

Photography by Phosphorescence.

In the field of lighting by phosphorescence we reach hitherto untried ground. Phosphorescent light has been associated with the idea of "cold light," or the property of becoming luminous with the omission of the intermediate step of combustion, as commonly understood. As a physical action, we know it in the light of the firefly, which Professor S. P. Langley rates at an efficiency of 100 per cent., all its radiations lying within the limits of the visible spectrum. By means of the Teslaic currents phosphorescent light strong enough even to photograph by has been obtained; and the picture, representing the inventor himself, is the first portrait or photograph of any kind ever taken by phosphorescent light. A bulb whose light-giving member is coated with sulphide of zinc treated in a special way was rendered phosphorescent by means of current obtained from a high-frequency transformer coil. The current used was alternated or oscillated about 10,000 times per second. The exposure was about eight minutes.

The other picture, that of Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), was taken a few weeks later—early in 1894—with the aid of the same bulb, and with an exposure of about ten minutes. In order to test more closely the actinic value of phosphorescent light, some bulbs subject to high frequency currents were photographed, or, if we may coin a new word, "phosphographed," with a somewhat longer exposure. One bright pair illustrated utilize sulphide of zinc in some form for luminosity. The third bulb, seen faintly to the left of them, has a coating of sulphide of calcium. Although, judged by the eye, it glowed with a brightness fully equal to that of the other two, the actinic value was evidently much less. It is, perhaps, needless to say that these demonstrations invite to an endless variety of experiments, in which inventors will find a host of novel phenomena awaiting them as to phosphorescence and fluorescence produced with electrical currents.—Century.

Russia's Famous Red Staircase.
The Red Staircase, of Moscow, is very ancient and very memorable in the history of Russia. It was on the Red Staircase that Ivan IV., surnamed the Terrible, stood when he received the celebrated letter from Kurbski, his traitor General, who wrote from a safe place of refuge, sending a message of defiance by his servant.—Courier-Journal.

A Belgian Love Market.

A singular and ancient custom takes place the first Thursday in December every year in the little Belgian city of Arton. This is the celebrated St. Nicholas festival, and its counterpart is probably impossible to find in any country. Peasants, male and female, enter the city in the early morning, all dressed in their holiday dress and all bent on being married. The young men and women march up and down on the market place, and as soon as a young peasant sees the girl for whom he has a liking he invites her to one of the many cabarets or cafes that surround the market, and here the agreement and conditions for the marriage are talked over.

The young peasant is always attended by an important personage, called "the spokesman." This man enjoys the confidence of both parties; he knows the qualifications of every young peasant and how much of a marriage portion each girl is provided with. It is he who does the talking for both parties, and if an agreement is entered into and a wedding is the result he receives a certain part of the wedding portion, a new high hat and a pair of boots.

As soon as a couple are engaged, which must be done before the festival is over, the custom is for a beau to purchase some oranges and candy for his girl, and she presents her intended with a pipe and a package of tobacco.

The origin of this marriage festival is lost in obscurity, but it is faithfully observed by the people of this province year after year.—Washington Star.

Feeding Sweet Potatoes to Mules.
Mr. W. G. Hinson, of James Island, S. C., has been writing to the newspapers in reference to his experiments in feeding his horses and mules with sweet potatoes. There are two other farmers in the same neighborhood who are utilizing their potatoes in the same way. These gentlemen are not doing it from necessity, but as a matter of farm economy, and are well pleased with the experiment. According to the estimate of Colonel T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, it takes three bushels of potatoes to equal in nutrition one bushel of corn, but even if it took four the cost of feeding on the potatoes would be far less. It is well known that a dry summer is very favorable to potatoes, and just the opposite for corn, and this fact ought to induce every farmer to plant them more largely.—New Orleans Picayune.

NEW COATS.

JACKETS ARE SHORT AND SKIRT PART IS OFTEN IN FLUTES.

Either Double or Single Breasted—A Coat and Skirt En Suite is Invaluable—Jackets and Collars.

It has been decreed, says Ella Starr in the New York Recorder, that the applique of cloth upon cloth shall distinguish many of the tailor-made costumes of the season. This does not imply simply an applied pattern of cloth upon a plain surface, but the idea is elaborated in a dozen and one different and charming ways. One delightful example recently displayed is in faced cloth of the new brown, with revers of biscuit-colored cloth, covered with applique designs in dark brown velvet. Broad, flaring turn-over cuffs are made to correspond.

The new coat is easy enough to

silks with alternate strands of very fine jet tipped with arrow-shaped beads. With this sash is worn an adjustable yoke of black velvet and grenadine. The yoke is cut square across the front and back, and at the corners of the front next to the sleeves there are rosettes of the grenadine with long tassels of silk and jet to match the fringe of the sash. From beneath these tassels there are velvet straps that extend to the waist line, meeting in a point in front. These are fastened under the sash. This makes an exceedingly pretty and stylish trimming for an otherwise simple dress.

JABOTS AND COLLARS.
For half-long jabots, says the New York Press, de chine and mousseline chifon are much used, principally without the addition of lace. Paris makes these articles in plisse, finished with a collar or thick ruche with flowers intermingled, principally daisies, the jabot itself being open in the middle, where it leaves free space for their display.



COATS WITH THE BOX-PLEATED BACK.

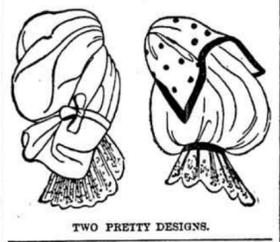
make when the cloth is thick enough to dispense with lining, and then one length of silk will be sufficient, if cut down the centre, to face the fronts and make a nice, neat finish. Sometimes the fullness at the back is set in two box-pleats, cut in one length with the coat, as in the double-column illustration. The sleeves are of moderate size, with the fullness collected well round the top of the arm, and not spreading all down the armhole, as this gives a broad effect and shortens the figure. The cuffs are mounted on stiff canvas, and the lapels are also stiffened and lined with silk.

A large number of the new jackets and coats display bishop sleeves and very large revers. In most of these, the upper one being made of cloth, and the under one of lighter silk or cloth, white being used to a very large extent. The object of these double revers is, of course, obvious; for should the light ones become dirty, as they probably will, they can be easily removed to be cleaned, for they are made separately and buttoned on underneath.

Jackets are short, and while the skirt part of the backs are almost invariably in flutes, the fronts vary to a wonderful degree. A great many have loose fronts, either single or double breasted, with pockets inserted in the sides, with or without lapels, and another graceful shape is slightly fitted in to the figure at the underarm seams, and is caught together at the breast with a single button.

For this season's wear, a coat and skirt en suite is surely invaluable in every wardrobe, and as the warmer days approach, the skirt is of the greatest service to wear with shirt waists and blouse bodices. All kinds of faced cloth are largely used for these costumes, as well as Amazons and habit cloths, coarse-ribbed serge, and the delightfully soft zibelines, with silky hairs strewn over the surface. These are all shown in the new tints, which are dull and artistic, and simply repeat old colorings in softer and more subdued tones. Tweeds are also popular, but covert coatings which were bestow upon them last season.

SOME NEW EVENING SLEEVES.
The sleeve on the left of the diagram is intended for gauze or chiffon,



TWO PRETTY DESIGNS.

and it takes two whole widths of forty-three inch chiffon, or one and one-half widths of gauze. This is gathered up very full all round the armhole, and left nearly double the length of the sleeves. The lower edge is gathered along and sewn to the bottom of the sleeve, and a ribbon strap collects and holds some of the fullness about two-thirds of the length from the top.

The short sleeve on the right of the same diagram is suitable for two materials, such as satin and brocade, or satin and velvet, the epaulette being always of the heavier fabric. The full puff is first arranged on a foundation of large size, and over this comes the epaulette edged with trimming, and left loose at the edge and ends. Broad bands, covered with jewels or bordered with passementerie, are equally as fashionable as frills, but require a well shaped and full arm to prove becoming.

SASHES.
Sashes are to be worn with most of the inexpensive dresses, and some very pretty ones are made of long lengths of fine grenadine, either in colors or black. These are finished with fringe of knotted silk or fine strands of heads. One extremely handsome sash of grenadine has a fringe of black cord

Novelties are plaited black tulle collars with ribbon arrangement and a ribbon bow or several colored rosettes where it fastens in the front.

A flower collar is shown here with which differs materially from styles hitherto produced. A stiffened lining forms the foundation, on which are sewn loops of satin ribbon with artificial flowers arranged at regular intervals in their folds. On either side of the centre front hang two softly plaited ends of chiffon which match the ribbon in color and are finished with a double self-shirring edged with fine net-top applique lace.



A NEW IDEA IN COLLARS.

A band of satin ribbon overlaid with closely clustered stemless blossoms, finished with a large outstanding bow in the back where it fastens, constitutes more simple style.

OVER THE EYES NOW.
The latest hats are not perched on the extreme back of the head as they have been all winter, with an effect of being about to glide off backward. On the contrary, in the present headgear the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, and the dainty little coiffure of lace and jet are tipped down over the eyes.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.
Tailor made suits of wonderful variety are being displayed in the New York shop windows. These are of new shades and principally of tweed, whipcord or chevrot. The short jackets of the suits to be worn this summer are very natty, some buttoning almost to the collar with a fly, and others opening in front, and finished on each side with a large pointed revers.

Expansion of Water in Freezing.
Mr. Prompt read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences concerning the augmentation of the volume of water at the moment of its transformation into ice. His experiments were made with a view to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon. To this end he caused water to freeze in a transparent bulb. According to Mr. Prompt, first a clear and transparent layer of the ice is formed, then another layer traversed by streaks at the points of which gaseous bubbles appear. These bubbles, compressed more and more by the formation of the ice, eventually break the vessel in which freezing water is confined. By using distilled water from which all gases had been set free, and protecting the water by covering it with oil, Prompt claims to have frozen the water without obtaining any dilatation of the volume originally taken up.—La Nature.

The city of Charleston, S. C., has concluded the purchase of 500 acres of land on the Cooper River, five miles from the city, for a public park. It has a vigorous natural growth of pine and oaks. An avenue 100 feet wide will be constructed.

According to the city directory just issued, Baltimore has a population of 617,694, an increase during the year of 27,917.

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

A Still Hunt for Ancestors.

It is remarked in New York that Judge Pryor's wife has written for the Century Magazine a paper that she calls "A Search for an Ancestor," and it is said the topic is timely, for ever since Ward McAllister's first social advent the Four Hundred have contained many family units who have been hunting up ancestors, pedigrees and coats of arms. There is, socially, a veritable craze for the latter, and the pedestrian who may linger at book-sellers' windows can view a display of crests and mottoes from which coats of arms may be made up by many of the newly rich, whose ancestors really had no arms to their coats. Hunting up ancestors may yet become a prominent social sport among the city swells. Any sort of an ancestor will do when a man is in a hurry for a pedigree.—New Orleans Picayune.

Travelers who have recently visited Jerusalem report that the historic city is now growing in size and population at a rapid rate.

UNCLE BOB'S SUNDAY TALK.

A DISCOURSE ON A TYPEWRITER—MACHINE, NOT OPERATOR, WHICH FINDS FAULT.

Improvements Lighten Labor—His Speed on the New Remington No. 6 About One-third Greater Than on the Old No. 2.

I changed typewriters last week, and am so pleased with the new machine that I cannot help writing about it. Any one who makes "copy" or has much correspondence to do will understand my pleasure when I say that I can do about one-third more work in the same time on the new machine than I could on the old one. It is still a Remington, however, the No. 6 Remington having displaced the No. 2, which has done me such good service. The new Remington is certainly a wonderful improvement on anything in the way of writing machines that I have ever tried. The improvements all tend toward greater ease of operation, and simplicity in the way of manufacturing, is no longer observed, and this improvement is also said to tend toward a greater permanency of the instrument, which when doing ordinary writing—something which is easy to believe if one thinks about it for a moment. The handles at each end of the cylinder are also a great convenience, and the ease with which the cylinder can be turned backward or forward without lifting any paw or other gimcrack is a great advantage, as it enables one to run the paper to and fro in the machine at will. There are three line spacings instead of two, and the greater width of the carriage permits longer lines to be written, thus containing the work. The new method of hanging the shifting portion of the carriage renders it possible to do away entirely with the outer framework of the No. 2 carriage, and gives an appearance of lightness and elegance to the new machine which the old one lacks. The touch of the new machine has been made even lighter and easier than it is in the older models—no small consideration when one is writing for hours at a time, for hours at a stretch, and at full speed. The man who pays the bills for ribbons must also rejoice in the new model. By an ingenious change in the mechanism the ribbon is shifted sideways every time it is reversed, thus obviating the necessity of the operator's touching the ribbon, which is a very much prolonged, rendering the machine much more economical to run, and giving a much cleaner and more uniform appearance to the carriage is very much lighter to lift, and yet, notwithstanding its increased capacity, is evidence of very strong and sturdy construction. The spacing mechanism is also wonderfully improved. The rack of the No. 2 is replaced by a little escapement wheel, which operates with lightning speed and with unerring certainty, making the machine lighter to run and quicker to act and redress any difficulty. The old rubber bands have disappeared, and in their place is found a series of self-adjusting rubber feed-rolls, and control its motion admirably. It is just as easy to write on a narrow strip of paper in the new machine as it is in the old one. The new machine is also equipped with novel and ingenious paper guides and envelope holders, which can be used for writing on envelopes, or for envelopes of any size or of other work of the kind. Every detail of the new machine is designed to promote the convenience of the operator and to increase the durability and working qualities of the machine, and I think it is a great deal of popular favor for the new model. I have always been enthusiastic about the Remington, because, after spending a great deal of money on other makes on the market, I became satisfied that it was constructed upon the right principles and in the right manner, and I claim for it. Now that the No. 6 is on the market I think it is economical for users of writing machines to substitute it for older models.—New York World.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHESEBROUGH makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHESEBROUGH & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Try a Package
and be convinced that Quin's Irish Tea is an infallible remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, and all kindred diseases. It cleanses the system, purifies the blood and thoroughly removes all secretions, which, so often, are the seeds of disease. It has never failed in any instance—it will make a new person of you. At druggists, or mailed for 25c. ELLIOTT & HOOPER, 201 West One Hundred and Forty-first St., New York City.

"Health Insurance."
That is almost as necessary as life insurance. It means reasonable care and occupation—a little more than a watch. A Ripans Tablet is enough in most cases.

"The Pleasure of Killing."

Captain C. A. W. Donovan, who has recently made a hunting trip through Matabeleland, Africa, has written a book describing his experiences. He betrays in the most delightfully naive way that delight in slaughter for slaughter's own sake which is characteristic of many nominally civilized hunters. Here is a fine illustration of this peculiarity:
"While crossing Spring-bok Flats, we had a great hunt after a troop of the nimble little bucks which give the district its name. It was a pretty sight to see them galloping along and making the marvelous springs into the air from which their name is derived. To watch them thus was to me—to whom everything was new—almost as interesting as to shoot them. I should have enjoyed another day after them, as the open country in which they delight makes it possible to watch every turn, twist and jump of the herd. And, after all, seeing new animals in their natural condition is almost equal to the pleasure of killing them."

Now Comes Plaid Paper.

Fashions in stationery change in a way that is fairly kaleidoscopic. Just now, says an exchange, plaid paper in delicate pink and blue is found upon the desk of the fashionable woman who dares lead where others fear to follow. Plaid paper is probably the product of the prevailing Scotch infatuation that infests everything, even to the daily menu.—New Orleans Picayune.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



"Shave your Soap"
—so the soap makers say, especially if you're washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut.

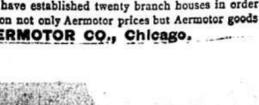
Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

Beware
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use

SAPOLIO
Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

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An Arctic Expedition.

A West Greenland expedition has been arranged for the season of 1895. The prominent organizers are from New York and Brooklyn. Philadelphia, Boston, Princeton and Chicago will also furnish scientists, money and supplies. The committee under whose auspices the expedition has been started consists of Cyrus C. Adams, who was Lieutenant Peary's right-hand man; Professor William Libbey, of Princeton; Professor T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago; Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, and Professor Franklin W. Hooper, of the Brooklyn Institute.

The plan is to charter a whaling steamer capable of accommodating ten scientists exclusive of the crew. She will leave St. John's about the middle of June, cruise along the western Greenland coast, thence to Peary's headquarters in McCormick's Bay to bring him and his comrades home. The expenses of the expedition will amount to \$10,000. They will be met by contributions of \$1000 from ten institutions of learning, and each institution will send a representative.—Chicago Times-Herald.

New Tannic Acid Roots.

It is stated that certain parties in California have commenced the cultivation of yellow dock, as the roots contain thirty-two per cent. of tannic acid. This is supposed to take the place of oak bark for tanning purposes. But why cultivate this weed, says the Redding Free Press, when there are thousands of acres of manzanita, whose leaves make the finest kind of tanning.—San Francisco Chronicle.



Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps and languorous looks tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source—impure blood, and impure blood starts in the digestive organs.

Purifier of the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease-germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living.

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Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money, they are custom made in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform.—Stamped on each shoe. If \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes, if your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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PISO'S CURE FOR

CHILDREN WITH ALL CASES OF BRONCHITIS, CROUP, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists.

Spring Medicine

Or, in other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a universal need. If good health is to be expected during the coming season the blood must be purified now. All the germs of disease must be destroyed and the bodily health built up. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take in the spring. It will help wonderfully in cases of weakness, nervousness and all diseases caused by impure blood. Get Only Hood's Because

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Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

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FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS. For Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS.

THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

FOOD PURE AND DELICIOUS. NOURISHING

CHILDREN

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