

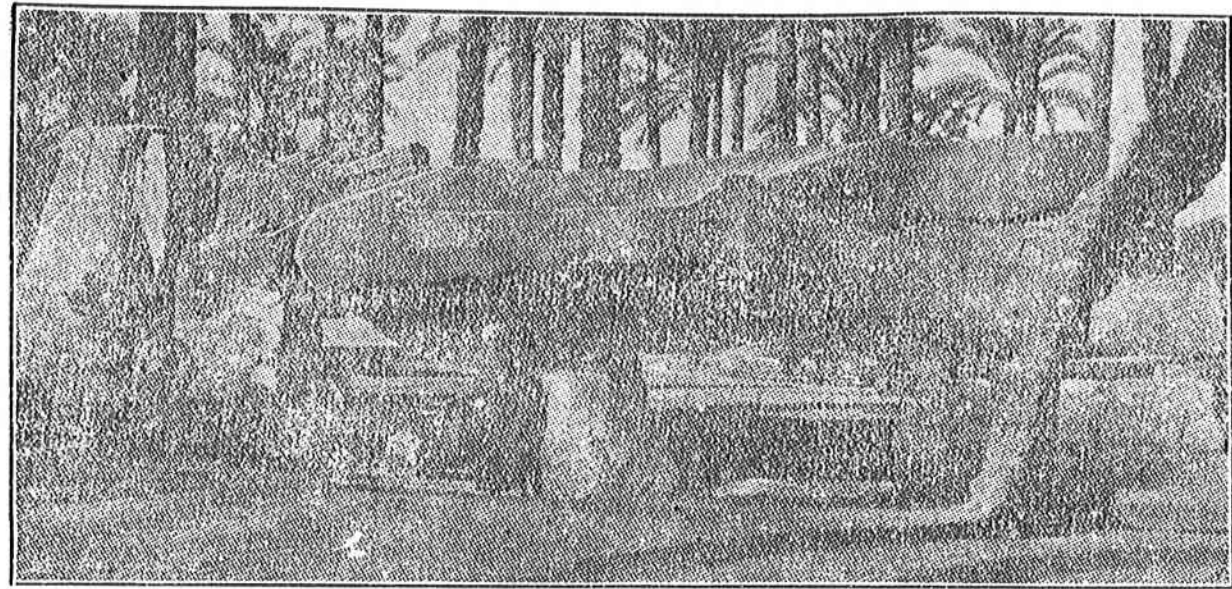
The Rameses Colossus

By ALBERTA FIELD.

This Elephant Lived in Texas.

Relative of Barnum's Jumbo. But Higher Than That Immense Circus Brute.

IN the basement of the American Museum of Natural History stands the skeleton of Jumbo, once the central attraction of Barnum's big show. Ever since it was placed on exhibition the big frame of bone has been one of the popular show pieces of the institution, but a rival for public favor was added to the Fossil Mam-



THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF RAMESES.

historic knowledge of him, than the mighty colossus of Memphis, which now belongs to the British nation. Raised from its bed within the last few years, where it has lain face downward for centuries, reposing calmly beneath the waters of the sacred river save at the dry season, when it became visible until the inundation again buried it, it now rests high and dry above all dangers of high water, on heavy pedestals of stonework. Originally this figure stood on one side of the doors of the magnificent Temple of Pthah, the ancient god of Universal Life or Artisan of the World, as he is called by Jamblichus, whose temple Rameses II. further enriched with the colossus. The companion figure, however, which supported the opposite portal is absent, and its representation is shrouded in mystery. The more but impressive lips of the recumbent statue holding firmly the secret thereof. In fact, there is but little evidence remaining of this temple, save great mounds of decaying and crumbling granite and conglomerate.

There is a marked facial resemblance among all the stone representations of Rameses II, which is curiously noticeable on account of the difference of period and place of construction. The universal likeness predominates among the numerous bas-reliefs and colossi; from the youthful outline at Bay-el-Welly to the older representations at Abydos, and so on to the colossal colossi of the temples, the fallen statue of Bedoustene, and the crowning glory of the magnificent colossus of the Ramesseum. The same boyish grace of features is followed in maturing lines, developing into the completed physiognomy of the older representations. The illustration fails to thrill one with an appreciation of the magnitude of this colossus, the estimated height of which is about fifty feet, the head or helmet alone measuring about nine feet, and which is standing on a pedestal at the left of the illustration. The symmetry of the right arm is noticeable, as is also the firm grasp of the hand, which is characteristic of power.—Scientific American.

A New Pattern for Overalls.

A patent has just been granted to Mr. Eugene A. Holston for a new form of overalls which can be quickly applied, allow perfect ease of movement to the wearer, and prevent crumpling of trousers over which this improved garment is worn. The garment, as illustrated, covers completely the front of the body and legs. It is held in place by straps passing over the shoulders and straps attached which extend around the neck of the trunk and legs of the wearer. The garment is snug fitting over the trunk, but fits loosely over the legs. Owing to the fact that the rear portions of the knees and hips are not covered, perfect freedom of movement is allowed at these



A NEW DESIGN IN OVERALLS.

points, and since the garment fits loosely over the lower portions it allows the trousers beneath to hang properly and does not crumple or gather them in bunches. The readiness with which this improved overall can be slipped on over the ordinary trousers and buttoned in place is a feature which should appeal to all workmen.—Scientific American.

Johnny Johnson (with inflated bag)—"Sh-h-h! See me just this bag by my grandma's ear." Grandma (after the explosion, placidly laying her knitting in her lap and looking toward the door)—"Come in."—Tit-Bits.

English bequests to charities during 1902 amounted to \$22,500,000. The largest bequest was by W. R. Sutton of \$7,500,000 for the establishment of model dwellings.

The man who is proof against disappointment doesn't even expect the unexpected.

ROSY CLEMATIS.

Exquisite Sorts That Have the Brilliant Colorings.

A very charming scheme in some English houses is to have growing vines in glass-enclosed porches. This is the very thing for half-hardy beauties that cannot live out of doors, and still do not require the heat of the greenhouse. Here we sometimes see glass-enclosed porches, but almost never the vine growing inside. Even vines that are nearly hardy will bloom earlier than protected.

One English favorite for this sort of culture is the clematis Fairy Queen.



New York City.—Small capes always make desirable wraps for mild weather wear. The very stylish May Manton one illustrated is adapted both to the



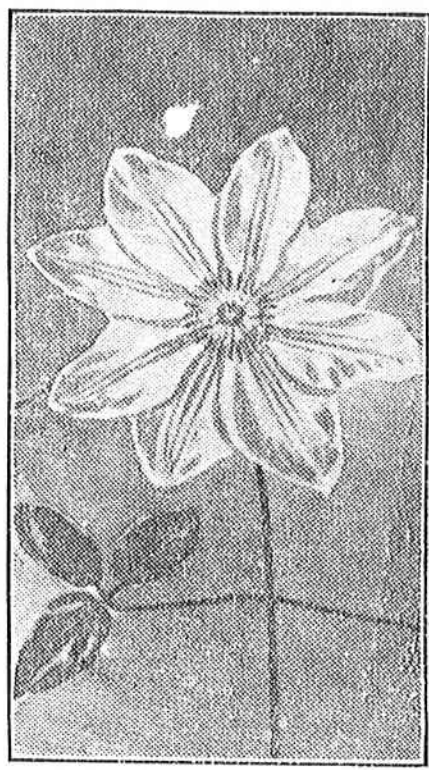
WOMAN'S CAPE.

costume and to the separate wrap, but as shown is of tan colored cloth and makes part of an entire suit. The stole fronts are trimmed with drop ornaments, but the edges and seams are simply machine stitched with corded silk. The cape is cut to give the effect of a pointed yoke at the back, and with circular portions that fall over the shoulders and are joined to the centre portion with inverted pleats at fronts and on centre back. The neck is finished with a flat collar that terminates in stole ends.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, or one and five-eighths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Woman's Short Waist.

Shirt waists are among the desirable things of which no woman ever yet had too many. The stylish model illustrated in the large drawing includes the latest features in the graduated box front and the wide tucks that extend to yoke depth. The original is



THE CLEMATIS FAIRY QUEEN.

The great flowers are shaded to a deeper color. She is a hybrid; most of the big ones are from the Chinese and Japanese species of various sorts. The illustration shows the exact form of this pretty pink variety.



SKULL OF IMPERIAL MAMMOTH.

Found in Texas. Recently mounted and placed on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History.

anel plates are extremely numerous and closely appressed, and there is little or no cement. This specimen, therefore, adds greatly to our knowledge, and, together with the giant fore limb which will shortly be placed on exhibition, gives an impressive idea of the enormous size attained by the early Pleistocene or pre-clethric elephants of this country.—New York Tribune.

Why Hewitt Didn't Retire. The fact that some rich men, who are amply able to retire from business, remain in the harness simply because they can't get out, was illustrated in the continuous business career of Abram S. Hewitt. "Why don't you retire from active business?" he was asked one day. This referred more particularly to his iron interests. "I can't get out," he answered. "At least I can't get out on terms which I feel it would be honorable to accept. I had a chance some time ago to sell out our Trenton works, but the condition was that they should be closed down permanently. This would have thrown about 500 of our men out of work; people who had been with us for years, and many of whom bought their little homes in Trenton. I could not accept such terms, so here I am, with the burden yet on my shoulders, and I suppose death alone will relieve me of it."

Utilizing a Mad Turtle. A feat which in ingenuity equals that of Solomon, who tradition says, threaded an intricately pierced stone by means of a living worm, is reported by an up-State engineer. "A long sewer in an up-State city recently became clogged," he says. "The problem of clearing it was solved in this way: A ball of twine was tied to the shell of a mud turtle; the little animal was put into the entrance of the sewer, and a stream of water was turned on. The turtle buried his way through the refuse, was watered on at each manhole, and emerged victorious at the outlet. A rope attached to the string, a swab, and strong arms accomplished the rest swiftly and economically."—New York Times.

Man's Misfortune. A woman's face is her fortune and some man's misfortune.—New York Press.

face veil. They cannot understand why these tissues should be strained closely over the face. Their argument is that the modish veil should be loosely draped over the countenance, hanging like a valance from the hat or tope, and never dragged tight over the face. It is not meant by this that the veil must necessarily be gathered under the chin or balloon out with a gust of wind. It must simulate looseness, however, and not be drawn like a mask over nose and cheeks.

Velvet Tea Gowns.

Tea gowns of velvet are at present considered smarter than those of simphonous materials, because of the lovely lights and shades that fall on the long lines, giving a most artistic effect. The various shades of garnet, and especially those of purple, are the favorite, because so effective; royal purple, heliotrope and mauve show up lovely in the draping, which must be on the picturesque order. The princess model is the favorite, but the front is either flowing or draped, and, in addition to the long train, the front is made long enough to hide the feet.

Hats Grow Smaller.

Smaller and smaller grow the hats displayed for early spring wear. The turban with turned up brim is more and more popular all the time. For the moment, when the hat is not made of some soft material, the brim is faced with some soft fabric, tulle, chiffon or "trayed silk," so that no harsh lines will come against the face, and the ornament at the back is so narrow that all the hair is seen.

Ribbon Grapes.

The ever-present grapes are made of ribbon and sold in bunches for ornaments. One bunch is made of black ribbon, each grape being as large as a good-sized natural grape, round and full, and there is a knot of bright green ribbons at the top. Another bunch of grapes is made of green ribbon, and it has a knot of white ones at the top.

Finished With Narrow Borders.

Many of the new spring goods are



FASHIONABLE SHORT WAIST.

made of white mercerized vesting, with dots of blue, and is trimmed with ornamental pearl buttons, but all waisting materials, cotton, linen, wool and silk are appropriate.

The waist consists of fronts, back and pleat. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are arranged to blouse slightly over the belt. The graduated pleat is joined to the right edge, and is hooked over invisibly onto the left. The sleeves are the new ones that fit smoothly at the shoulders, but form wide puffs over the narrow straight cuffs. At the neck is a stock cut with the fashionable clerical point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and five-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

A Shirt Waist Suit.

Your dressmaker will be sure to persuade you, or at least endeavor to guide you in having her make up a shirt waist suit for you. It is a good pattern for a fondler or summer silk, which will be used as a street gown. The "shirt waist" idea does not necessarily condemn you to this form of bodice. Many of the so-called shirt waist suits show jacket fronts and a narrow waistcoat effect. The back of the bodice is made like a shirt waist, and the jacket fronts are never loose, but are stitched down to the lining. The elastic phrase permits a good deal of variation from the titular model, and individual choice can determine in what measure you wish to deviate from the original design.

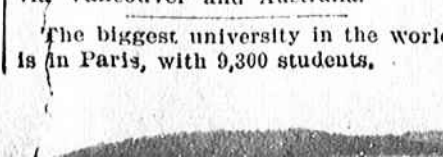
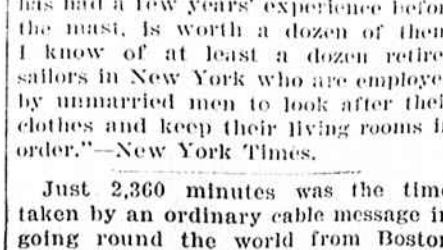
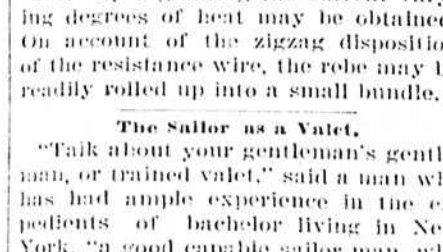
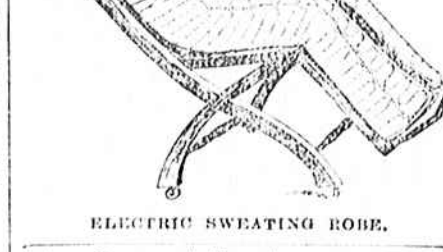
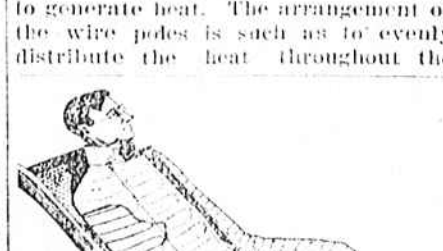
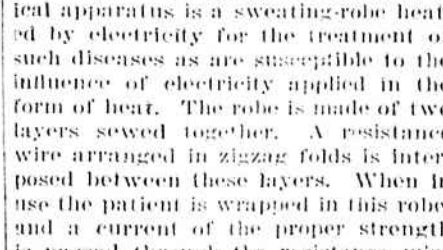
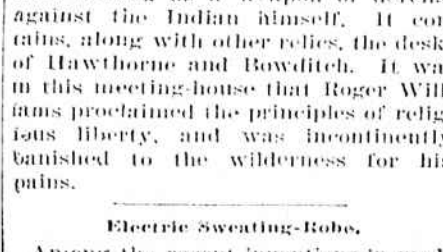
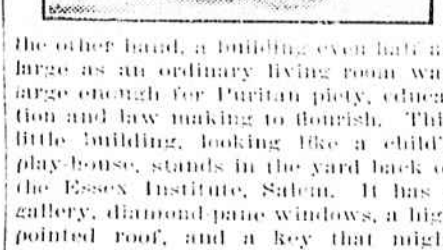
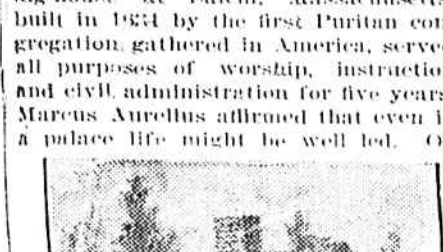
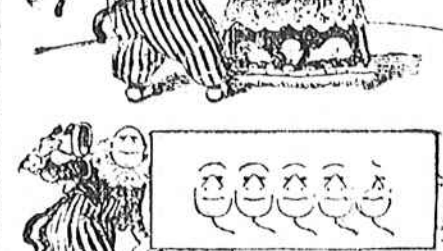
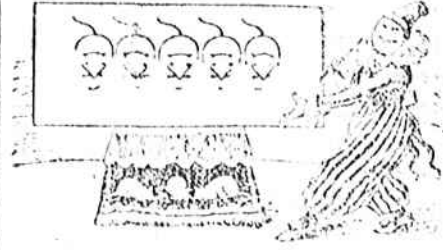
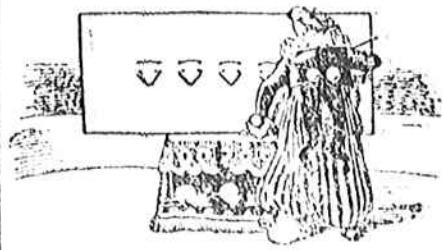
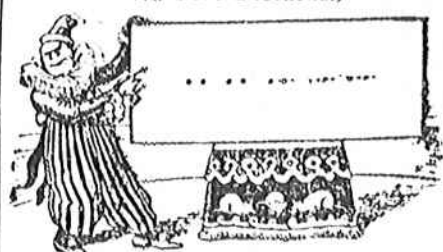
Openwork Wings.

Winged ornaments are ornamental additions to the spring blouses, both of silk, linen or soft woolen cloth. The butterfly with "sail set" in full flight, or the gauzy dragon fly are favorite models. They are set on the blouse front, or shoulders usually, and the prettiest of the models have open work wings, while the body of the flying figure is embroidered solidly or in outline applications. These pretty patterns are especially suitable for decorating young girls' garments. They rival flower designs in present popularity. But every one wears them, provided they can secure the novel decorations for the useful blouse.

As to Wearing the Veil.

Frenchwomen, while doing justice to American woman's taste in dress, aver that not all of us know how to wear a

The Tricky Clow.



A FOOL-PROOF CONTROLLER.

To Prevent Damage to the Trolley Car Equipment.

The tendency in modern methods is to make all apparatus and methods of operation as nearly "fool proof" as possible. So much has often been damaged or destroyed, owing to the incompetency of operators, that it has been found expedient to surround apparatus, especially electrical appliances, with all possible safeguards. Almost everything about an electric car is now fool proof, excepting, perhaps, the controller movement; but there has been recently introduced a device which renders this immune from injury by preventing operators from abusing and reducing the efficiency of the equipment of an electric railway. This device, which is known as the automotometer, is mechanical in its action, and is placed in each controller for limiting to a predetermined time limit the rate at which the controller can be advanced from one point to another. In principle, the automotometer, says the American Electrician, is very simple. The movement of the control handle to consecutive points on the controller raises a piston which drives air out of an air dash-pot. The raised position of the dash-pot locks the controller handle against further advance, until sufficient time has elapsed for the piston to resume its normal position by the flow of air into the dash-pot. The rate at which this air flows out of the dash-pot, and this adjustment determines the time that must be taken between points on the controller.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

He that can have patience, can have what he will. Franklin.

Contentment gives a crown where fortune hath denied it.—Ford.

All cruelty springs from hard-heartedness and weakness.—Seneca.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Montaigne.

Good children and good morals are sworn friends and fast allies.—Barral.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—Oliver W. Holmes.

We erry happiness into our condition, but cannot hope to find it there.—Holmes.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Pitarch.

The more one speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.—Lavater.

He who will not take advice gets knowledge when trouble overtakes them.—Kallir.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—Boyce.

Envy is one of our greatest enemies; remunerative labor our most lasting friend.—Moser.

The chief constituents of what we call manhood are moral rather intellectual.—J. S. Kieffer.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

Influence of Advertising.

There was a time in the history of journalism, says the Christian Advocate, when the paid advertisement was looked upon by the majority of readers with distrust. This, too, is very hard to believe in an era of expensive, artistic and universal advertising. Today we forget to write upon the list of standard and worthy publications such as include no advertisements in their columns. The journal opened the door for advertising; advertising repays the debt by enriching publishers, and this, in turn, sends good literature broadcast upon the earth.

The advertising pages of your first-class journal are to your home what the store windows are to the streets of your town. Who walks through the business streets blindfolded? We may not own up to it, but every one of us is on the lookout for bargains and advantages and the "finest thing."

We may say or do what we please, the advertisement has come to stay. It employs the best talent of the business world; it uses kodak and camera; it demands artists, pencil and brush; it coverts keen brain specialists to tell it how to tell the biggest kind of a true story in the smallest possible space; it employs an army of alert, responsible business men whose sole thought is to establish cordial relations between the man who has a good thing and the man who wants it.

It is crowding in its goods and fraudulent offers out of the field; it is putting into the hands of the reading public the best journal for the best money; it pays to advertise; it pays to read the advertisements.

The Horse Block.

Another time-honored Philadelphia institution is doomed. The wonder is not that the horse block should be banished, but that it has so long survived its usefulness. Few persons now ride from house to house in town, and to enter a city carriage the morning block is an obstruction rather than a convenience. It has come down from a period of horse-chaise, to mount into which required as much skill as to mount into the saddle. But while unused the block has remained in many respectable quarters, to trip the mazy pedestrian, and to tempt to profanity. The removal of these monuments of the past will thus contribute both to the convenience and the good temper of the community, and since Mayor Ashbridge has laid his reforming hand on them, the places that have known them will soon know them no more.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Money to Burn.

Barned, \$100 in United States notes; owned, resident of Maudville, La.; cause, wife out of her head. This is the story in brief of a small heap of ashes presented at the redemption division of the Treasury Department with an earnest appeal to have the sum refunded. The seemingly impossible task of determining whether the charred paper was once money, and if so, of what denomination, is one of the many hundreds of such feats successfully performed by the experts in this division. Albert Relyea, chief of the division, says that it is remarkable how many people put their money in the stove for safe keeping, forget that it is there and light a fire.

Just 2,360 minutes was the time taken by an ordinary cable message in going round the world from Boston via Vancouver and Australia.

The biggest university in the world is in Paris, with 9,300 students.