at Eather Than Azertion is Somedimes What a Woman Hest Toods,

The busy woman needs to conserve ther nervous force and to increase it By every possible means. If her health in excellent she will be greatly profited By moderate exercise, but she will find areatly to her advantage to take while at first in small and divided doses, amly increasing the amount after days of moderation and rest. If, on the conmeary, her winter's work leaves her motill but exhausted, "tired out," complete rest for one or two weeks, taken .mut of doors, is frequently the best preacription that can be given.

The amount and duration of this rest cannot be absolutely specified There, as it must depend upon individual manda. In general, at least a week of "lying around" will be found very prof-Stable, in which short drives may be taken and a ten-minute casy walk in the cool of the day. Many will improve heat by adding a second week of outduor rest to the first, and interspersing the hours in the hammock with a short mile on a wheel, not exceeding 20 minmakes at first, or a couple of holes on the golf course, or some equally temmerate method of easy exercise, says a writer in Harper's Bazar. Whether ship second week needs to be one of complete rest or not must be for each woman a personal question; if she will daalda it upon personal grounds—tak-Ang her own measure rationally, and mot that of some athlete or other wholly vigorous person as her standand, and abide by this, she will gain more actual refreshment and energy from her often all-too-short vacation than her former conscientious routine and so many miles a day has ever Brought to her. One peeds to be acestimatized, as it were, to a vacation, to change of diet as well as to the change of air, to the lack of absorbing mation and the general disturbmman of daily habit, before making pro-.Manged physical exertion. Some of the migms that exercise is beneficial are am improved appetite and digestion, mestful sleep and a gradually increasling sense of vigor and well-being. The satigue that lasts over night (except in the case of a new form of exercise) to maign of overexertion.

DOMESTIC LORE.

Odd Bits of Mosschold Information for the Young Housekeeper. 2 . 15 15 2

Fingers stained in peeling fruit may be cleaned with strong tea, mubbed in well with a nail brush. Binse millerwards in warm water.

Often the simplest means, if it can he found, will remove a large obstacle. A mother, for whose delicate child a maw egg, well beaten in milk, was ordered for a daily breakfast, found it impossible to coar or threaten the litbe one into taking it. By chance it soccurred to the perplexed parent to The child played with the straws every morning, and before she tired of the poccupation the milk and egg were conmmmed, says the New York Post.

Eggs posched in cream are hearty and appetizing, and easily prepared in the chafing dish. Melt a very little abutter first in the blazer, and pour in m half cupful of thin cream. Heat this to the bubbling point before slipping in four eggs, one at a time, from a saucer. When partly cooked season with salt and paprika; putting the hot water pan under the blazer as soon as the eggs are in the cream. When the white is firm alip each egg carefully -- to a small square of teast, pouring the ocream around them.

All mothers of families regard with more or less anxiety the summer flitting to the country, chiefly because of a want of confidence in the water supply. A simple test, easily tried by anyone, is given in a scientific paper as a safe and efficient. Draw a tumblerful of water from the uncertain well or Thucet, put in it a piece of white lump sugar, and let it stand over night in a proom where the temperature will not The under 60 degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities, the water be milky.

Mappiness.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be happy if men and women could maly think so. Happiness is only an-Sother name for love; for where love ex-Thats in a household there happiness almust exist, even though it has poverty for its close companion. Where Love exists not, even though it be in 🚂 palace, happiness can never come. He was a cold and selfish being who originated the saying that "When poverty comes in at the door love flies out mt the window," and his assertion proves conclusively that he had no knowledge of love, for, unquestionsignably, the reverse of the axiom quoted in is nearer the truth. When poverty scomes in at the door, love, true love, is samore than ever inclined to tarry and ...do battle with the enemy. Let those who imagine themselves miserable, be-Kore they find fault with their surwoundings, search in their hearts for the cause. A few kind words or a little forbearance will often open the way to a flood of sunshine in a house darkened by the clouds of discord and dissension. -Detroit Free Press.

The Maked Pulls of Eggs. One egg and two thin slices of toast to each person; seasonings, lemon and maraley; toust the brend lightly and butter well, place in a flat pan, beat the white of the egg until it stands alone. form in a square on the toast, hollow m little in the center, then carefully elrop in the yofk; sprinkle with sait, pepper and dots of butter; place in a hot oven and brown, garnish well and merre at once. People's Home Jour. mal

TRAINED BY MACHINERY. T

Elophants Are New Taught by Mechanical Appliances to De Their Work.

They are training elephants by machinery now. It is something they did not do in the olden times; but, then, people generally have changed from the old ways, and there is no reason why elephant trainers should

Elephant instructors have devised a new method of importing wisdom to their charges. In former years there were as many methods as trainera, but with the invention of machinery and the progression of thought a material change has been wrought, says the St. Louis Republic.

At the present time the elephant instructor goes about his work in precisely the same manner as does the contractor of a sky-scraper. If the material in hand is to be raised. the very quickest and safest way of elevating it is employed. If a tenton beam is fitted to a certain position on the fifth floor, it is placed there in the shortest time possible by the use of a huge crane. If the elephant-trainer wants an exhibition of head-balancing or rope-walking he is enabled by the use of the crane to furnish a clew of the most effective nature in a minimum of time.

Dangling at the end of the huge derrick the elephant is placed in any position desired. Once in this position, his education is commenced. from that point.

The new method of training is an experiment as vet, but its success in assured, at least as far as young elephants are concerned. Recently a circus received a consignment of a dozen or more baby pachyderms from Cevlon, Sumatra and India. Their ages ranged from eight to twelve years, and their weight between 1,500 pounds and a ton.

Coming fresh from the jungles of their native country, the young elephants possessed anything but a docile nature. Hence, their training was accomplished only with difficulty.

The beginner was taken into a ring in the circus training barns and heavy harness attached to a strong crane or derrick placed around the beast's body. The instructor then gave the command: "Stand on head and forefeet."

This would be Greek, of course, to the pupil, but the meaning of the command gradually dawns upon the animal's instinct after being lifted into the air and tilted forward on his head and trunk several times.

Thus, in due course of time, the youthful pachyderm is taught successfully all the acts known to elephantine wisdom. **BELDINES** 

RICH FOOD CHEAP.

English Epicure Indulges in Some Coat.

While scientists are experimenting with foods to find out which yields the most nourishment, an English epicure claims that he has found out the secret of the best and cheapest diet, says the New York World.

His food costs him practically nothing. This is how he manages it. He is a cunning naturalist, and nobody Knows better than he where the juicy hedgehog hides. Unmindful of its prickles, he picks the creature up in his stoutly gloved hands, depositing him in his sack without further ado. Three hedgehogs he reckons a good

Then, like an Indian, he goes to inspect his various trape. Limed twigs vield him buntings, sparrows and finches; field mice tremble in their wire cages at his approach.

Of the latter he is especially fond. Nothing so tasty as a field mouse pie, a few mushrooms being an improvement, he observes. His old housekeeper shares his tastes and prepares the dishes for him.

But nobody will stay to dinner at his house, though the hearty gentleman, lisposed to be hospitable, frequently presses a caller to share the repast. The delicious smell of roast hedgehog and the rich brown cover of sparrow pie offer no inducements; neither is the salad of dandelion and sorrel leaves, nor the omelette of wild birds' eggs tempting to the everyday appetite of his ordinary friends.

Few owners of gardens encourage snails among the beds, but he nets over his cabbages to keep the birds away-he wants the slimy morsels himself. Up before the lark every morning in summer, he collects the fat, white creatures, these appearing at table either in pastry covers or in the form of a thick, nutritions soup.

The frogs that abound in the moist corners of his garden are pressed into service, great quantities of these reptiles being collected for him by the country lads, who are only too eager to thus earn a little pocket money.

Life Near the Equator. Rev. Father Grison, of Stanley Falls, Africa, writes that Europeans have a very inaccurate idea of tropical temperatures. He passed eight years at he equator on the Pacific coast, he tays, and never saw the mercury above 35 degrees, while at Stanley Falls the maximum is 90 degrees, and the aights are deliciously cool. On the other hand, there are frequent tempeats of indescribable violence, and Faher Grison has counted 66 lightning lashes in one minute, the thunder being continuous, and has seen ten thunderbolts strike within a radius of a few hundred metres in the space of ,wo hours. -- Youth's Companion.

An Abstainer,

Briggs-Well, I have had to give up dirting.

Griggs Why? "I found it was affecting my heart."

-Detroit Free Press.

HUMOROUS.

"Why are you reading the book if you don't like it?" "Well, because I began it."-Harlem Life.

"Your gown has an elegant fit." "Yes, but it is nothing as compared to papa's when he saw the bill. It was something lavish."-Indianapolis

"I suppose," said the family friend, jocularly, of the summer girl, "you'll be engaged to the same young man this season at the shore?" "Which one?" she inquired, demurely .- Philedelphia Times.

"Why am I not shown common courtesy?" demanded the woman, warmly, The sales person lost her temper at once. "You didn't ask to be shown anything but two-cent prints!" retorted the latter.—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Swainson-"How came you to recommend that girl you had to Mrs. Gregson? You know you said you positively hated the girl!" Mrs. Pearson-"Yes, but I don't hate her as much as I do Mrs. Gregson."-Glasgow Evening Times.

Johnny--"On the stage when a man leaves a king's presence he always goes out backward. Why is that, pa?" Learned Pa-"It is because his trousers are not in proper repair behind or because he is afraid the king may be handy with his boot/"-Boston Transcript.

A Pertinent Query .- "And just in the nick of time," said Maj. Bluff, describing an alleged experience in the Philippines, "I was rescued. That was an awful ordeal. I was afraid every minute I would become hopelessly insane." "And didn't you?" inquired Miss Sharpe .-- Philadelphia Press.

Schoolmaster (turning round sharply)-"Which of you is it that is daring to make faces at me?" Six Youngsters (in chorus)-Freddy Brown, sir." Schoolmaster-"Ah! then you boys stand out and be caned. If you saw Freddy Brown making faces, it shows that you were not attending to your lessons."-Fun.

ABOUT STANDARD TIME.

How It Is Imparted All Over the Country from the Washington Observatory.

"What time is it?" Few questions are more common than this, and yet each day the United States government goes to a great expense in giving it an official answer. To ascertain the instant when it is noon on the seventyfifth meridian, and to send that information all over the country, is a great and a costly task. The astronomical observatory in Washington computes the true time, which is thence transmitted by electricity to every important city and town, says Youth's Companion.

About five minutes before the Washington noon the telegraph companies cut off all their regular business, except on lines where they have more than one wire. They then connect all im portant points, from which there may be numberless ramifications, with an electric wire going into the great clock. in the observatory, so that all over the country its tickings may be heard. For the ten seconds just before 12 o'clock there is silence, which is broken by the "noon beat." Regular business is then resumed.

In some cities the wires connect with a timeball which drops with the noon beat. The timeball in Washington over the state, war and navy department building is three feet in diameter, and can be seen from all parts of the city. Crowds frequently gather about to see it fall, a distance of 21 feet, high in the air. The man whom some of the spectators suppose to be dropping the ball is merely there to huist it again to its place.

In the building beneath are 23 clocks which are each day automatically corrected by it. An electrical device "sets" them, placing hour, minute and second hands exactly vertical at the instant the ball drops. The hands that are too fast are pushed back, and those that are slow are thrust for-

Although Washington is on the seventy-seventh meridian, the noon hour is for convenience computed for the seventy-fifth, the time standard for the eastern part of the United States. In the central belt, which is governed by the ninetieth meridian, the signal from Washington means 11 o'clock, in the Rocky mountain belt it is ten o'clock, and on the Pacific coast it is

Japan's Official Language.

It may be news to many to hear that English is the language of the Japanese foreign office-in its intercourse with foreign diplomatists, and even in its telegraphic correspondence with its own representatives abroad. All telegrams from Tokio to the foreign agents of Japan are written and ciphered in English and replied to in the same manner, though if the foreign minister has occasion to send a written dispatch this, as a rule, is in Japanese, which may be said to be a cipher in itself. Important dispatches from Downing street are, of course, always taken to their destination-epecially if it be in Europe—by a special king's messenger, but from Tokio they are simply sent out in the form of a registered letter. The United States government takes a middle course. It commits its dispatches to the personal care of the captains of the Atlantic liners, by whom they are then forwarded to a special agent in Londonhis office is in Trafalgar street-who then sees to their further dispatch and delivery.-London Chronicle.

No Views. Mrs. Gushington-I suppose, now

that you have been abroad, you have your own views of foreign life. Mrs. Newrich-No, we ain't got no views. We didn't take no camera along. It's so awful common.-Philadelphia Record.

THE GARDEN PATCHES

Four Hundred-Dollar Crop Raised on a Quarter Acre.

Vogetables of Various Kinds Produced from Small Plats of Ground Amidet the Busy Metropolis,

Hundreds of acres of vacant land under the control of the bureau of charities have been apportioned to families who will make kitchen gardens on them. Families are generally given a quarter-acre plat. The expense of plowing and seeding in borne by the county. An expert gardener has been employed to advise those who have secured garden patches, says the Chicago Tribune. What can a family raise on an acre

of land? An acre of land consists of about 40,000 square feet of usable land for cultivating purposes, deducting the 3,560 square feet for fences, paths, ditches, etc.; therefore, the usable area would be 200 feet square, or about one-half of a 300 foot block 150 feet deep. An acre of land planted in vegetables, such as radiahes, carrots, lettuce, celery, cabbage and cauliflower, brings surprising crop results. ,

Experienced Chicago farmers say that they plant radiahes in rows about six inches apart, which would make 400 rows 200 feet long, and each lineal foot containing about 9 radishes. Thus, the total average of radishes would be 720,000. These radishes, tied up in bunches containing about 16 radishes in a bunch, are sold for say a cent a bunch, and would bring about \$450 per sere.

The farmers say that they plant carrots in rows about six inches apart and about eight carrots in a lineal foot, the number of carrots raised in one crop being about 640,-000 to an acre. These, in bunches of 14 carrots, are sold for a cent a bunch, being about \$427 to an acre.

The same authority asserts that head lettuce should be planted about ten inches apart each way, thereby making 240 rows and 240 heads of lettuce in each row, altogether making about 57,600 beads of lettues. Let tuce is sold in boxes, each containing 20 heads; thus there would be about 2,880 boxes of lettuce. Sold at 40 cents per box, this would make a selling value of about \$1,152 an acre.

Cabbages ought to be planted about 18 inches apart each way, which would make 133 rows, each row containing a little more than 133 cabbages, making a total average of about 17,689 heads of cabbage. Cabbage is sold at five cents a head. Thus an acre of cabbage would sell for about \$884.

Potatoes, sweet corn, tomatoes and green beans are much less profitable erops than cabbage, but, well managed, make good returns. Skilled farmers say that eauliflower may be planted about 15 inches apart each way, making 160 rows, each containing 160 heads, the total average being about 25,600 heads of cauliflower to an acre. They also state that the early crop is sold for 10 cents a head. At this price an acre of cauliflower would bring the astonishing total of \$2,500 to the acre.

The farmers cultivate celery between the rows of cabbage and by the time it is ready to be bleached the cabbage is out of the way, and the field cleared of the cabbage leaves, which are used for fertilization the next year. If cultivated between the rows of cabbage the rows of celery would be the same distance apart as the cabbage. The stocks of celery are cultivated about three inches apart. There being about 800 stocks of celery in one row, and in 133 rows there would be 106,400 stocks. This, put up in bunches containing 12 stocks, would make 8,866 bunches, sold at 25 cents a bunch would bring \$2,216,50, allowing \$216.50 for the waste and the outside row. which, if the celery was planted between the rows of cabbage, would be lacking, would leave \$2,000 an acre for

celery. The total product of one acre of land, if the vegetables mentioned above be skillfully cultivated and marketed, would be about \$1,500. A quarter-acre would thus be capable of producing vegetables worth at wholesale nearly \$400; at the price which consumers pay the value of a quarter-acre crop under favorable conditions of raising would be perhaps \$800. Thus those who have got a quarter acre are not without prospect of a good result if they are industrious and skillful. It must be remembered that the vegetables get cheaper as the season advances and that the first crop brings the highest figures. It must also be remembered that success depends largely on the care of the gardener.

King Edward's Maces. The king of England has ten maces, which are kept in the Tower of London. They are all of different degree, and all will be used at the coronation. The tords have their own maces, and will not allow the house of commons' mace to enter their house. It accompanies the commons to the door of their lordship's house, but is always left outside.-N. Y. World.

. Just to Be Quarroling. "Edgar and I quarrel all the time about automobiles; he says he won't

have a horse, and I say I won't have anything else." "So you are going to get a conveyance of some kind?"

"Oh, goodness, no; half the time we can't scrape up street oar fare."-Detroit Free Press.

RAILROAD OUIZ CLASSES.

A Nowly Introduced System for Theroughly Instructing Employes in Their Dulles,

"Quiz classes on the various big railroads," said a veteran railroad man. reports the New York Sun, "are a new idea. Accidents are mostly caused by a want of knowledge of railroad rules, and for this reason various quiz masters have been put at work.

"A quiz master generally has an entire car to himself in which he travels over the lines. He has the employes of each section on his list, and they are notified when and where to appear for quiz class on the rules.

"When this idea was first introduced the men did not take to it kindly. They are generally exceedingly wellinformed men, but there are always some things that need explanation. For instance, a quiz master will take a whole train crew at one time and put them through a preliminary examination that will very soon develop points that they know very little about. Rules are all right, but frequently there are things that need explanation and elucidation, things that the rules do not exactly cover. After a train hand has passed the ordeal of an impartial quis he is doubly competent to do his duty.

"The employes are being graded by the quiz master. After he finds that a trainman is not only thoroughly informed as to the rules but as to any situation that may arise in his work he gives him a certificate. It is a sort of diploma that will entitle him to the best consideration of any employing railroad official. The train hands who do not first pass the final examinations have other chances. If they are likely men and take an interest in things they are patiently instructed and examined again.

"Every company has its book of gules for all classes of railroad labor. These rules are the basis of the knowledge of the men. It is deemed best that the men shall know these rules by heart. Then comes in the work of the quiz master. He must see that they know exactly what each rule means, and if ever there is an exception to a rule. when and where it must be exercised. Of course, all this means that in the near future no train man can secure employment unless he has a certificate. Railroad companies are tired of recruiting new men and then training them into the service. Railroad employes are to be expert workmen. They will gradually receive better pay. according to the merit of their certificate. Such a certificate not only covers their ability as trainmen, but it has to do with their moral character, integrity, sobriety and standing in the community in which they live.

"Thousands and thousands of dollars are now being saved to rolling stock and equipment, simply because employes are being drilled into a thorough knowledge of taking care of cars and trackage. This new education of train hands by the quiz masters takes in everything from the brakeman of a coal train to the engineer and conductor of a lightning express. It takes in station masters, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, signal tower men, crossing watchmen, flagmen, track walkers and repair gangs."

KIND TO HIS STUFFED BEAST. A New York Furrier Finds That It Pays to Pforide a Mackin-

tock for a Bear.

The little man cocked one eye up at the heavens and surveyed the clouds sagaciously, says the New York Sun. "I guess it's all right," he said, and then he began to remove the mackintosh from the couchant figure beside

the door. When the strings had been untied and the safety pins had been pulled out and the storm coat had been taken off there was exposed to view a nice-looking black bear who showed his teeth to passers-by and sniffed the fresh air with wide-distended nostrils. A pedestrian stopped to look and admire.

"Is that the way you protect your advertising signs?" he asked.

"Yes," said the proprietor of the fur store. "That is my own idea. All the years that I have been in the furbusiness I've let my bears and foxes stand out here winter and summer in the driving winds and chilling snows, and it never once occurred to me to do a thing for their comfort, not to mention the preservation of their health. That was a big mistake. No matter how good the fur on an advertising bear he is bound to get a little bit mangey under persistent abuse, and as a first-class fur sign costs \$50 and up I have come to the conclusion that my own interests demand that I do everything in my power to promote longevity among the animals I already own. Hence this storm coat. "For the past four months I have

been covering this fellow up from the tip of his nose to the point of his tail whenever a hard storm comes along and he has shown his gratitude for my thoughtfulness by taking on a neater, sleeker appearance. I actually believe he is getting a little fatter. I tell you there is nothing that pays better than kindness to animals, even though they are only fur signs."

Profitable Crops. Farmers in Florida, in the low coun-

try of South Carolina and in the southern part of Georgia are experimenting with fond expectation in the cultivation of cassave and sugar cane, in the hope of developing two ideal crops. Their interest has been excited by the success of an experimental cassava starch factory in De Land, Fla., which in three years has marketed 2,400 tons of starch, and by expert reports on the high quality and yield of augur made from cane grown in Florida and Georgia.-Chicago Chronicle.

CURIOSITIES OF TITLES.

Poers Without Titles and Monarche with More Than They Can Bemember-Origin of Some.

Eldest sons of peers have no resi right to the titles they are known by. These are theirs purely by courteny, The son of a peer shares none of the privileges conferred by law on peers of the realm. He is on exactly the same footing as any other commoner. There is, however, one remarkable exception to this. The eldest son of . the duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, a peer in his own right, and entitled to a seat in the house of lords, says London Tit-Bits.

Eldest sons of marquises have, as a rule, the empty honor of an carldom to fall back on. Three, however, the heirs to Weymouth, Salisbury and Townshend, are viscounts only. Most of our 123 earls have also a secondary title, viscounty or barony, for their heirs. It is not till we come to our 30 viscounts that we find their eldest sons addressed simply as "honorable."

To rise a step to royalties, the titles given to eldest sons of sovereigns are curiously varied. Two, the heirs to the Austrian and German thrones, are known as "princes imperial." Prince royal is used in Bavaria, Greece, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Sweden. Russia stands by herself in calling her heir"czarewitch," and Spain, too, has a unique title in "infant" or "infata," which have been used for the past nine centuries. In other countries the eldest son is prince of some territory which he rarely sees, over which he has no jurisdiction and from which he draws no revenue. Similar titles to prince of Wales are borns by the Flemish duke of Brabant and the Portuguese don of Alcantara.

One of the most peculiar titles ever conferred on royal children was that formerly bestowed on the heirs of the German emperors, "most noble purpleborn."

The tiles of many monarchs have as small a foundation as those of their children. The king of Sardinia in very recent times used to waste two sheets of paper in all official letters in describing himself as king of Cyprus, Sicily and Jerusalem, as well as duke, prince, count and marquis of over 47 other districts in most of which the people had probably never even heard

of him. At the very same time the king of Naples also professed to be king of Jerusalem, just as our own monarche kept the title king of Prance for two full centuries after losing their last acre of French soil. One of the most amusing examples ever known of this claiming of titles was seen in a British treaty made with the last mogul emperor of Delhi. He began by salling himself "king of the world," yet the treaty is full of humble concessions to the people who had so lately defeated bim.

Most of the royal titles used to-day are of comparatively modern origin: "king" is probably the most ancient. The title "king of kings," appearing in almost every line, were the words which gave the key to the cungiform inscription on the old Assyrian tombs: "Emperor," which means simply "commander in chief," was the next in order of time. Curiously enough, it entirely disappeared in Europe for four centuries, and was revived by the great French monarch Charlemagne on Christmas day, A. D. 800.

"Duke" was a sovereign title for a long time, and there are still five reigning German dukes whose titles are no mere empty ones. "Elector" was a very great title, indeed, at one time; but that, too, has fallen. The last to go was the electorship of Resse-Cassel in 1866. The latter more frequently was called "landgrave." a title his ancestors chose to distinguish themselves from the swarm of counts around them.

"Czar," now so famous, was at one time quite a secondary title of Russia's rulers. "Great lord, grand duke, autocrat and czar" were the original titles of Russia's sovereigns. In 1547 Ivan IV. was crowned exar of Moscow, and later on his descendants became. by conquest, czars of all the Russiasgreat, little, new, black, red, white and southern Russia. Then Peter the Great thought he would like the title of emperor, and took it. This enused a desperate quarrel with the emperor of Germany, who, as the inheritor of the title of the old Roman emperors. thought no one else had any right to use it.

"Sultan" is not a specially ancient title. Turks think much more of the word "caliph," which means "substitute"-that is, substitute here on earth for the prophet Mahomet, still considered their actual head. The sultan of Turkey is caliph of Damascus, Cordova, Bagdad, Fen. Grenada, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis. A rather remarkable thing about the present sultan is that he is not of the family of the prophet at all. Therefore all the emirs, which is the name given to Mahomet's descendants, and of whom there are many thousands, forego whilst in his presence their special privilege of wearing the green turban.

"Majesty" is quite a modern title. A mere five centuries have elapsed since the word was first used. Henry VIII. was the first English monarch to adopt it. Before that "serenity" and "grace" were more common attributes.

His Experience.

Miles-Did you ever have the sheriff sell you out at auction? Giles-No; but I had my thumb nail under the hammer once.-Chicago

Daily News. Only a Semblance.

A person can keep up a semblance of honesty, by occasionally promising to pay.-Atchison Globe. Re Talks Too Much,

A man is often reminded that he talks too much.-Atchison Globe.

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