The newest turbans have wide-rolled rims and crowns sloping to a point. Foulard parasols with ruffles match-ing the gown are the fancy in Paris. Unlined silks of black surah are im-

ported to wear with black silk or grena-dine 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 enough in summer. China handles for parasols are too fragile for general use, and are followed up in the satin covered handles, with ivory mountings.

A new lace pin is 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 characters form the em-broidery 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 stamens of the flowers be traced in silk. All shades of coffee brown, including cafe au lait and clair coffee, and the pale leather tints, will be much worn,

as they are newer than the cream

Worth recently made for a customer a polonaise of scarlet Bengaline very long in front and slightly draped behind to show a skirt covered with small ruffles

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

Suits for young girls are made up with hooded jackets or a hood on the back of the dress itself. They are locsely fitting affairs, of dark green or navy blue chuddah or serge, or camel'shair cloth.

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

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 expen-sive, as may be judged from the fact that the thread by which some of the finer qualities were made cost as much as \$350 to \$525 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 second many coins as the piece would accommodate were the reward of the maker, It was no uncommon thing to pay \$500 for a Honiton lace veil when the business was in its palmy days. The invention of machines for making lace dealt a severe blow to the peculiar industry of Devonshire, and it threa ened to become altogether extinct. Mrs. Bury Paliiser records that when wedding lace was required for her majesty Queen Victoria, it was with difficulty 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 its environs. The dress cost \$5,000; it was composed entirely of Honiton sprigs, connected with pillow has a variety of company strickers, but by a variety of openwork stitches; but patterns were immediatly destroyed.

so it cannot be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of 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 hands find employment in restoring and remaking old lace, and the ingenuity they display in this direction is said to be marvelous.

A Lady on Gymnastics.

"A Lady Physician" writes to a New

York paper as follows:

For years past I have been convinced that the mania for gymnastic exercise, athletic development and muscular power has been productive of a year deal of harm. Years ago a a vast deal of harm. Years ago a theory in vogue for gaining health was dieting, and hundreds of people dieted themselves into insanity or the grave. Now the mania is for exercise, and hundreds of young men, and (although it may seem a ridiculous statement) young women also, are killing themselves by "exercise." Nature rebels at "knotted " muscles, and requires the full payment of a serious penalty whenever the folly is perpetrated of developing muscle as a business, through the swing-ing of dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The long walks which are taken too frequently and with quite too much vim, under the influence of a spirit of emulation to win a bet, are productive of far more injury than benefit. But most of all, I want to call attention to the idea of daily bathing. It is a sim-ple form of suicide, lacking the element of crime, because done through ignorance; lacking the horror, because it lacks the crimson stains and mangled form of the ordinary suicide.

Our young men are not centent until they are scrubbed bald-headed by the willing barber, and look in their youth very "near of kin" indeed to their aged grandsires. Were rebellion raised when the whiskers are tampered with, and the fact that fashion benevolently and fortunately guards against them, no doubt they, too, would be shampooed out of existence so effecturally as to leave the "coming man" without that becoming

adornment. The poor body is literally scrubbed out of existence. Nature guards her outposts very jealously, but she cannot do double duty in one direction without signal failure in some other. Consequently, when the surface of the body is daily denuded of the cuticle under the vigorous application of the barbarous 'coarse towel," she must repair damages at the expense of the digestion or the natural eliminations of morbid matthe natural eliminations of morbid mat-ter; some organ loses the harmony with its fellows which is necessary to a per-fect whole. Cleanliness is not only "next to godliness," but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that bathing should be employed as a hygi-enic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly wak-ing from an unnatural sleep, nor a cold when an exhausted body is slowly waking from an unnatural sleep, nor a cold
sponge when the day's duties have exhausted both mind and body. To change
the clothing frequently and permit a
thorough airing, to expose the entire
surface of the body for a few moments
to the air of the room on rising and retiring, a light brushing with a soft brush
or fine towel, and a good beth once or or fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week are all that an American can do and retain health. Light exer-cise of those muscles not called into play in the daily routine is also desira-ble, but it should be calisthenic, not gymnastic, and should not include a vig-orous pounding of the chest, than which

nothing can be worse for the lungs.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Shield Budding Fruit Trees. Pomologists are now giving the pre-ference to budding over grafting in the majority of cases. There are several excellent reasons for this preference. Budding is more easily and quickly accomplished; it can be done at a more convenient season; the operation does not injure the stock in case of failure, as is always more or less liable in stocks headed down for grafting, and last, but by no means least, when bud-ding is performed in good season an op-portunity is afforded of repeating the trial on the same stock when the first did not take. To these advantages may be added, budding is preferred for all stone-fruits, such as peaches, apricots and cherries, which require extra skill in grafting, but which are budded with

The time for budding stocks depends upon two conditions; there must be a flow of sap in the stock, or, in other words, it should not have fully comoleted 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 very correctly of the state of a stock in reference to budding. The season for budding fruit trees may be said to ex-tend 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 folbalcon.

lows: 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. growing firm.
Shield or T-budding is one of the ap-

proved modes and is largely practiced by our best pomologists. Having deded on the part to be budded, select a smooth spot and make an upright in cision in the bark from an inch to an inch and a half long, and at the top of this make a crosscut so that the whole shall form a T. From the stick of buds cut a thin, smooth sice of wood and bark containing a bud. With the rounded end of the knife next 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 it gently down to the bottom of the incision. If the upper portion of the bud projects above the horizontal part of the T cut it smoothly off that it may completely fit. Next tie a bandage over wound, beginning at the bottom and tying firmly above, leaving the end and foot-stalk of the leaf only ex-

posed to the air.
In about a fortnight after budding the success or failure of the operation will be apparent. If it has succeeded and the stock is considerably swollen. loosen or remove the bandage. If it has failed to take and the bark still parts readily, make another trial.

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

Feed for Horses,

There are sundry condition powders and tonics which are often fed to horses and produce an increase of flesh, but they must be kept up or the horse will run down, and in the end they will do an injury. Regular [feeding, faithful grooming, change of diet, salt always accessible, exercise, even if it be hard work, with sufficient rest pure ware. work, with sufficient rest, pure water, pure air in the stable and comfort and quiet, will cause almost any horse prop-erly fed to lay on flesh, if not to become A writer upon this subject, says: Many good horses devour large quanties of grain and hay, and still continue lean and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground hay and grain, nothing but a change will effect a desirable mal. In case oil meal cannot be ob-tained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats and another bushel of Indian core, and let it be ground into fine meal. will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal of barley, oats and corn, in or the meat of barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may be first produced, and one-fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. It the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be increased until he eats four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be in the same of the feathers of other birds. But it was left for Yankee ingenuity to get up an imitation, the component parts of which are silk on a rattan or celluloid quill. This "sham" could be easily passed off on ladies as genuing and almost defined to the same of the same this allowance, the quantity may be in-creased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in fiesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more.—Buffalo Express.

Household Hints. Use white | oilcloth, bound with red, for wall protectors back of the kitchen table and under the hooks where pans, etc., are hung.

been scraped, the water being allowed to settle, and afterward strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk. When you clean your lamp chimneys

hold them over the nose of the teakettle when it is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully slow. them beautifully clear.

Sweep carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly.

To keep dried beef: Do up in thick brown paper each piece separate; take a box, put in a layer of dry ashes, then a layer of beef, then alternate; cover the to any extent. top with dry ashes; set in a cool, dry place.

Stair carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs. for then you can change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put down.

To make baking powders: One pound of bicarbonate of soda, twelve ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of cream of tartar and one pound of flour; mix well through a sieve. In making biscuit use one teaspoonful of the powder to one pint of flour.

When making cake or omelette, take your discarded egg shells, crush them into small bits, put them into your decanters three parts filled with cold water and thoroughly shake them. The glass will look like new, and all kinds of glass washed in the same water will look equally well.

An old farmer was wondering "why in these days it seems impossible to have lishes.—British Trade Journal. an honest horse-race." when a neighbor interrupted him with the remark that "it's because we haven't an honest human race."

USEFUL SHAMS.

The Substitutes Which Himas Inge-

One of the most noticeable features of modern times is the immense progress which has been made, and 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 enabling us to re-place animal and vegetable dyes, and to form artificial gems, or creditable imi-tations; mineral oils replace animal and vegetable ones for illuminating purposes, and the electric light is treading

upon the heels of gas.

The expensive outfits for the whale fisheries are comparatively abandoned, whalebone and blubber from the huge marine mammals being less in request coral insects may proceed with their submarine constructions unmolested; he sea tortoise will be pursued less eagerly for its carapace; the ostriches of the desert be less sought after; and even the great pachyderms of India and Central Africa can be spared to be more usefully employed in extending the march of commerce. Under our enlightened civilization we can now manufacture our own whalebone, coral, tortoise shell, ivory and feathers, without the need of penetrating into wild jungles and arctic or tropical seas for our supplies. The extinction of whalebone in commerce will not deprive us of our um-brellas, or the female sex of their parasols and corset busks. Rattans have been converted into wallosin, and horn shaped into pliable bones, while steel ribs also do duty effectually for

Ivory being an expensive material and in continual demand, has formed the subject of many patents for good substitutes, but those tried have gen-erally had more the appearance of an opaque cement than the natural dentine. The best snd most effectual imitation, ue cement than the natural dentine. which takes a good polish, is the American substance passing under the

name of celluloid. Celluloid is one of those inventions of recent origin which has become a subtitute for many natural raw materials. t is a species of solidified collodion produced by dissolving gun cotton in cam-phor with the aid of heat and pressure. The applications of celluloid are now As a substitute for ivory it is best known, and so perfect is the re-semblance that a close inspection is required to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine; the absence of the grain, or decussation, is the calef distinction. Celluloid possesses not only all the strength and elasticity of ivory, but it does not warp nor discolor with age. It is much used in making combs, backs of brushes and hand mirrors, frames for looking glasses and portraits, handles for knives and forks, piano and organ keys, and billiard balls, which are said to be equal in elasticity to those of ivory. One advantage it has over ivory is that it may be molded, so that the most delicate and elaborate articles can be made with it at a fraction of the cost of true ivory. An endless variety of colors can also be given to celluloid by the admixture of proper pigments. In imitation of tortoise shell it is made into such articles as combs, card cases, cigar cases, napkin rings, etc. The pink cora so popular for jewelry is admirably imitated with it, and so are malachite

and amber mouthpieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments. Beautiful fancy ornaments are made of artificial tortoise shell, which is formed by melting gelatine at a moder-ate emperature with a small amount of metallic salts, running the whole into molds, and staining the mass with hy dre sulphate of ammonia, so as to produce an imitation of the grain of natural tortoise shell. The appearance of tor-toise shell may also be given to horn by brushing it over with a paste made of two parts of lime and a little soda lye, which is allowed to dry. This forms sulphuret of lead with the sulphur contained in the albumen of the horn, and produces dark spots, which contrast ith the lighter colors of the horn

Among minor products which have been successfully imitated are meer-schaum, horn and coral, by the pulp of potatoes, turnips, or carrots, treated with sulphuric acid.

Ostrich feathers, which, as the coveted court plumes of fashion have always been in demand at high prices, are not only getting more plentiful by the domestication of the bird, instead of hunting it down in its wild haunts, but imitations of all kinds have sprung up those of spun glass sold at from two shillings to eight shillings each instead of ten shillings to twenty shillings; those made of silk, etc. It has heretotore been the custom to work up all the odds and ends of ostrich feathers into on ladies as genuine, and almost defies detection by others than experts.

Cloth, in imitation of furs and skins, is now made from mohair or goat's wool, and the resemblance is so good that at a tew yards' distance it is difficult to tell whether it is real or imitation. It is colored to resemble seal, beaver, otter, and chinchilla, and lately there has been quite a quantity made in imitation of ostrich teathers, and used very largely for trimmings on dresses and manties. At the last Paris exhibition there was an imitation white squirrel shown,

Potato water, in which potatoes have shaded to a light fawn.

Artificial pearls have long been manufactured with the greatest skill and ingenuity, and so close is the imitation that alternate strings of false and genuine shown by jewelers can scarcely distinguished. Mourning jewelry black glass has replaced the more e pens ve jet ornaments among the lowe

Numerous patents have been issue from time to time for making imitation marble, which in practice have bee more or less successful; by some of the an almost perfect imitation of the var ous shades and colors of marble is of tained, and slate is made to imita to any extent.

Gas bids fare to be replaced ere lon by the electric light, judging by the progress Mr. Edison has made with h

electric lamp.

Careful thought and ingenuity a always on the search to utilize was products, and to find substitutes. instance, there is a large demand for eggs for various manufacturing pur-

There is no end to artificial productions, and the list might be extended indefinitely, including artificial ice, which renders us independent of King which renders us independent of King Frost; artificial sugar, which we can make from starch or rags; artificial fruit essences, artificial horn from sea-weed, artificial wood from compressed formerly neglected skins of the alli-gators, the snakes, the kangaroos, the

The laugh of the school-girl-" He

A Baboon Dinner Episode.

Bishop Colenso gives this incident in the early life of a South African baboon something quaintly human

about it: It was a hot day, and a number of baboons were sunning themselves along the bottom of the i Donga. They lay upon their backs, with haif-closed eyes, rubbing their stomachs in a state of placid enjoyment. Two or three young baboons had wandered to a little distance down the i Donga, searching for scorp ons 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

Presently, however, one of the young ones, turning up a stone, lit upon a par-ticularly fine and fat scorpion, which, with a furtive glance round at his eiders, he seized and popped it into his mouth, having first pinched off the sting. He at once proceeded to turn the stone over again with great assiduity, as though in further unsuccessful search for scor-

He had not escaped notice, however, for down the gully in a sluggish roll came a great baboon, who seized the young one by the scruff of his neck. shaking him vigorously until the plump morsel dropped from his pouch. Hav-ing gobbled this up, the elder baboon at once regained 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 recipe to make it on the small scale for family use, as it were, can only give a product differing still more from that of the spring. Yet the following would fairly imitate the taste and properties of the natural water: Fused chloride of calcium 4 grains.

hloride of magnesium 2 grains hloride of sodium 15 grains. Bicarbonate of soda 21 drachms, Water sufficient.

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 two fluid ounces add the tartaric acid, and immediately after the bicarbonate of soda. Cork the bettle tightle agent the core bottle tightly, secure the cork with stout cord, and set the bottle aside for about six hours before it is opened. It is then ready for use.

Nutritious, restorative, quicting, strength ening and purilying 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 ma says she is getting awfully hun-gry waiting for a piece of my wedding-cake."—Philadelphia Chrenicle.

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The oldest pictures in the world, so far as is known, are contained in the re-cently rebuilt Boudah museum, at Cairo, Egypt.

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

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THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

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| BUFFALO | BUFFALO | Flour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring. 6 25 46 75 | Whest-No. 1 Hard Duluth | 1 24 6 1 24 | Corn-No. 2 Westers | 41 4 6 4 24 | Corn-No. 2 Westers | 57 6 38 | Barley-Two-rowed State | 66 6 70 Beef Cattle-Live weight.....

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 firstclass sporting paper, than to try experi-ments 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 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 couring a little of the warm water on 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.

After the dog is thus thoroughly covered with lather, wash it off with clear ered with lather, wash it off with clean warm water, at the same time gently

squeezing the hide and rubbing down-ward. When the soap is all rinsed off dash a few dipperfuls 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 feather. (The long hair of a dog is called his "teather," 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

scap and boiling water, and left to be-come 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 lean 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 becom foul .- Harper's Young People.

The old mausoleum of Augustus Cæ-sar at Rome is being converted by an architect into a splendid modern thea-

"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 at once feel its tonic 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

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 Bit-ters." A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—



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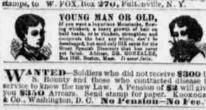
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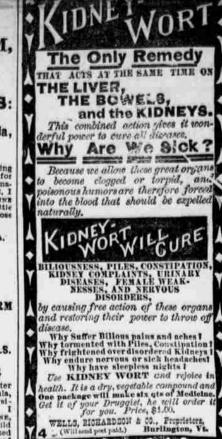
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