White is more popular than ever for little folk.

B'ue-black cloth is the favorite color for English riding habits. Dark blue flannel remains the popular

material for seaside suits. f Go'd filigree is the proper jewelry to wear with grenadine dresses.

Grass hats with a trimming of worsted embroidery are worn in the country. Bedticking, plain and unmistakable, is employed for rowing and bathing

Fichus, which are not so clinging as scarfs, are much worn at the present

Mechlin and Breton laces have now an important part in millinery trim-Archery and angling are the popular

outdoor amusements for ladies this Double rows of pearls constitute the fashionable necklace for very young

Yellow kid traveling boots and garters to match the dress are among the late Franch fancies. Soft sash belts with tasseled ends, and

carelessly tied either in front, at the side or in the back, are worn, The shade of hair which Sarah Bern-

hardt is endeavoring to make fashionable is a trifle reider than auburn. There exists at present an extraordinary demand for bonnets and hats of rough-and-ready straw braid.

White kid gloves with white lace in sertion in the wrists and stitched with black are offered for carriage wear.

Dainty garden hats are of shirred mull, the shirring radiating from the center of the crown and from the inner A new way of finishing the back of a

basque, is to slash it five or six times, gather the ends into points and add a tassel or ball of jet. Sloping shoulders are not in favor in London just now; the dressmakers lay padding along the shoulder scam to give

the top a square appearance. Italian straws, in the Tuscan and Florence braids, are much worn and the Leghorn braids are in more conspicuous notice than they have been before for

Worth has made up several silk handkerchief dresses somewhat after the fashion of Madras ginghams, hence handkerchief dresses have received a fresh impetus.

Novelties pertaining to headdress are bonnets composed entirely or in part of narrow straw fringe. They have a light and airy effect and are correspondingly trimmed either with light feathers or delicate blossoms.

### News and Notes for Women. New York mother has twenty-two children, all girls.

In Cincinnati there are 432 dressmakers, and the young men of the city are afraid to marry.

A preacher at Chicago advecates th duction of lady ushers in church to make the young men attend. According to the London Truth the

fashionable age just now is from twenty four to thirty. Sweet seventeen is out of the running.

An English writer says that the costume of an English lady in a ballroom at the present day is far more indelicate

than that of an Indian squaw. The youngest official in the postoffice department is the postmistress of Sika Alaska. She is the fourteen-year-old daughter of a territorial officer located at the captital of " our Arctic dom ain.

The ladies' brass band, of Albany, Oregon, is composed of thirteen mem bers, the foremost young ladies in the city in social standing and intellizence. The instruments used by this band cost

Mrs. Katherine Kahley, a bride of seventee , ended he, honeymoon journey very sorrowfully at Cincinnati, where her husband stole her fortune of \$2 500 for which he had married her in Ger many, and absconded. He even took away most of her trousseau.

One of the chief attractions at a recent charity fair in London was the refreshment and tobacco bar, where a beautiful American, Mrs. Cropper. drew around her large crowds, who struggled with one another in their anxiety to be among her first custom

It is the ancient custom of the Russian royal family to lay out the bodies of its members in public state for a day or two as one of the ceremonies of a royal funeral, but at the request of the em press, who had a horror of the practice, this was omitted in her case.

What has become of all the young women who used to polish boots on the boulevards of Paris? asks a paper of that city. There was a time, and only six years ago, too, when more femal "frotteuses" were to be seen in the "frotteuses" were to be seen in the streets of the city than "frotteurs."

John Degner was a shiftless San Francisco shoemaker. The family larder becisco shoemaker. The family larder becau e entirely empty, and his wife said:
"I believe you could get work if you wanted to, and if you don't do it I will commit suicide. Go out, and if you den't come back by six o'clock to tell me you've got a job, you'll find me dead when you do come." He returned at seven, and she was dead.

# The Salamander.

One of the most curious animals is the juacholote, or, as it would, perhaps, be called by zoologists, the sa amandr The animal abounds in New Mexico, is The animal abounds in New Mexico, is amphibious, and is generally found in such a fellow stops milking and comwet places, the beds of creeks, or other such recreats. The creature resembles a lizard strongly, but with the legs and tail of that animat has a fish's body and head, with a tongue which popular superstition supposes to be capable of transformation at the will of its owner into a boring instrument more penetrating than a steel gimlet, and which is used to the great suffering of all wood near its habitation. Two long ear-like appendages are attached to the scaly head, the whole animal presenting as repulsive an appearance as can well be imagined. The juacholote is about a foot in length, but tough stories are told (especially to tendefeet) of the juacholotes down the Rio Grande, which grow to the size of an alligator. which undermine the foundations of houses with the aforesaid gimlet tongue, and have been known to catacomb mines in one night, during the absence of the workmen, as if a diamond drill had been at work there. One of the mest valuable ore-bodies was uncovered in a Grant county mine recently by the boring of a juacholote that has ever been exposed in New Mexico. Mr. John Murphy, of Santa Fe, some time ago had a pet juacholote which he trained to a high point of intelligence, the animal following him about like a dog, and making his meals entirely from liquorice root and the bark of cinnamon. On this diet he lived for over a year, but finally died from the effects of curiosity, and perhaps more directly, indi-gestion. Seeing a bottle of arsenic on the stielf, the mapless pet, while its master was behind the prescription counter, bored with its tongue a hole in the bottle and swallowed the contents.

### FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEH OLD.

Seeding Grass Lands in the Fail. The practice of seeding lands to grass n the fall is gaining ground in many sections, especially among the New Eagand farmers. Arguments in fa or of
this custom are: The grass is not so
liable to be troubled with weeds; the
cool weather will incite a vigorous
growth and bring the fields in better
condition for withstanding the recondition for with the reconditions are reconditionally the recondition for with the recondition condition for withstanding the winter than that seeded in the spring, and last, but by no means least, it admits of the

emoval of a crop the first year. During August and the first half of the month following. Northern cultivators, who do not favor spring sowing, will seed down lands from which have een harvested small grains, potatoes, fodder crop and the like, and turn over old-sod lands for this purpose. At the South seeding of grass will be delayed until September.

The quantity of seed will depend upon the varieties of gras-es to be grown and the purposes for which they are de signed. The extremes of very light seeding, which produces large coarse stalks, and very heavy seeding, which makes exceedingly fine ones, are to be avoided. Pastures call for a variety of grasses, to be sown with liberal hand. In selecting a mixture for permanent pasture, it should be borne in mind that he land will be cropped continually throughout the season, and therefore

s imperative to have grasses which in succession that stock may be supplied with a tender and succulent growth. The varieties should also be selected with a view of su ting the soil for which they are designed.

Clover plays in pastures as in meadows an important part; orchard grass, which arrives early and remains late, is also a valuable constituent. This grass is highly esteemed, especially on light dry soils; meadow fox-tail, with its early and rapid growth, is another valuable, sort, and cod ton is also valuable sort, and red-top is also counted among desirable grasses for permanent pastures. A mixture recommended by various agricultural authorities for permanent pastures is as follows: Two pounds of meadow fox-tail, five pounds of white clover, six

pounds of orchard grass and four pounds each of red clover, rough-stalked meadow grass, rye grass, timothy, blue grass, meadow fescue and red top. For the South, where winter pasture is the object, the following is suggested: One onshel each of meadow out grass, orchard grass and wild rye grass; and four quarts each blue grass, red clover and white clover. This pasture not to be grazed later than June nor earlier than Christmas.

A few grasses are suited to both neadows and pastures, in illustration of which may be cited orchard grass. Pure meadow grasses are those with tuberous roots, which store up in bulbs one year the material of growth for the next, and which require a certain time or the maturing of the bulbs. Timothy is a representative type of this class of grasses, hence it is highly esteemed in meadows. Other popular meadow grasses are red clover and Hungarian grass. To gain best results it is important that the grasses associated blossom about the same time, therefore the wisdom of sowing early kinds in one mowing field and late sorts in another. Among early grasses suited to meadows are orchard grass, Kenucky blue grass, meadow fescue and all oat grass, to which may be added Italian rye grass if the land be moist ad rich. Timothy, red top and Rhode Island bent grasses are numbered with

The importance of having the ground horoughly tilled and thoroughly tilled and generously manured previous to seeding it to grass, either for pasture or meadow, cannot be too strongly urged.—New York Word.

# Health Hints.

Invalids should keep the refreshments overed in their sick room. The jellies, plane-manges, and various liquids used is cooling drinks are more or less absorbent, and easily take up the impuri-ties which float about a sick room. A oft uncovered will soon become 'ainted with any prevailing odor, as can be proved by leaving it in a room freshly painted. How import-ant then that the poisons of sickness should be carefully kept from all that is to be eaten.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions rom having overloaded the stomach, in instantaneous remedy most efficient and applicable in a large number of cues, is a heaping teaspoonful of common sait, and as wuch ground mustard. stirred rapidly in a teacuptul of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to some up, bringing with it the remain-ag contents of the stomach; and lest here be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common artines nullify a large number of virulent

# Handle Dalry Stock Kindly.

Mr. Parcell, in the report of the New Jersey agricultural society, says: It is important that dairy stock, from the young calf to the old cow that is being fed for beef, should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly and becomes wild and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect the same, but if handled carefully and treated with kindness when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person hav-ing the care of and milking them, by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if when milking, a cow hoists her foot or nicks mences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kicks back, and is tinally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail out of your hand and sometimes upset and knock you, but be kind and gentle with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will he by mild and not by harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do do good, but will do a great deal of harm.

Suicides. The frequency of suicide recalls an incident connected with the first Napoleon. On one occasion a soldier of the consular guard committed snicide from a disappointment in love, when Napoleon issued the following order of the day: "The Grenadier Gobsin has committed suicide from love. He was ir other respects an excellent soldier. This is the second incident of the kind within a month. The first consul directs to be inserted in the order book of the guard that a soldier ought to know how to vanquish the pangs and melancholy of the passions; that there is as much true courage in bearing up against mental sufferings with constancy as in remaining firm on the walls of a battery. To yield ourselves to grief without resistance, or to kill ourse ves to escape affiction, is to abandon the field of battle before the victory is gained." The exposure of the bodies of suicides to public gaze in France, it is said, had a powerful effect in diminishing the number of cases.

dig a few post holes for a dinner, found \$310 worth of gold bars, which some gold miner had buried.

# Wetting Lead Pencils.

The act of putting a lead pencil to the tongue, to wet it, just before writing which we notice in so many people, is one of the oddities of which it is hard

hardens the lead and ruins the pencil This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers. But nearly every one else does wet a pencil before using it. This fact was definitely settled by a newspaper clerk away down-East. Being of a mathematical turn of mind

he ascertained by actual count that of fifty persons who came into the office to write an advertisement or church notice, forty-nine wet a pencil in their mouth before using it. Now this clerk always uses the best pencils, cherishing a good one with something of the pride a soldier feels in his gun or sword, and it hurts his feelings to have his pencils spoiled. But politeness and business considerations require him to lend his pencil scores of times every day. And often after it has been wet till it was hard and brittle and refused to mark,

his feelings would overpower him. Finally, he got some cheap pencils and sharpened them to lend The first person who took up the stock pencil was a man whose breath smell of onions and whisky. He held the point in his mouth and soaked it for several minutes, while he was torturing himself in the effort to write an advertisement for

a missing bulldog.

Then a sweet-looking young lady came into the office, with kid gloves that bustoned half the length of her arm. She picked up the same old pencil and pressed it to her dainty lips pre paratory to writing an advertisement for a lost bracelet. The clerk would have stayed her hand, even at the risk of a box of the best pencils over Faber

catered, but he was too late.

And thus that pencil passed from mouth to mouth for a week. It was sucked by people of all ranks and statall degrees of cleanliness and uncleanliness. But we forbear. Surely no one who reads this will ever again wet a lead pencil .- Minneap lis Tribune.

North Carolina Mountain Villages. Rebecca Harding Davis has in Harper's Magazine an article on "By-Paths in the Mountains," from which we take this extract: The awful solitude of the forests is scarcely broken by them. houses are always empty, the inmates having apparently died, or gone farther into these sleepy wildernesses and forgotten to come back. The roads leading to them are always over break-need precipices and in scandalous repair, one generation putting off to another the mending of them. There is always a deserted mica mine on a neighboring height, shining like a fountain of silver gushing from the rock; there is always a stream which "would give a powerful yield of gold, only we folks don t count much on them oncertain ways of makin' a livin'."

There are always one or two tamilies of educated, well-bred people. They have little money, but they feel the need of it less here than anywhere else in the They live in roomy wooden houses, the walls, ceilings and floors fre-quently made of a purplish fine-grained oplar, which no Persian carpet or tapestry could rival in beauty; they buy no new books, but they have used the old ones until they are live friends; they never saw a Gerome or a Fortuny, but their windows open on dusky valleys, delicate in beauty as a dream, on rushng waterfalls, on rainbow veils of mist floating over dezzy heights; they dress in homespun, and sit on wooden benches, but knowing nothing of fashious or brica brac, their souls sit at case and are quiet, and they never feel the aching void of an empty pocket. Our travelers were welcomed to many a room where trunks, the spinning-wheel and the cooking stove filled one side, and the bed and a portion of a Revolutionary ancestor the other, where flat-irons and goblets. Shakespeare and the blacking-brushes, amicably keep comoany on the mantel-shelf, but in which the fine quick wit and the grave courtesy of their hosts would have dwarfed the stateliest surroundings.

# Words of Wisdom.

Reason and virtue alone can bestow iberty.

The last man to correct a mistake isthe man who commits it.

True merit, like a river, the deeper it s the less noise it makes. He who stops to pick a flaw in others enitting work drops many stitches in

his own Let him who regrets the loss of tim make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

Rich attire is the vest of pride. The worst apparel is nature's garment; the best but folly's garnish.

A generous man will place the benefits he confers beneath his feet; those he receives, nearest his heart. We may do a very good action and

not be a good man, but we cannot do a very ill one and not be an ill man. It you wish to appear agreeable in

society, vou must consent to be taught many things which you know already. He who truly wishes the happiness of any one, cannot be long without discovering some mode of contributing to

It is better to wear out than to rust We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike till it is made hot.

# His Last Dollar.

The other morning, says the Cars n (Nev.) Appeal, a stranger might have been noticed standing in the rear of the mint watching an old woman pick up sticks. She must have been about eighty years of age. Her old calico dress was full of holes, her face was as wrink-led as tripe and as brown as leather. Every time she stooped to pick up a stick she was obliged to do so with a painful effort. She raked over the dry leaves with palsied hands and all the worthless little pieces went into her A heap of garbage and ashes occupied her attention for some ten minutes. The man who was watching her finally walked up behind her and dropped a dollar into her basket and then stole away unnoticed. An attachof the mint, who was near, hailed him
as he passed: "I say, did vou give a
dollar to the old lady?" "Yes, I did,
although it was about the last I had. 1 can't bear to see poverty and old age combined. I had a mother once almost as old as she, and as weak and palsied. as old as she, and as weak and paisted.

I feel for an old woman like that, and she can have a dollar from me, if it's the last I've got." "Do you see that lot over there?" "Yes." "With houses on it?" "Yes." "The houses and let belong to her." An expletive was all the stranger had to offer as he turned away and walked rapidly up Carson street. It was his last dollar.

The Lord Chancellor of England has been a Sunday-school teacher for forty years, and is not ashamed of his occupa-

A tramp in Nevada who consented to

## How the Ladles Fish

There are generally about six of them in a bunch, with light dresses on, and they have three poles with as many hooks and lines among them. As soon as they get to the river, they look for a good piace to get down on the bank, and the most venturesome one sticks her poot heels in the bank and makes two careful steps down-then suddenly finds herself at the bottom, with both hands in the water, and feeling that everybody in this wide world is looking at her, and the never tells anybody how she got there. The other girls, profiting by her exemple, turn around and go down the bank on their hands and toes, back-

ward. Then they scamper over the rifts until they find a shallow place where they can see the fish, and shout: "Oh! I see one !"
"Where P"

"There !" "Oh, my! so he is." "L-t's catch him."
"Who's cot the bait?" "You lazy thing; you're sitting on my All these exclamations are gotten off

in a tone that awakens every echo within a mile around, and sends every fish that hears it into galloping hysterics. Then the girls by superhuman exertions manage to get a worm on the hook and throw it in with a splash like the launching of a washtub, and await the result. After a while a feeble-minded sunfish contrives to get instead on the hook of a feeble woman, and she gives vent to her tongue.

"Oh, something has got my book!"
"Pull up, you little idiot!" shouts
five excited voices, and poles and books are dropped and they run to the rescu. The girl with the bait gives a spasmodic jerk, which sends the unfortunate "sunny" into the air the full length of the line, and comes down on the nearest curly head with a damp flop that sets her to clawing as though there were bumble-bees in her hair.
"Oh, murder, take it away! Ugh,

take it away, the nasty thing!"

Then they hold up their skirts and gather round the fish as it skips over the logs, one all the time holding the line in both hands with her foot on the pole, as though she had an evil dis posed goat at the end. Then they talk

"How will it get off?"

"Ain't it pretty?"
"Wonder if it ain't dry?" " Poor little thing; let's put it back."

"How will we get the hook from Pick it up," says a girl, who backs

rapidly out of the circle.

"Good gracious, I'm afraid of it. There! it's opening its mouth at me."

Just then the "sunny" wriggles off the hook and disappears between two logs into the water, and the girls try for another bite. But the sun comes down and fries the back of their necks, and they get three headaches in the party. and all get cross and scold at the fish like so many magpies. If any unwary chub dares to show himself in the water hey poke at him with poles, much to his disgust. Finally they get mad all over and throw the poles away, hunt up the lunch basket, climb up into the woods, where they sit on the grass and eat enough dried beef, and rusk, and hard-boiled eggs to give a horse the nightmare, after which they compare notes about their beaux until sundown, up the lunch basket, climb up into the

# A Wonderful Decade.

when they go home and plant envy in the hearts of their dear friends by telling them what "just a splendid time they

It is not too much to say that no great nvention which had not its beginning n the decade of 1810-1850 has appeared in the past thirty years. In that period occurred the most signal development of the applications of chemistry to manuactures and agriculture; an enormouexpansion of commerce by means of ailroads and ocean steamships; the discovery of ether; and the perfection and diffusion of some of the most preclous contributions ever made to the welfare of mankind. In 1835 only 984 miles of railroad had

been completed in the United States; in 1840 they had been nearly trebled. 2.818; in 1845 they had been nearly quadruple... 3,768. In 1845 Bosten was connected with Worcester, and Baltimore with Washington; from Philadelphia the traveler could go no farther West by rail than the Susquehanna at Columbia. In 1839, Ericsson brought over the pr

neller to these hospitable shores. In 1840 the Cunard line of ocean steamers was es ab ished, but for a time only "side wheelers" were tolerated. The first regular ship, the Britannia, reached Boston after a trip of fourteen days and

eight hours. Morse's telegraph, after vain offers on both sides of the Atlantic, was at last subsidized by our own government, and in 1844 communication was opened be-tween Baltimore and Washington. "What hath God wrought!" signaled Morse at the capital to Alfred Vail at Baltimore. The news dispatches to the press "by electro telegraph" or by "magnetic telegraph" were meager while public patronage was so timid that the wits of the day made fun of a delighted father in Baltimore who "wired" the news of the birth of a grandson to a postoffice official at the capital—"as it the mail were too slow" at twenty miles an hour.

In April, 1840, Goodyear was in the debtor's prison (a lodging almost as familiar to him as his own home) in Boston. He had the year before found the clew to the vulcanizing of rubber out the process was not reduced to a certainty till 1814. At about the same time (1815-47) the McCormick reaper was confirming the independence of the new world of the old as a granary. As late as 1836 38 wheat had been imported into the United States from Portugal and the Baltic.

The sewing machine devised by Elias Howe in 1843 was patented in 1846, but the importance of this invention was not fully realized for more than a dozen

years afterward. The daugerreotype dates from 1839, and in 1810 the enterprising Mr. Plumb began taking likenesses in Boston—with small success for some months. Five years later his "gaileries" were to be found not only in that city, but in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and even Dubuque, Iowa.

Finally, July 24, 1847, the patent was issued for Hoe's lightning press, with its "impression cylinder," the type revolving on a circular bed, and a printing capacity of ten to twenty thousand

The American board of commissioners for foreign missions maintains, in various parts of the world, 689 missions and stations, 394 American missionaries and 1,170 native helpers. They have 14 675 communicants in their churches, 725 students in their theological and training schools, and 94,012 in common schools.

There are 2,013 Congregational churches in England, 119 branch churches, 1,004 preaching stations and seventy-eight evangelists' stations. In Wales there are 814 Weish churches, waith thirty-six branches, and seventeen preaching stations. Scotland has 106 churches, Ireland thirty, and the islands of the British seas seventeen.

For bites and stings, apply constantly with a soft rag, most freely, spirits of

The cause of gray hair is the destruction of the top of the papilie, or life and sol or-giving bulbs at the root of the hair. Not only old age, but nervous de-bility or exhaustion arising from over-work or dissipation, will cause the color of the hair to cease, and there are many instances on record of the hair being turned suddenly white by a among the best known being that of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette. It has also been stated that hair will sometimes resume its original color again, as in the famous case of Nazarelia. Nazarelia. a man 105 years old, was, in 1774, at Vienna, presented by nature with a new set of teeth and a est ration of the black hair of his youth; also Sir John Sinclair, a Scotchman dring at 110 relief. man, dying at 110, rejoiced in a youthful head of hair during the latter years of his life. "Variegated hair,' which is alternately banded black and white, is noted among the hirsute curiosities of nature, and green and blue hair have been described by some authorities; but these colors owe their production to the influence of surroundings in which their subjects live, the green hair belonging o those who work in copper mines, and blue to those whose occupation is cobalt adining. Workers in indigo also have blue hair. In Tripoli and Turkey the ladies paint the hair of their children a vermilion color.

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Has any paragrapher ever remarked that Eve was only a side issue in the great human race?—Boston Journal of

Music.—They had been to the opera and beard the finest music by the leading talent. They went home to hear the Baby's wild solo until twas quieted with a dose of Dr. solo until it was quieted with a dose of Dr. Ball's Baby Syrup, which at once removed

The potato crop in Ireland is very promising.

Great Praise.
Albert G. Mann, of Cottage Home, Ill., says: "I have been prostrated for three or more years with Kidney Disease, at times I was not able to put on my boots, my wife has often pulled them on for me. I was not so bad as that all the time, but I never knew what it was to be without pain in my back until I commenced using Hunt's Remedy. Since I commenced to take Hunt's Remedy I have been free from all pain, and take pleasure in saying that it is the best medicine that I ever knew for Kidney and Liver Diseases." Trial size, 75 cents.

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