham, Raleigh, Winston and Charlotte.

#### The Jews to be Permitted to Buy Land in Palestine.

[From the American Israelite.] A correspondent in Jerusalem informs is that the Sullar's Government has again licensed Jewish real estate brokers and purchasers to acquire landed property in Palestine without being Mussulmans, and secures to all settlers the protection of the High Porte and equal rights with he natives of the land. This opens that country again to foreign immigration, and will attract thousands from Roumania, Russia and Morocco. Dr. Senner

is not there, thanks to the Sultan. Since Baron Rethschild founded colonies on land bought by him for the purstantinople, and the object of his visit is said to be to submit the Baron's offer to the Government

### Failure of Cassell & Co.

NEW YORK .- The Cassel Publishing company, of Nos. 100 and 104 Fourth avenue, has gone into liquidation. Before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, on a motion for the appointment president of the company, Oscar M. Duriam, was a defaulter to the amount of about\$165,000, and has absconded. Judge Lawrence appointed Henry P. Broker receiver and directed that he give a bond of \$160,000. The corporation was organzed to purchase the American business and plant of Cassell & Co., limited, an English corporation engaged in selling and high, usually petrified, standing States and other countries. It bought a plant and business for about \$330,000 and paid in cash one year after organization. Durham was for many years manager in the United States of Cassell & Co., limited. He subscribed for about 100 shares and to pay for the stock he borrowed money on short time, As the loans matured he met them fradulently, it is alleged, making and signing in the name of the defendant corporation its promissory notes which he discounted, and applied the proceeds to the payment of his individual notes.

### Facts About Cotton Raising.

Some Southern cotton growers are eginning to realize the necessity for engaging in the culture of other crops. This necessity is still further emphasized cotton growing is making such progress entres will very soon be in a position to discard the American product altogether; s it is only 8 years since experiments were inaugurated in this quarter, the of cotton were shown which had been For a long time these mills produced grown, the one at Witu, in British East esembles rough Peruvian, and has been should it, however, as seems likely, prove useful substitute for Peruvian in the never enter into competition with the on the other hand, will probably prove n time to be a formidable rival to the atter. The yield on the 200 acre planation at Witu was at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre, and the best average in Ameri At present the business is suffering | 2a is that of Louisiana, which is 223 lbs., states is no more than 162 lbs. per acre, anks as Sea I-land substitute.-Rural New Yorker.

A Batch of Home Appointments. WASHINGTON, D. C .- The President ppointed Milton A. Smith, postmaster at Anniston, Ala., vice S. B. Randolph, removed; William S. Norwood, Titusville, Fla., vice R. C. Scrimagown, removed; R. H. Moses at Carrollton, Ga, vice C. H. Morrell, removed; Thomaa A. Bailey at Darien, Ga., vice C. R. Jackson, office became presidential; Joseph Door, at Georgetown, S. C., vice F. J. N. Sperry,

John T. Essary, of Tennessee, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Tennessee; Kope Eliss, of North Carolina, for the fifth district of North Carolina; Charles M. Wallace, of Virginia, collector of customs for the district of Richmond, Virginia; Robt. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, United States attor ney for the western district of North Carolina, William Perry Murphy of South Carolina, for the district of South

## His Chances for Heaven.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH -Dr. Charles Cluhrer, a Universolist, preached Sunday n Edwin Booth, and created considerble sensation when he declared he would ooner stand his chances for heaven with Booth, who paid his dabts in full, than sith that other actor, Talmage, who oined in the Doxology after announcing hat the debt of his church had been comromised at 23 cents on the dollar.

# The Largest Shad.

What is believed to be the largest shad ever taken in the waters near the head of Delaware Bay was caught opago. It measured twenty-seven inches | the flat roofs, and, as the "Mudheads" in length, four inches in thickness and nineteen inches at its greatest circumference. Its weight was ten pounds. The fish was bought for \$2 and sent as a present to President Cleveland .-Detroit Free Press

The building of the proposed free library in Philadelphia will cost nearly | chant appropriate to the occasion, a million dollars. All citizens will be sprinkled with local hits and gags. entitled to the use of it without charge, and they will be allowed to take books | chance to fling back at their drenchers to their homes.

Lynched the Wrong Man. MILAN, TENN .- The mob which was supposed to have lynchod Lee Bennett at Gleason, hanged Jim Harris, an inaccent man instead. Bennett is in jail

at Dresden, heavily guarded.

# A RAIN DANCE.

AN ANNUAL CEREMONY OF THE PUEBLO IT DIANS.

f a receiver, it was charged that the The Procession of the Mudheads and Other Quaint Customs of New Mexico Aborigines-A Wild, Weird Spectacle.

N front of each of the Indian villages of New Mexico an observing traveler will notice a small post, about two feet publishing books in England, the United always to the eastward of the entrance of the pueblo. This is called the "gnomon," and it is both a clock and an almanac. Such a stone stands in the accustomed place before the ancient city of Isleta, which is situated on the banks of the Rio Grande, and is supposed to be built on the site of one of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," whose fabled richness brought the Spaniards to this country.

> Each morning the "Cacigne of the Sun" takes his stand at this post and watches the sun rise from behind the "Thunder Mountain." The priest notes the divergence of the sun as the time of the summer solstice approaches, and then counts the days before the coming of the "rain dance," which is held on the eve of the 22d of June.

> The solstice days of both winter and summer are marked on the Zuni calendar as sacred, and on each there is a solemn dance. For four days preceding the rain dance in the summer season the Pueblo Indian will not trade in any manner, and he abstains for seven days before the coming of the winter. On the day before the summer rain dance is held the priests of each village plant "prayer plumes" here and there, in what they deem to be the most effective spots. A prayer plume is a small stick ten or twelve tipped with bright feathers of all colors-but never black. An Indian with black feathers in his possession would be considered a witch, and would be punished terribly by being hung up by the arms and beaten with

clubs, sometimes to his death. The Cacigne, or sun priest, fasts for two or three days in advance, and on the evening before the dance he takes a position in the middle of the dry, sandy bed of the Colorado River and prays for rain. In the mean time the official town crier has announced throughout the village in a deep bass voice that the rain dance will begin the next evening. On this day of preparation three medicine men are detailed as official bearers of offerings to the sacred lake to the southwest of the village, from which direction the rain comes. The delegates proceed with prayer plumes, which they cast into the lake. Each then fills an earthen jar with the sacred water, and the solemn procession moves back to the village, and the jars of precious fluid are carefully deposited in the estufa,

or Indian church. The great dance is preceded at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by a curtainraiser known as the procession of the "Mudheads." This is an old organization-a sort of Ancient and Honorable Order of Buffoons-and is supposed to antedate the merrymaking clowns of the Italian carnival and the French Mardi-Gras. There are ten of them, the leader being called the Father. Each is painted mud-colored, and wears on the head a cloth mask, on which are plastered figures in adobe, : huge nose, great circular eyes an mouth like that of the end man of th minstrel shows. A short blanke covers the loins, and a shell necklass is worn around the neck. A small sprig of cedar is attached to cach mask.

These ten clowns form in procession, with their bodies bent forward. The first one stoops over with his hands on his knees, and each of the others places his hands on the hips of the one in front. Then, in a half trot, halfwalk, they make the circuit of the village, under the eaves of the houses. posite Delaware City, Del., a few days | The people of the village crowd upon pass beneath, drench them with water from great jars. As the clowns feel the water they dance the harder, and each vies with the others in agility and in the eccentricity of step and grimace. They accompany their movements with a monotonous song or and here the "Mudheads" have a on the roofs.

The rain dance proper, which follows immediately after this buffoonery, is a weird spectacle. All of the dancers of the Pueblo Indians are semi-religious. He never smiles or laughs during his song or dance.

As in the case of King Rex, who tion to produce,"

rules at carnival season, the participants in the dance in the Pueblo are supposed to come from a distance, and so during the afternoon the performers, who have been selected by the Cacigne of the Sun, leave the village with their toggery-simple, but effective-and assemble on the foot-hills to the southwest of the Pueblo. The from the rear, a turtle shell rattle worn on the inside of the knee, a belt of shells for the neck and loins, a narrow floth, about the width of a DELICE dancer's skirt, about the loins. The dancers gather about a sacred fire that has been previously kindled by priestly hands at the rendezvous, and there is shanted the song of the rain dance.

At sundown the dancers march chanting toward the village insingle file. As they ascend the little hill overlooking the village on the west they form in line and begin to dance, facing the sun, their strange dark figures outlined against the bright sky, and presenting most weird and uncanny appearance. From the west the line moves to the north of the pueblo, and dances on that side and thence to the plaza, making a circuit of the village. Then they file into the estufa, where only a few privileged spectators are admitted. The people now climb down from the house tops, for the public ceremonials are at an end.

The dancing soon becomes monotonous, for Indian dances have no variety. There is but one form, and that is a mixture of a soldier marking time and a Delsartean pupil taking position and changing to the "free leg." The Indian stands straight as a statue, throws his weight upon one foot, and with the other thumps the ground until the turtle-shell castanets on the knee rattle. Then he marches with a hippety-hop, scarcely lifting the feet from the ground. The priests sprinkle corn meal on the ground beneath the feet of the dancers, forming rings. The hoppers then turn half around and reverse the promenade. At intervals, as they pass the priests, they receive pinches of the sacred meal, sprinkled upon their perspiring bodies.

After the dancers enter the estufa, the headquarters of the Cacigne, a procession of women, wearing "mantas" -black dresses reaching to the kneewith buckskin leggings and shoes, marches to the church, carrying bowls of food for the famished dancers, who have fasted for many hours. The women climb to the roof by means of a ladder, and hand the bowls to a man at the skylight, or door, who passes them inside. When the dancers have refreshed themselves they perform ceremonies known only to the order. put on their ordinary costumes, and the dance and prayer for rain are

ended.
If rain should come and the crops are bountiful the prayer has been heard; but if not, the Great Spirit is angry with the red man, and has not been propitiated.

Though that portion of the dance performed in the plaza is public, the Indians will not permit the Mexicans to witness it, or, in fact, any of their ceremonies. When the Spaniards conquered the Southwest nearly 350 years ago, one of the first steps they took was to prohibit several of the Indian dances, which, however, were always performed in secret, in the estufa, The dances of a semi-religious nature are always performed by men belonging to special orders, and even their own women are not allowed to witness some of them, the strictest secrecy being enjoined. It was these secret ceremonials that the Spaniards prohibited, under severe penalties, and this restriction led to the Indian rebellion of 1580, which lasted fourteen years. Many of the Spanish priests were killed and their churches and their altars were destroyed and desecrated, as the Spaniards had destroyed those of the Indians who objected to the "new re-

After a cruel war the various tribes were conquered, village after village being reduced, Isleta holding out to the last. While the Indians confessed the new religion, they never abandoned their dances, and have preserved them to the present, but they will never permit a Spaniard or a Mexican to witness them. The Pueblo Indians also preserve their barbarous custom of punishing supposed witches by swinging them up until nearly suffocated, or by crucifying them-tying them on the walls of the estufa by the hands and feet to projecting timbers. Recently a witch was killed in this manner. An officer with a detail of Government troops visited the pueblo, and the Cacigne promised that there should be no more crucifixion.-New York Re-

Edison is quoted as saying that, "in his experience, whatever has been proved to be impossible by mathmatical authorities has been the easiest invenLADIES' COLUMN.

QUAINT HAIR DRESSING.

All sorts of quaint hair dressing is coming in style and the more combs you can decorate with the better off you are. A few evenings ago a fair young bud was the recipient of a brand new Worth gown from her mamma in costume consists of a fox skin hung Paris. She was to attend the theatre that evening and she rushed up stairs directly after dinner to costume herself. Inside of an hour she was in the drawing room displaying herself to her grandmother, who said in answer to nquiry as to her granddaughter's apbearance, "Why, my dear, you look just as I did forty years ago." Antiquity, picturesqueness and simplicity eem the keynotes of Dame Grundy's tricks this summer season. - New York Advertiser.

CCORDION-PLAITING AGAIN FASHIONABLE.

With the expansion of skirts there s a revival of the graceful accordionplaiting, A lovely black grenadine gown is thus plaited; the selvedge runs round the skirt, and is lengthened y a wide flounce of sheer, black, French lace, also plaited, and falling over a flounce of the grenadine on the underskirt, which is of heliotrope and green surah. The corsage and sleeve puffs are plaited, there are wide bretelles of the French lace, and a black satin girdle. Charming fancy waists are of accordion-plaited black mousseline de soie made over fitted linings of bright silk, and worn under beaded jackets. A light blue surah tea-gown is entirely accordion-plaited. It has two overlapping skirts the width of the surah, the selvedge running around, and long jacket-fronts with full trimming of wide white lace over the shoulders and down the fronts. - Demorest.

### THE ATHLETIC YOUNG WOMAN.

The modern young woman is as proud of her athletic tastes and accomplishments as her grandmother used to be of her extreme delicacy and weakness. The modern young woman does not faint easily, she can row a boat upstream, wield a tennis racket with sustained grace for hours, climb mountains, catch the breaker or swim in the surf, ride a bicycle, perhaps, and in the privacy of the women's class in the gymnastum, she can run, leap, fence and perform numerous feats in her pretty and comfortable gymnastic-suit, which an outsider, seeing her in a snug tailor-made dress or flowing evening draperies, would not suppose could be among the possibilities. And with this addition of muscular force she has gained intellectually and does not shrink from the same college curriculum which her brother attacks. The girl of the closing years of the Nineteenth Century, who has been able to avail herself of the privileges open to her, is a thoroughly well equipped young lady, and the country has a right to expect much of her whether her chosen field of usefulness be domestic or professional. - New York Ledger.

PROPER FOOD FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

A woman physician, eminent in her profession, who has made this subject study, declares that at least helf of the breaking-down and nervousness of vomen with occupations is due to improper food, or, to state it more learly, to the lack of a sufficient amount of nutritious food.

Many of these women either board themselves or live in third or fourthrate boarding houses, where food that is really appetizing rarely comes to the table. They take some weak coffee, bakers' bread, whatever of the hastily prepared breakfast they think they can manage, which, as a rule, is little enough, goodness knows, then rush off to their work. At noon they either club together and make a cup of tea, with more bread and buffer, or else they eat cakes, tarts, cookies, crackers and the like, and then are at work again. At night it is no better. There is really nothing at the boarding house that tempts them, and if they prepare their own food they are too tired and spiritless to fix anything nourishing and simply aggravate worn-out nature | Black cloth, 100; dark-brown paper, by more tea and bakers' bread,

benevolent person would take the matter in hand and furnish business | Only about one-sixth illumination is women with suitable meals at reason- necessary for the whitewashed room as able prices. -St. Louis Star Sayinga,

## FASHION NOTES.

Soon the loving cup will be so "common" the sentiment of the article will be lost.

In these days of so much fancy stationery, plain white is the most distinguished.

French dotted Swiss, with tinted designs, is one of the dainty fabrics for | displace the "carriage" for the pleasure summer gowns.

Mahogany, ox-blood, and the medium

and dark browns head the list of stylish shades of street gloves.

Skirts and bodices are outlined with narrow passementerie, velvet pipings, and pearl and crystal beads.

Millinery ornaments are used to a limited extent. To be highly approved they must be handsome and unique.

Brides this season have received ornamental lamps as presents to an extent heretofore imagined impossible.

The poke bonnet is coming into popularity. Some of the latest importations have very long, heavy estrich plumes set in at one side of the bonnet and curled over the front of the brim, the end falling on the opposite

Heel-and-too tips of pierced and chased gold are now worn on some satin house slippers. The metal ornsments cost from \$50 to \$100 per set and the shoes from \$10 to \$20 per pair, so that shoes and ornaments may cost as much as \$120.

### POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Swedish naturalist is hunting in Florids for new kinds of mice.

In domestic architecture the proportions of a room are as one to one and a half.

The first record taken by American astronomers of an eclipse was on Long Island on October 27, 1780.

A belt recently made for the Brook-Ivn City Electric Railway Company is 116 feet long, seventy-two inches wide and weighs 1800 pounds. One hundred and twenty hides were used in its manufacture.

The meteor which struck John Brown's statue at Osawatomie, Kan., recently, is said to contain the metal helium, one of the elements in the un. This is the first known specimen of the metal on earth.

Where the telephone wires are overland the speed of transmission is at the rate of 16,000 miles a second; where the wires are through cables under the sea the speed is not more than 6000 miles a second.

Electricity, when unretarded by atmospheric influences, travels at the rate of 288,000 miles a second. Along a wire it is, of course, vastly clower, and a perceptible period of time is occupied by the electric current in sending telegrams over long dis-

Mr. Steineger describes in the 'Proceedings" of the United States National Museum, a blind salamander which forms a new genus and species. It occorred both adult and larvel in the Rock House Cave, Missouri. Whether the larva had eyes or was blind is not stated in the preliminary account published.

James Glaisher, the well-known Scotch meteorologist, asserts, after long investigation, that the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy of the whole twenty-eight, and that in the first and last weeks of the moon's age the rainfall is less than the average. The records kept by Mr. Glaisher also indi cate 4 o'clock in the afternoon as the rainiest hour in the day.

It has lately been calculated that at least sixty per cent. of the earthquakes recorded all the world over have occurred during the six colder months of the year. In the Mediterranean and many other districts the proportion during the cold weather is even greater. January and February seem to be the two months in which Mother Earth especially delights in shaking up her children.

The diameter of Mars is nearly 4200 miles. Its volume is about one-sevently and its density four-fifths that of the earth. A stone let fall on the surface of Mars would fall six feet the first second. The light and heat of the sun at Mars are less than one-half that which we enjoy. Its days are of nearly the same length. Since, however, its year is equal to nearly two of ovre, the seasons are lengthened in propos-

Recent experiments by an expert are said to show that with different decorations a room would be equally lighted by the following candle-power: 87; blue paper, 72; clean yellow paint, It would be a good idea if some | 60; clean wood, 60; dirty wood, 80; cartridge paper, 20; whitewash, 15, for the same room papered in arks brown.

> Every year the demand for common horses is becoming less, the Farm, Field and Fireside notes. The demand for finely bred horses, capacially cars riage horses, is not likely to be affected in the least by the introduction of cable and electric cars for city transportation. 'The "motor" can never drive or family ride.