

FORMAL OPENING EXHIBIT

To-Day and To-Morrow at Muhlfelders.

It would not take much of a prophet to predict that the famous millinery establishment of Muhlfelders will be crowded all day to-day and to-morrow, by the ladies of this and neighboring towns, who have been patiently waiting for the grand formal opening on those occasions. And while they are on tip-toe of expectation, and confidently believe that a rich and rare treat is in store for them, yet they all will be surprised when they gaze at the attractions prepared for them. In this instance reality will far exceed expectation. The results of the highest art and the products of this and other lands will constitute a wealth of beauty and fashion that will be as beautiful as it is rare and most bewitching.

HOW TO CLEAN JEWELRY.

Treatment of Real and Imitation Stones at Home.

Those who are the fortunate owners of a well filled jewel casket are usually fully alive to the care and responsibilities which such a possession entails, and periodical visits to the jeweller, where skilled and expert knowledge can be brought to bear upon its preservation, are looked upon as a stern necessity. The average girl, however, with inexpensive simple chains and rings, brooches and bracelets, is far less inclined to trouble to any particular degree about their care, the result being distinctly disastrous, especially where imitation gems or natural crystals and other stones are concerned.

Gold ornaments, says the London Express, when plain or worked and unadorned with gems, should always be washed in warm soapsuds from time to time, excellent results being obtained if a few drops of sal volatile are added to the hot water before making the lather. In the case of chains composed of close links, which are most apt to harbor dirt and dust, few remedies equal that of placing them to soak in a bottle full of warm soapsuds mixed with a little prepared chalk. The chains should be left for a few hours, after which the bottle must be well shaken, the lather poured off, and the ornaments first rinsed in cold water and then dried as thoroughly as possible.

Diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds are wonderfully restored if the yare washed periodically in a little sal volatile and water, the surface being afterward polished with a clean chamois leather or a soft piece of silk. Precious stones in general are usually improved if they are put away in box wood sawdust instead of being enclosed in velvet lined cases.

Turquoises must on no account be touched with water or kept in a damp place, while oil or grease is equally fatal to pearls, whether real or imitation. In cases where real pearls have lost their lustre a method of treating them is of laying them to soak for a few days in strong brine and water, many old authorities recommending, however, the curious baking treatment the pearls being enclosed in a lump of dough and then baked in a slow oven. Jade ornaments soon lose their polish if they are neglected, and to remedy this few specifics equal the application of a paste of chalk and water.

Coral can be successfully cleaned by placing the ornaments in a soap-suds of boiling water and adding a few pieces of white soap and soda. They should be boiled for a few moments, then rinsed in tepid water and laid to dry on white paper.

COACH HORSES JOIN IN FOX CHASE.

They had some spirited horses in the old coaching days. Just a hundred years ago a remarkable proof of this was given, and fortunately recorded for the astonishment of later motoring generations. In the case of the Liverpool mail coach, horses were changed at Monk's Heath, between Congleton, in Cheshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

On this particular occasion a pack of fox-hounds was heard in full cry just as the horses from Congleton were freed from the coach, and they started off with the harness on their backs and followed the run to the finish. In of them, a blood mare, stuck close to the whipper in a took every jump after him through the two hours. And in the evening they took the return coach to Congleton as merrily as if they had been in the stable all the time.—From the London Tribune.

"The actor's task is to hold the mirror up to nature," says John Drew sapiently. But the actor is usually so busy admiring his own reflection that nature seldom has a look-in.—Puck.

"Do you believe that story about the goose that laid the golden egg?" queried the young lady.

"Certainly," replied the man with the new suit. "It was a tailor's goose."—Chicago News.

Have you much brain work?

Try Eating

Grape-Nuts

every day for 10 days and see how much better you can work.

"There's a Reason."

"THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS."

"This side for the address only," as applied to postcards, is out of date. It became a thing of the past on the stroke of 12 last night, and hereafter when you read it on a pasteboard pay no attention to it, but go ahead and write any message you please on the tiehand of the address side of the card and have no fear that you will fall in the clutches of the law. Neither you nor your correspondent will be called on to pay additional postage because you have openly defied the printed order, for with the beginning of this day an order issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou four months ago went into effect, and it is now permissible to use half the face of a postcard for a message.

The United States as a rule is pretty well up with the times on almost everything connected with progress and civilization, but it has been just a little backward now and then on postal affairs. The great "souvenir postal card craze" struck Europe and spread all over the Old World before this country came to a realization of its time saving money making and instructive features. After a while the craze appeared here, and apparently now as had a case of souvenir-postal-carditis exists as it is possible for one people to acquire. But the Post Office Department did not keep up with the profession of Nations in the matter of facilitating the business. The postal authorities of foreign countries soon saw a fine chance to boost their postal revenues by catering to the "fad," and it was not long before they granted to postal card users the privilege of writing messages on one-half of the face of the cards. This was done mainly to enable the manufacturers of the cards to print pictures all over one side of the cards and still give to the users a space for their messages. By agreement between the representatives of the various foreign postal departments the left half of the face of the card was granted to the writers, as well as the entire back, and all that was reserved for the address was the right half of the face under the postage stamp. This was found to be enough, and this generosity on the part of the authorities doubtless resulted in the printing of many thousands of cards that would not otherwise have been made and the consequent increase in the postal revenue.—Tribune Correspondence.

HONOR IN COLLEGES.

The Need of a Higher Standard There as Elsewhere.

At the beginning of the present college year the Seniors at Yale University agreed to adopt the "honor system." This expression in college circles is understood to refer to an arrangement under which the students declare their intentions not to cheat in recitation or examination. Its foundation rests upon the conviction that the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" applies to intellectual activity, and that the true ideal of a gentleman cannot be associated with one who seeks a better mark by dishonest means. The Yale Seniors found that their new plan worked so well that they now propose its extension to include the lower classes. Some doubt is expressed, however, whether the Freshmen should be so trusted.

College Freshmen quickly learn the ways of the upper classes. They look with interest upon the older member of the college community who displays a "roller crib" which has been handed down from one generation to another and has been used in many an examination for the salvation of some shabby student. They are taught quickly the importance of the commandment "Thou shalt not be found out." They come to understand that "swiping" is not stealing, and that, no matter what the value of an object may be, it is all right for a college man to steal it or destroy it. If Freshmen are not ready for the "honor system" the fault largely rests upon their teachers in the upper classes.

At Princeton it is said that no man can cheat in examination and stay in the institution, the overwhelming condemnation of his fellows being sure and merciless. The same thing is true in most Southern colleges, according to the account given in Sheldon's "Student Life and Customs." The fine sense of honor long the heritage of the South manifests itself in this way also, the professor taking no precautions in an examination, sometimes leaving the room, the students being quick to detect and punish an offender against their unwritten code. In the Northern colleges little attempt has been made to check the custom of cheating in class or examination, and no special censure follows in such a case so far as the student body is concerned.

It is unfortunate that "honor" is so scarce a commodity among the boys and girls who are in the colleges. While the Yale Seniors were discussing the value of their plan for extending the "honor system," the Yale librarian was preparing a press bulletin announcing that a student had been expelled from the institution for mutilating the files of papers in the library utterly unconscious apparently, of the petty meanness of his selfish act. In a local university a few days ago three posters designed for the advertising of a student show given to raise money for student prizes were stolen almost as soon as they were put up, those who made them being deprived both of the desired advertising from them and of the money their sale was expected to bring. The "I did not think" reply to censure is a common one, because students have been educated to wrong ideals. Most of the attempts to better conditions have failed. It is a slow process to overcome the influence of traditions in college. It is unfortunate that so many of these traditions take little account of "honor."—Chicago Tribune.

There was some confusion as to which side of the street cars should stop.

"Let us make it a rule," said the motorman, "to notice on which side the people are waiting, and then stop at the other."

"But I suppose there are people waiting on both sides!" ventured one less hardened in experience.

"Oh, as to that," replied the instructor, "of course, it's impossible not to oblige somebody once in a while."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ELEPHANTS AT WORK.

Hundreds Employed in Sawmills—May Give Place to Machinery.

To see the working elephant in all his glory one must go to Burma, the centre of the teakwood industry. Some of the great saw mills of Moulmain and Rangoon employ hundreds of elephants, some with and others without a mahout or driver.

The companies own immense timber concessions, and each year a certain number of trees are marked for cutting down. Those so marked are girdled to prevent the sap rising. This causes the tree to die.

In three years it is quite seasoned and dry. It is then cut down, the branches are lopped off, and one, two, or three elephants are attached to it by chains to haul it to the nearest stream.

The creek in which the elephant has deposited its log, says the Circle, may be dry in the timber cutting season; nevertheless the creature continues to pile log after log in the bed of the torrent against the time when the monsoon shall break and wash the accumulation of logs into one of the main rivers.

When this is done men collect at various points and examine the various owners' marks. The logs are sorted and bound into rafts, and a family of Burmans forthwith installs itself upon each, and builds a little hut of bamboo and leaves in which to live while the big raft of teak logs is coming down the river to Rangoon.

When the rafts arrive opposite the saw-yards cards of working elephants are in waiting to leave the logs out of the water and taken them to different parts of the mill. They display an intelligence almost human; and when the dinner bell rings at midday logs are dropped in every direction and the ground fairly shakes as hundreds of tuskers scamper off to dinner like playful children let out of school.

When the logs have been sawn other gangs of elephants move dexterously about among the huge circular saws, avoiding them with extreme care, clearing away debris, and in a marvelous manner, discriminating between mere rubbish and the sawn planks. Then the elephants stack the latter so carefully that the edges are not injured.

Most amusing is it to see one of these working elephants tackling a huge squared log and placing it on the stack. First of all he estimates its length and weight as it lies on the ground. Then he digs his tusks under it at one end, curls his trunk over and tries to drag one end of the log on to his tusks.

Should he find the task beyond him he will give a queer little trumpet note, and up comes a colleague to help him at the other end. In a moment the two elephants have swung the big log between them, walk in step to the pile, and then one of them, apparently by preconcerted agreement, places his end in position on the stack, while the other rams home the log.

Every timber yard has its own particular show elephant, more intelligent than the rest, and one belonging to Messrs. MacGregor & Co. of Rangoon was in the habit of turning on a water tap and helping himself to a big drink, though he could never be induced to turn the water off again. Similar obstinacy and occasionally bad temper is often shown, and the mahouts are very highly paid, for they live always in the risk that the huge brutes may turn upon them and kill them, particularly if the mahout has at any time shown cruelty or unkindness.

A Hindu mahout was employed with a working elephant in Bangkok, Siam, and frequently used a steel goad, in defiance of all warnings. The result was that his elephant made frequent



Easter...

Are you prepared to greet the day properly? How about your suit? What about that too? Is your hat right? How about your gloves, Ties, etc? Suits, \$8 to \$35. O'Coats, \$7.50 to \$30. Rain Coats, \$10 to \$30. Hats, \$1 to \$3.50.

Everything for the Little Fellow Everything for the Boys. Everything for the Young Men. Everything in Furnishings.

DAVIS & CO. 815-815 CHAPEL ST. NEW HAVEN, C.



We Announce the Formal Opening Exhibit

Of Our Exclusive Collection of

New Spring Millinery TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY and to-morrow will be displayed for the first time the representative and superior gathering of new Spring Millinery which this store has so painstakingly gathered to delight its patrons.

We could not begin to give a pen description of the rare beauty of the display—of its hundreds of lovely components.

Suffice it then for us to say that the pronouncedly proper—the eminently correct—the unanimously approved styles of Parisian ateliers, London shops and New York's most skillful adapters are here in a most surprising variety.

Large Hats and Small Hats are equally the vogue. Choose whichever is most becoming. Becomingness is now-a-days the diapason style note. Remember that in making your selections.

So important is the choice of the Easter Hat that careful study should be devoted to it. Our stock and salespeople are entirely at the disposal of our friends for inspecting and trying on the new hats until they are delighted with some particular model—and be sure that model is here.

We trust that no critical and particular woman will fail to attend this leading Opening Display.

Muhlfelders 841-843 Chapel Street. Muhlfelders

attempts to kill him, and finally the man was discharged.

Nearly four years afterward, by a most remarkable coincidence, both elephant and mahout met again in Moulmain, Burma, and no sooner was the big tusker out of sight of the saw mill and well into the forest than he curled his trunk up backward, seized his old persecutor by the neck, hurled him to the ground, and in an instant a mighty forefoot had crushed out his life.

Each working elephant represents a value of \$1,500, and years of experience have shown that until quite recently this was the most profitable form of labor that could be employed in the great forests of Burma and Siam. Now, however, highly ingenious American, German and British machinery—chiefly portable railroads and steam hoists—are gradually taking the place of the giant workers, and in another decade the independent elephant laborer may be entirely extinct.

TRICKS OF THE STEEL TRADE.

How Flaws That May Cause Disasters Are Concealed.

It might very naturally have been thought that if there was one trade which could be said to be free from trickery and fakery it was that of steel manufacture, says Tit-Bits. The mere fact that steel is synonymous with strength would seem to bear out this view. And yet methods are sometimes adopted in the making of steel which once again illustrate the saying that there are tricks in every trade.

At the same time, it must be admitted that some of these tricks, when carried out, do not necessarily mean a lessening in the soundness and quality of the material. For instance, it sometimes happens that in casting a piece of steel what is known as a "blowhole" occurs. Often this is not noticed until the steel has been cut and trimmed

for the required purpose. In such a case the hole is usually "tapped" and a well fitting screw inserted, the head of the latter being filed off so closely to the metal that it needs an expert eye to detect any unusual feature. This is a trick which makes no difference to the strength of the metal, and consequently is quite harmless.

Sometimes, however, a crack appears in a piece of metal which it is impossible to remedy by the usual expedients of hammering and rolling. The careful manufacturer will put the piece on one side and make a fresh casting; for if such a piece of metal were used as a crankshaft, for instance, it might split at a time of extra strain, and so bring untold disaster.

On the other hand, the manufacturer may decide that he cannot afford to throw the faulty casting on one side, and in order to cover the defect it is put in the open air to rust. The weather will, most likely be found to have filled the crack by the time the casting is required, and no one outside the foundry will have known its existence until, perhaps, it causes a vessel to become disabled. And as it is almost impossible to tell afterwards how the crack originated, the maker is quite secure from blame.

One of the most sensational scandals which have agitated the engineering world for some years past came to light not long ago, in connection with the building of a great battleship. After a trip she was found to be somewhat leaky, and an examination of some of the plates forming the side of the vessel revealed the startling fact that the rivets had been put in the holes cold and simply caulked.

When a ship's plates are riveted together, it is usual not only, of course, to drive the rivets in red hot, but also to caulk them over with special composition as an extra precaution against leakage. In the case mentioned there was no such precaution.

builder was working under contract, and in order to save time resorted to the trick described. The result was that the strain on the plates quickly loosened the caulking, and some of the rivets actually dropped out of the holes.

FREE TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

Government is Not Stingy and Forest Reserves Benefit.

The government during the past year has furnished seventy-five thousand dollars worth of timber to settlers and ranchers in or near the reserves, without charge. One of the regulations of the forest service provides that legitimate applicants may secure what timber they need by what is conveniently called the "free use" privilege. Fifteen thousand permittees in this way obtained timber to supply their wants. From these figures it may readily be seen that the settlers are securing very material assistance without cost from the forest reserves. At the same time, the free-use business has been so handled that the material taken out has improved the condition of the forest. Dead timber which would otherwise have rotted or helped to spread forest fires has been removed first of all. Where it was necessary for the settlers to have green wood the ranchers, so far as possible, marked trees which were suppressed, diseased or from some other cause no longer in a condition for further growth. In this way the ranchers secured material which they desired, and at the same time the forest was left stocked with the choicest trees, whose chance to develop will be unhindered.

The greatest amount of free use was on those reserves which lie in the semi-arid parts of the west, where there is east timber. On a number of reserves the value of the material for which permits were issued exceeded three thousand dollars, and on the Wenaha reserve in Washington and Oregon, the

Bear river reserve in Utah and Idaho, and the Weiser and Henrys Lake reserves, Idaho, it exceeded four thousand dollars. If there had been no restriction on the settlers in securing this material, great waste would have resulted, because the settlers would have paid no attention to the future good of the forest or its value as a protective covering. Another distinct advantage of the system is that a settler, when he has secured his permit, is sure of being able to get the material from the locality assigned to him without interference from other people.

Very little change in the handling of the free-use business is contemplated for the next year. The experience of the past year has shown, however, that methods can be systematized so as to give yet better service to the people and be more economical to the forest service.

This branch of the work of the forest service gives good evidence of the fact that the aim in the administration of the forest reserves is to aid in the permanent development of the country and place only such restrictions on the cutting of timber as are necessary for the maintenance of a permanent timber supply and the conservation of water needed for irrigation, for cities, and for the generation of power.

The free-use privilege has been granted freely to ranchers who are building up homes, and enough timber will be reserved to supply their wants even if this will considerably reduce the amount of timber that can be sold.

The first of the Lyman Beecher lecture series this season was delivered yesterday afternoon in Marquand chapel by the Rev. Dr. Peter Taylor Forsyth. Dr. Forsyth is one of the most capable theologians before the public and is equally well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The subject of the lecture was "The Preacher and His Charter."