

CURRENT NOTES.

The revision of the Bible, which was commenced in 1870, is now completed, and the present month will witness the publication of the Apocryphal books, the last of the labors of the learned body of men who began their work between twenty-five and twenty-six years ago. The original board was comprised of members from almost every denomination of the Christian church, who for learning and ability have rarely been equaled in the history of scholarship. Many of the most eminent of them have passed away not seeing the fruition of their labors, but their places were filled and the work is now done.

While this translation is more critically exact than any that has preceded it, and has the commendation of scholars, it has not supplanted and probably will not supplant the authorized version, which has been for three centuries the pride and admiration of the English world. It is the glory of English literature, and in its pages has been found the consolation and the hope of ten generations of mankind. The issue of the revised version has been enormous, but it has had no appreciable effect on the circulation of the authorized version, which is greater now than ever before. Undoubtedly the old version contains many errors and wrong translations, but it is so firmly fixed in the hearts and consciences of the people that it can never be taken from them. Its language is imbedded in our common speech and is a part of the vernacular we learn from our mothers. Nevertheless the new version is one to be read and studied by all who would be familiar with the greatest literature known to men.

In view of the critical relations of Great Britain and Venezuela, it becomes interesting to note what naval force Vice-Admiral James Elphinstone Erskine, commanding the North American and West Indies station has in or near Caribbean waters. At Barbadoes is the Canada, of 2,380 tons, 2,000 horse power, and ten guns. Among the other Gulf islands are the Tourmaline, 2,120 tons, 1,800 horse power, and twelve guns; the Mohawk and Tartar, sister ships, each of 1,770 tons, 3,500 horse power, and six guns; the Part-ridge, of 755 tons, 1,200 horse power, and six guns. Larger than any of these, and with powerful engines, is the Magicienne, of 2,950 tons, 9,000 horse power, and six guns, which is at Bermuda, where also is the Buzzard, of 1,140 tons, 2,000 horse power, and eight guns. The finest of all the vessels, the Crescent, of 7,700 tons, 10,000 horse power, and thirteen guns, the Admiral's flagship, has left Halifax for Bermuda. Soon, also, the Pelican, of 1,130 tons, 1,060 horse power, and eight guns, will proceed south. These nine vessels, then, will be available, and a tenth is likely to come as a relief to the Cleopatra, of 2,380 tons, 2,000 horse power, and twelve guns, which has gone to England, unless, indeed, she herself returns.

Venezuela has no navy of consequence, most of her few vessels, we believe, being sailing craft, carrying small companies of coast guards or marines. Of her ports that might possibly be seized, the most prominent are La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad-Bolivar. This last has the advantage for England of being near the disputed boundary; but it is on the Orinoco, and might on that account receive more protection by obstructions in the stream, besides having some defenses. Porto Cabello, which is of more commercial importance, has some works, and is also protected by a bar which, it would appear, the heavier British vessels could not cross. La Guayra is the place that would perhaps be most likely to receive an attack, although somewhat fortified, since it is the port of Caracas, the capital, and in addition a large proportion of the customs duties are received there.

How to Estimate Trolley Car Speed.

There is in the public mind a confusion of ideas as to the speed of electric street cars. Two inexperienced observers guessing at this speed will rarely come within miles of the correct estimate. Yet it is possible for anybody, by a simple calculation, to arrive at very nearly accurate information. An electric car going at the rate of a mile an hour travels 88 feet in a minute. At two miles an hour it makes twice that distance in a minute, or 176 feet. At three miles an hour the distance traveled in a minute is three times 88, or 264 feet. This distance of 264 feet is about the length of an average city block. If it takes a car a minute to go a block the rate of speed is three miles an hour. If the car goes two blocks in a minute the rate is about six miles an hour. Three blocks in a minute means nine miles an hour. Four blocks in a minute indicates a speed of about twelve miles an hour. At five blocks in a minute a car is going fifteen miles an hour. When six blocks are traversed in a minute the speed is eighteen miles an hour. A rate of seven blocks in a minute is a speed of twenty-one miles an hour. It must be understood that average blocks are required to make good such estimates.

His Real Danger.

Prisoner—I am afraid the judge will condemn me this time for all I can do. Counsel—Be thankful if he doesn't condemn you for all you didn't do.

THE HOME.

Renewing Worn Garments.

A great many of us these hard times have to make over our old dresses or wear shabby, old style gowns and of the two, the neatly made-over dress is preferable, and if it is nicely fitted and the goods have been cleaned and pressed it will look "amaist as gude as new." Such nice patterns with full instruction can be had nowadays that dressmaker's bills may be saved many times if one has the time to devote to sewing. But almost every woman starts out with the idea that she can make over an old dress as good as new with about half the time and trouble necessary in fashioning an entirely new one, and about nine or ten end with a disgusted feeling that it was only time and trouble wasted because "the thing looks made-over." All because they were careless about the little things that make up a perfect whole. They labor under the delusion that a made-over garment is not "worth" all the care that can be put upon it.

The successful woman goes at it differently. She realizes that what she cannot spend in money must be made up by painstaking ingenuity. In the first place she carefully rips the garment seam from seam, no two pieces being permitted to remain together. Then she picks out every stitch and knot of thread and scrapes off the lint and dust before giving each piece a thorough shaking, brushing, sponging and pressing. Perhaps the garment is faded in streaks and must go to the dyer—an operation that is at least one-third cheaper than buying new cloth. Perhaps it is only soiled and a bath in soap bark will make it good as new.

For an ordinary garment ten cents worth of soap bark, obtained at the druggist's, will be sufficient. Put the bark to soak in a clean crock or china dish that has not held anything greasy—grease invariably soaks into the porous stone or earthen ware. Cover the bark with warm soft water and let it stand over night. In the morning strain it through a cloth, pour half of it in a foot-tub, add clear water and leave the goods to become thoroughly saturated. If the water is very dirty use another course of soap bark water and afterward rinse thoroughly in clear tepid water. Rub well, but do not wring out the goods with the hands; hang each piece separately on the line to drip, and before it has time to really dry, press on the wrong side with an iron that is only warm enough to take out the wrinkles.

Plush, velvet and woolen goods with raised surfaces, may have the wrinkles steamed out by tipping back a hot iron, laying upon it a wet cloth, and with its back to the cloth, the velvet. The steam forcing its way through the nap of the velvet freshens it—provided it is already thoroughly brushed and freed from dust.

This renovating process is of course very tedious, but without it perfect satisfaction is impossible, and no amount of time spent in trimming a garment will make up for a lack of freshness.

The most important point after the garment is out, is the basting. The reason why a basque wrinkles or a skirt hangs badly, is because the basting has not been carefully done. A garment should be basted on a perfectly flat, even surface, such as a light, thin cloth board held in the lap, and the lining held loosely on the material at the waist, so that the outside will stretch and avoid the little pin wrinkles that are so annoying. All seams should be pressed open, no matter where they are.

The next important feature of the waist is its toning. An old, basque newly boned will have its youthful renewal. To properly bone a garment is first a knowledge and then a knack—the casing must be firm enough to admit of much stretching, and the bones of a quality that will bend without breaking. One frequently hears the remark that a dress looks like a picture in the picture, but not when it is made up. It depends entirely upon how it is made up.

Correct Servicing.

The first essentials of a capable waiting maid are that she should be neat, quick and quiet. Neatness is an attribute indispensable in the dining-room above all other places. Plain, neat clothing should be worn. The hair should be arranged as plainly as possible. A maid should always be capped and aproned, and her shoes should be such as to render her walking as near noiseless as possible. A waiting maid should not make her appearance in the dining-room until after the guests are seated and she should be familiar with the following rules:

In setting the table the lines of the fork should be turned up and the sharp edge of the knife blade toward the plate, placing the fork next the plate. Always place tumblers to the right and fill only three-quarters full. Place the cup containing coffee at the right side of each person; offer sugar and cream at the left.

Any dish from which a person helps himself must be offered at the left. Those from which the maid serves must be placed at the right.

Everything relating to one course must be removed before serving another course.

Always go to the right of each person to remove the dishes. The waiting maid must be responsible for the proper heating of dishes before they are brought to the table. Except in case of accident which she cannot remedy, a maid should never speak to the hostess, who should be looked upon as a guest at her own table for the time being, and treated accordingly.

A maid who is watchful will never permit one guest to help another in the passing of food.

Avoid all appearance of haste, though one must move quickly in order to accomplish all there is to be done.

Useful Recipes.

Chili Sauce.—For every dozen of large ripe tomatoes have two green peppers,

two onions, one and a half tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of vinegar, and one tablespoonful of cinnamon. Peel the tomatoes and mince fine.

Bread Pudding.—One pint of bread crumbs, one can of Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, mixed with one quart of boiling water. Pour over crumbs. The yolks of four eggs, beaten light, a pinch of salt, flavor to taste. When baked beat the whites of eggs to stiff froth, add four heaping teaspoonfuls of confectioner's sugar, vanilla to taste, spread over pudding and brown slightly.

Apple Butter.—Making this is well understood by most farmers' wives, but people who live in cities, and depend on the market and the family grocer to furnish them all such articles ready prepared, do not know how vastly more economical and purer it is to make it themselves. Take good apples, all one kind so they will cook evenly, pare and quarter them, then put into boiling cider, about two gallons of apples to one of cider, boil it first and then simmer slowly, stirring constantly, till it is reduced to a thick, smooth pulp, when it can be put away in jars for winter use. If you do cider a very good butter can be made by using sugar.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

The butterfly collection belonging to Prof. Nennmoegen, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is valued at \$60,000.

There were 11,890 persons in penal servitude in Great Britain and Australia in 1870 and only 4,345 in 1895.

A connoisseur in cats, living in Westfield, Mass., has twenty-three cats in his house. One he values at \$1,000.

In some portions of Upper Egypt rain is absolutely unknown, and in Lower Egypt there is sometimes no rain for years.

During the sealing season of 1895, now ended, the Canadian fleet secured 72,413 seals. Eight vessels of this fleet were lost with all on board.

A man named Walker found near Seebree, Ky., recently, a buried jug marked by a ramrod sticking above the ground. It contained \$500 in gold.

An enterprising butcher on Third avenue, New York, has a piano in the back of his shop, upon which a colored man plays popular tunes every night.

Telegraph communication with Miford, N.Y., was cut off for four hours the other day by a tame bear, which, after climbing a telegraph pole, tore down the wire.

Statistics show that in British East India an average of sixty-five persons are killed by snakes, tigers, leopards, wolves, bears, hyenas, etc., every day—about 24,000 every year.

Professor Joly, of Paris, says that in France crime is increasing, while the population is decreasing. In 1860 the youthful offenders numbered 16,000; in 1890 they numbered 31,000.

So much fruit has been raised in California this season that the local markets have been glutted, and in San Francisco tons of melons, pears and plums have been thrown into the sea.

The operatives in Japan mills are not to be envied. They work every day, there being no Sunday, and the hours range from twelve to seventeen. The rate of work, however, is slow, and there are frequent holidays.

A messenger by carrier-pigeon from Capt. F. W. Patten's ship, off the coast of England, recently came to Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath. The little bird flew about, by chance one day and was dispatched with the note, which, after many adventures, at last found its way to Maine, although the winged messenger dropped dead in France.

The curious fact has been observed while buildings generally are more liable to accidents from lightning during the first half of the year than during last, barns form an exception in this rule. In attempting to account for this it has been suggested that a full barn is warmer than an empty one, and that the heated and somewhat moist air rising from the straw or hay is more conducive than cooler air and "attracts" lightning.

The only man in the world, perhaps, that ever drove a horse wearing shoes made from metal which but a few weeks before had been in space, is Frank Morris of Winton, N. Y. A few years ago a small aerolite, composed of pure iron, fell near Mr. Morris' home. He obtained possession of it and had a portion of it made into shoes for his favorite horse. These moonstones are usually highly prized and seldom used for such base purposes.

The Conscientious Astronomer.

Housekeeper—Did you ever have any regular business, profession, or trade? Tramp—Oh, yes, mum, I user be a astronomer.

Housekeeper—Of all things! Why didn't you keep at it?

Tramp—I was too conscientious to make that there astronomy business pay, mum. A feller has gotter do some tall talkin' to make a livin' as a astronomer nowadays, mum, an' I'm too honest to look at a little red ball up in th' sky an' claim to see folks diggin' canals an' boys throwin' snow-balls at th' teacher. So I traded my instrument to a street fakir for a free-lunch route.

Soon Managed It.

A Liverpool merchant recently went to his head clerk and said:

John I owe you £10,000 and all I possess is £4,000, which is locked up in the safe. I have been thinking that this is the right time to make an assignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over, and let me know your decision in the morning.

The clerk promised to do so. On entering the office next morning the merchant found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a letter which read as follows:

I have taken the £4,000, and have gone to South America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors.

Dr. Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, who has just died, was born in 1802, educated at Eton and Oxford, took orders in 1834, and after holding several important livings, was appointed Bishop of Chichester in 1870. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, middle-class education and the organized work of women.

MASSAGE BY MACHINERY.

ATHLETES MADE WITHOUT EXERCISE ON THEIR PART.

Lazy and Infirm Persons Supplied With Curious Mechanical Contrivances That Serve to Develop Every Part of the Body—One May Dance and Kick and Never Move a Muscle by Act of His Own Will.

This is the age of machinery, and the genius of mechanism pervades all departments of life. It is, however, none the less startling to be confronted with apparatus which lays hold on you in whatsoever manner you desire, strokes you gently, pats you, shakes you, twists you, in fine, manipulates you as you please, and that so gently and so daintily that your nerves give no hint of rebellion. To be sure, the appliances have the air of relics from the tortures of the Inquisition, but that is only another evidence of the deceitful characteristics of appearances.

These apparatus are the invention of Dr. G. Zander, of Stockholm, who has spent the bulk of his life in perfecting his system of mechanico-therapeutic contrivances for the treatment of disease and for the general development of the physique. To a great extent and in the more novel forms the instruments are designed to afford mechanical substitutes for massage—manipulation by human attendants.

Within the last twenty years massage has come to be recognized as of marvelous worth in the treatment of the human body for its restoration or for its development. That it has been made the means of abuses does not detract from its value where JUDICIOUSLY EMPLOYED.

It may be said that massage in simple form has been practiced by all men of all times, as, for illustration, in rubbing and friction, but its scope has been so much enlarged and its importance so much esteemed of late that it is practically the invention of the generation. For its proper service it is essential that the operators should possess a variety of abilities, which, unfortunately, are not commonly united in one person. Dr. Zander has sought to unite the desired qualities artificially in mechanical appliances, and he has succeeded marvelously. The inventor by his medical training was conversant with all the peculiarities of the human anatomy, a knowledge which he made the guide in the construction of his apparatus. The ordinary masseur knows little or nothing about joints, sinews, and organs, and as a result his services lose their value in great part. The instruments are so carefully considered and skillfully adjusted that their work is beyond criticism.

The most curious of the instruments are those for the passive movements. These are designated for those invalids unable to endure the exertion of active movements, and they are designed also for those others who are so lazy that they will not endure the work of ordinary physical gymnastics. One of these machines is the saddle horse. It is a luxurious bit from a merry-go-round in form, and is made for either man or woman. The patient mounts it, a lever is moved, and the patient is on his travels. He does not travel forward, but up, then down, and that is all. The exact movement of a trotting gait is reproduced, and it may be regulated to the slightest staccato movement or the wild rise and fall of a bucking horse.

Another instrument is for trunk rotation. The patient sits on a comfortable and innocent seeming chair, the lever is moved, and the decorous patient becomes in the twinkling of an eye the rival of any

ORIENTAL NAUTCH GIRL. The seat wabbles and sways, undulating, gyrating until any desired amount of external and internal agitation is produced.

By other contrivances one can have rubbings of the feet, the hands, or, indeed, any part of the body, and that with a gentleness and regularity that are most gratifying. Of all this sort the most popular is one in the form of a huge cushioned chair, which has a long opening in the back. The sylvan lies in this, and of a sudden the chair begins a slow and languorous movement back and forth, while at the same time two covered wheels rise through the open back and stroke his back softly yet firmly with delightful assiduity that soon induces sleep.

Another instrument has looped rubber hammer that beat a swift tattoo on any part of the body, that stimulates the sluggish blood. Another allows you to place your feet on a box, and forthwith your toes are genuinely twinkling in the quick vibrations. Or you may lean against a solid-seeming pad, which forthwith imparts a thrilling tremor to your astonished flesh.

An interesting machine is one which seizes your foot and lifts it high in air without aught of effort on your part. It should be added that every instrument is capable of the nicest adjustment, so that the most delicate need not be injured by the emotion, and all are provided with a minute glass by which the subject may time his exercise.

From His Uncle's Wardrobe.

Why do you call that a dress suit when it is only a business rig? asked Jorkin of his friend McSwell.

It has figured at three balls just the same, retorted McSwell.

An Intelligent Witness.

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not talk about what he might think the question meant was interrogated as follows:

You drive a wagon? No, sir, I do not. Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment? No, sir, I did not. Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath. Do you drive a wagon? No, sir. What is your occupation, then? I drive a horse.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

News About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling attends to all of her husband's correspondence, and carefully guards him against would-be intruders.

Mr. H. B. Cotton, the last ear of the Oxford crew in the last four races with Cambridge, and a son of Lord Justice Cotton, died recently of consumption at Davos Platz.

William E. Gladstone's physicians find it impossible to compel the grand old man to do less mental work. He pursues his studies as energetically as he did at the age of twenty.

George Vanderbilt intends to make Biltmore, in North Carolina, a Mecca for all those who are seriously interested in the study of forestry, scientific farming, and horticulture.

Lord Rosebery has for some years been forming a portrait gallery of epoch-making men. He was fortunate enough some years ago to secure a rare copy of a portrait of Washington.

D. L. Moody's revival services in Atlanta are attracting enormous crowds. At every service seats in the big tabernacle are at a premium, though it will accommodate about six thousand people.

Two young men of Palermo, Italy, named Notabartolo, have left that city to go to Turin and back without a penny in their pockets. They will swim the Straits of Messina. They are wealthy, but are suffering from ennui.

Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who has just completed his ninety-fourth year, was three times Home Secretary under Lord Derby, and has drawn a political pension of \$10,000 a year for over twenty-eight years. His wife was the daughter of Spencer Perceval, who was shot while Prime Minister in 1812.

Miss Mathew, the bride-elect of John Dillon, the Irish member of Parliament, is the eldest daughter of Justice Mathew, a member of the family of Mathew, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, and a great-grandniece of Father Mathew. Sir James Mathew is one of the few Roman Catholics judges on the English bench.

A short time since a paragraph announced that Madame Sarah Bernhardt intends to make a tour in Germany. The following letter has been read:—"Please contradict the paragraph from German papers reproduced in the Figaro, saying that I am about to play in Germany. I don't deal in politics; I don't blame anyone; but I won't act in Germany."

Miss Kate Terry, the sister of the eminent actress, has faith in agriculture, as far as rearing of cattle goes, as she has formed a remarkably fine herd of Jerseys. She gave a calf to Miss Emily Moon, of Leatherhead, who has likewise been most successful in rearing splendid cattle, and gained renown as the most successful lady farmer in the home counties.—London Court Journal.

Henry Irving's two sons are making a good record on the English stage, and are members of Ben Greet's provincial company, which has sent so many well-trained actors to the London boards. On the last night of the company's recent engagement in Liverpool they appeared in "Othello." H. B. Irving in the title role and his brother, Laurence, as Iago. H. B. has also recently successfully essayed Digby Grant in "The Two Roses," a part in which his father won renown years ago.

Professor Fuertes, of the College of Civil Engineering of Cornell University, is reported to have received the largest fee perhaps ever paid to an engineer—\$120,000. This is for services in planning a system of sanitation for the city of Santos, Brazil. Santos is the output city for Brazilian coffee, and the death rate from yellow fever and similar causes has averaged 205 to 1,000 a year. The entire city is to be practically refitted, town and rebuilt on sanitary principles, at a cost to the Brazilian Government of some \$4,000,000.

The Queen speaks English to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and even to the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince of Wales writes almost always in English to his mother and to his other relatives living in England. German is only spoken in conversation with German and Austrian Ambassadors, and during an audience to German or Austrian subjects. With all other diplomats French is always spoken. But in intercourse with the Danish Royal family German is nearly always the language spoken.

A Peculiar Disease.

A medical case of the greatest interest to physicians has been discovered in New York, and the faculty and students of two colleges are studying it with much curiosity. The patient is John Molansky, a cracker manufacturer, who for the last year and a half has been changing in voice and feature until persons who knew him two years ago would hardly recognize him now. To the physicians this change is known as acromygalia, and is one of the rarest of ailments. So unusual is it that they cannot agree about it, and some claim it is not a disease but a physical form of atavism, or a retrogression from the human to some primitive type of man. However that may be, Molansky is undergoing a gradual physical metamorphosis. His face is slowly changing from its natural type, until already it has come to show a strong resemblance to the head of an animal. Physicians are undecided about it, some of the leading European scientists holding that it is a species of physical atavism, while others say it is a nervous disease. Molansky's case is the first to be reported in America.

Knew How It Would Be.

The simplicity of children is sometimes hard to fathom. In the following case, for instance, reported by an exchange, was the boy's innocence real or affected?

He brought home his monthly school report, which made a poor showing. This is very unsatisfactory, said his father, as he looked it over; I am not at all pleased with it. I knew you wouldn't be, answered the little boy; I told the teacher so, but she said she couldn't change it.