

Epaullets of small rosebuds are worn on white muslin dresses.

The newest fashions have wide-rolled ruffs and crowns alike to a point.

Foulard parasols with ruffles matching the goware are the fancy in Paris.

Unlined silks of black serge are imported to wear with black silk or grenadine skirts in the house.

Maltese gloves in cream, pearl, white and old gold are made with lace bands in the wrist this year.

Mitts are to be worn over gloves this summer. Mitts alone should make the hand warm in enough in summer.

China handkerchiefs for parasols are too fragile for general use, but are used up in the satin covered handles, with ivory mountings.

A new lace pin in the form of a bee with an oval and emerald body and diamond wings, perched on a gold bar tipped with pearls.

Imperial dragons wrought in scarlet and Chinese cloths form the embroidery of some black silk gowns which are called Oriental.

White zephyr wool embroidery on white cashmere is effective if the ribs of the leaves and the stems of the flowers be traced in silk.

All shades of coffee brown, including cream at last and clear, and the pale leather tints, will be much worn, as they are newer than the cream colors.

Worth recently made for a customer a poisonous of scarlet Bengaline very long and slightly draped behind to show a skin covered with small ruffles of black tulle.

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gray fancy is that of trimming light blue and white-checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark scarlet-colored gingham.

Suits for young girls are made up with hooded jackets or a hood on the back of the dress itself. They are loosely fitting affairs, of dark green or camel's-hair—be worn in the mornings at home, for shopping, traveling, etc.

The suit with postilion basque, table overskirt and round skirt, is one of the prettiest designs for a simple dress of woolsens—bunting, cashmere, cheviot, or camel's-hair—to be worn in the mornings at home, for shopping, traveling, etc.

Royal Bridal Dresses. Honiton lace owes its great reputation to its sprigs, which were at first woven into the ground, but latterly "applique," or sewn on the ground. In the course of the last century the making of the plain net ground on the pillow was a separate branch of the trade.

The net was beautiful and regular, but expensive, as may be judged from the fact that the thread by which some of the finer qualities were made cost as much as \$30 to \$50 per pound weight.

The worker was paid in a rather curious fashion. The lace ground was spread out and covered with shillings, and as many coins as the piece would accommodate were the reward of the worker. It was no uncommon thing to pay \$500 for a Honiton lace veil when the business was in its prime days.

The invention for making lace dealt a severe blow to the peculiar industry of Devonshire, and it then tried to become altogether extinct. Mrs. Bury Palliser records that when wedding lace was required for her majesty Queen Victoria, it was with difficulty that the necessary number of workers could be obtained to make it.

It was undertaken by Miss Jane Bidney, who caused the work to be executed in the small fishing hamlet of Beer and in the environs. The dress cost \$5,000; it was composed of Honiton sprigs, connected with pillow by a variety of openwork stitches; but the patterns were immediately destroyed, so it cannot be reproduced.

The British Princesses. The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton point, the patterns consisting of natural flowers, ferns, etc. Many of the more experienced Honiton workers are now restoring and remaking lace, and the ingenuity they display in this direction is said to be marvellous.

A Lady on Gymnastics. "A Lady Physician" writes to a New York paper as follows: For years past I have been convinced that the manly or gymnastic exercise, athletic development, muscular power has been productive of a vast deal of harm.

Shield Budding Fruit Trees. Pomologists are now giving the preference to budding or grafting in the majority of cases.

One of the most noticeable features of modern times is the immense progress which has been made, and the manufacturing ingenuity and scientific skill displayed in finding substitutes for expensive or scarce raw materials and articles in general demand.

The fact is apparent beyond question that art is fast invading the domain of nature. Chemistry is endeavoring to replace animal and vegetable dyes, and to form artificial gems, or creditable imitations; mineral oils replace animal and vegetable oils for illuminating purposes, and light is treading upon the heels of gas.

The expensive outfits for the whale fisheries are comparatively abandoned, and whalebone and blubber from the huge marine mammals are being less in request; and coral insects may be said to have completed its growth, and the shoot from which the buds are cut should be in a similar condition, but with the buds that are to be used fully developed.

A little practice will enable one to judge of the correct season for cutting the buds, and reference to budding in a stock of fruit trees may be said to extend from the first of July until the first of October.

Such trees as cease to grow early in the season must be budded early; such as grow until late in the autumn must be budded later.

The different trees come into season, as follows: Plums, cherries, apricots on plums, pears, cherries, quinces, nectarines and peaches. In short, perform the work of budding only when the bark of the stock parts or separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the year's growth are somewhat plump and the young wood is growing firm.

Shield or budding is one of the approved modes and is largely practiced by our best pomologists. Having decided on the part to be budded, select a smooth spot and make an upright incision, and cut the bud from an inch to an inch and a half long, and at the top of this make a crescent so that the bud will fall from the stem of the stock.

From the stock of buds cut a thin, smooth slice of wood and bark containing a bud. With the back of the knife raise the bark on each side of the incision just wide enough to admit the prepared bud. Taking hold of the foot-stalk of the leaf insert the bud under the bark, pushing gently down to the bottom of the incision.

The portion of the bud which projects above the horizontal part of the T cut it smoothly off that it may completely fit. Next tie a bandage over the wound, beginning at the bottom and tying firmly above, leaving the end of the bandage at the leaf only exposed to the air.

In about a fortnight after budding the success or failure of the operation will be apparent. If it has succeeded the bud will be considerably swollen, and will be loose or removable. If it has failed to take and the bud still parts readily, make another trial.

Budding, as most farmers understand, differs from ordinary grafting, not the nature of the effects. Each bud is a distinct individual, and is not becoming a tree under favorable circumstances. In grafting, a branch composed of several buds is employed with a considerable quantity of bark and wood, and the budding is but a single bud with a small quantity of the adjoining bark and wood is used.

There are sundry condiment powders and tonics which are often fed to horses and produce an increase of flesh, but the most valuable of these is the one known as a distinct individual, and is not becoming a tree under favorable circumstances.

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Bishop Colenso gives this incident in the early life of a South African baboon. There is something quaintly human about it.

It was a hot day, and a number of baboons were sunning themselves along the bottom of the Danga. They lay upon their backs, with half-closed eyes, rubbing their stomachs in a state of placid enjoyment.

Two or three young baboons had wandered to a little distance down the Danga, searching for scorpions from stone to stone just below them. They were not very successful, and it did not appear that their movements were of much concern to their elders.

Presently, however, one of the young ones, turning up a stone, lit upon a particularly fine and fat scorpion, which, with a tortive glance round at his elders, he seized and popped it into his mouth. He at once proceeded to turn the stone over again with great assiduity, as though in further unsuccessful search for scorpions.

He had not escaped notice, however, for down the gully in a sluggish roll came a great grey lizard, and the young one by the scruff of his neck, shaking him vigorously until the plump morsel dropped from his pouch. Having gobbled this up, the elder baboon at once returned to his lounge, and all went on as before in the sleepy hollow.

Home-Made Soda Water. The artificial seltzer water, made with a carbonic acid generator, is already, says the Scientific American, an imitation far from perfect of the natural water. A ready-made soda water, such as is sold for family use, as it were, can only give a product differing still more from that of the spring.

The following would fairly imitate the taste and properties of the natural water: Fused chloride of calcium... 4 grains. Chloride of magnesium... 2 grains. Chloride of sodium... 15 grains. Citrate of iron... 2 grains. Tartaric acid... 2 drachms. Bicarbonate of soda... 23 drachms. Water sufficient to fill the bottle.

Dissolve all the salts, excepting the tartaric acid and the bicarbonate, in about one pint of water, and introduce the solution into a champagne bottle. Then having completed the requisite quantity of liquid so as to leave an empty space of about one inch, add the tartaric acid, and immediately add the bicarbonate of soda. Cork the bottle tightly, secure the cork with stout cord, and set the bottle aside for six hours before it is opened. It is then ready for use.

Nutritious, restorative, quieting, strengthening and purifying are Malt Bitters. "No," she said, as she sipped the cream it would take his last dime to pay for. "No, I never eat cake myself, but my sister is getting awfully hungry waiting for a piece of my wedding-cake."—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Feeble and exhausted constitutions restored to health and strength by Malt Bitters. The oldest physician in the world, so far as is known, is contained in the recently rebuilt Boudha museum, at Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. J. H. Purdy, Druggist, Moonville, W. Va., writes: "I was examined by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, and do not hesitate at all in recommending it to my customers as being a safe, pleasant and effective remedy."

Sweden has now about 9,000 primary schools, and expends each year for school purposes nearly \$2,250,000.

In Powder Form. Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and will send you by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

A Household Need. A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment, sent free to those who send the name of their physician, or the name of the Liver Complaint, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Lyons' Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Dr. C. W. Benson's CURE FOR CHLAMYDIA PILLS. Dr. C. W. Benson's CURE FOR CHLAMYDIA PILLS. Dr. C. W. Benson's CURE FOR CHLAMYDIA PILLS.

A CAUTION. To all who are suffering from the eye or any other part of the body, and who are desirous of obtaining a cure, please send for a copy of the book, "The Eye and its Treatment," by Dr. J. H. Purdy, Druggist, Moonville, W. Va.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. Beef—Cattle—Med. Native, live wt. 08 1/2 @ 10. Sheep—Wool—Washed, 04 @ 05 1/2.

There is no end to artificial productions, and the list might be extended into the third volume, which renders us independent of King Frost; artificial sugar, which we can make from starch or rags; artificial fruit essences, artificial horn from seaweed, artificial wood from compressed sawdust or straw, artificial leather from wood or paper, artificial parchment from paper chemically treated with sulphuric acid, and as hides for leather become more in demand, we have come to utilize the former neglected skins of the alligators, the snakes, the kangaroos, the porpoise and other sea mamma's, and fishes.—British Trade Journal.

The laugh of the school-girl—"He he! he!"

Dogs are subject to accidents, and swellings or tumors of various kinds on different parts of the body; and in such cases, if you do not know just what to do, it is better to consult some good authority, such as the editor of a first-class sporting paper, than to try experiments which may or may not be for the good of your favorite.

Nearly all dogs enjoy an occasional washing, and if they do not get it their skin is apt to become foul, and vermin may collect, which will prove very troublesome and difficult to remove. When the dog is to be washed, get two large buckets full of soft water, a rough towel and a cake of soap for dogs, for which you may be obliged to send to a dog-fancier. The water in one bucket should be lukewarm, and that in the other cold. Tie the dog in the yard or on the grass under a tree, and begin by pouring a little of the warm water on his shoulder, at the same time rubbing on the soap. Keep on in this way until every inch of the dog's body is covered with a lather, washing the head last, and taking care not to let the soapy water get into either his eyes or ears.

If the dog is thus thoroughly covered with lather, wash it off with clean warm water, at the same time gently squeezing the hide and rubbing downward. When the soap is all rinsed off dash a few dippertuls of cold water over the dog and rub his jacket briskly with the rough towel. Then untie him and let him have a good run, after which, when his coat is nearly dry, is the time to give him a thorough combing and grooming, carefully unraveling every bit of tangle or mat you may find in his length. (The long hair of a dog is called his "feather," not feathers.)

In order that a dog may be kept in good health his kennel requires frequent attention. Not only should the bedding be always sweet and dry, but the place should be occasionally scrubbed with soap and boiling water, and left to become thoroughly dry in the sun before it is again occupied.

If your dog has a collar—and every well-behaved dog deserves a pretty collar to wear when he goes out for a walk—be sure and take it off as soon as he comes in. Remember also that while the outside of the collar must be kept clean and bright in order to look well, it is very important for the good of the dog that the inside should be kept clean as well, and not allowed to become foul.—Harper's Young People.

The old mausoleum of Augustus Caesar at Rome is being converted by an architect into a splendid modern theater.

"I Am All Played Out" Is a common complaint. If you feel so get a package of Kidney-Wort, and take it, and you will be able to look well, and power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

Father Is Getting Well. My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Utica Herald.

Dr. Bull's Balm. The Great English Remedy, cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all the ailments of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It is a safe and effective remedy for all these complaints.

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