

PEARL EMBROIDERED CRAVATS. Cravats with lace incrusted ends worked with seed-pearl embroidery, and bordered with seed-pearl fringe, are dainty novelties, and offer suggestions how to utilize those old seed-pearl necklaces which used to be stitched on to black velvet bands in arabesques and flower devices, such as most people have put away somewhere,

THE OLD FASHIONED GARDEN. Among the English women of rank who take personal interest in their gardens is the Duchess of Somerset. She has a delightful old world garden, combining her favorites-violets, bleeding heart, snowy phlox, daffodils and sweet bergamot. In her "medical garden" are to be found the herbs used in healing.

NEW OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.

Young men sometimes complain that young women are "crowding" them in admixture of cream, white, dark brown, every branch of business, but they will, with perfect equanimity, no doubt, allow their fair competitors a complete variety of colors and combinations; milmonopoly of an "occupation" that has liners, however, are not using them just been developed in London. It is much in the trimming of smart hats and that of a "shoe-breaker," and, so far as | toques; it seems probable that they will known, is confined to women. The be mostly reserved for sailor and other "breaker," for a certain price, will wear simple morning hats, a pair of new shoes for from two to four days, as may be necessary to bring them to a condition comfortable to her customer's feet. The very need of a 'breaker" suggests that the feminine foot is sometimes crowded into a space more restricted than it should be, but if the vicarious services of the professional wearer can be had to take off the sharp edge, as it were, the little vanity may be pardoned. It is not likely that young men will establish a similar "occupation" for the relief of their suffering brothers.

GRAY SHOES THE VOGUE.

Gray being the favorite color in Paris just now, gray shoes are the idols of the should be kept in boxwood sawdust; hour-gray kid in varying shades, with Louis XV. flaps on the instep and old silver buckles. They are pretty and lather of soapsuds, to which a little sal dainty, and far more becoming to the foot than white. Gray voile and gray etamine gowns figure at most of the smart gatherings this season, and the semi-transparent nature of the latter same way, but if very dirty they ought fabric admits of the shimmering through to be rubbed with powder whitening, of a contrasting lining, a heliotrope silk made into paste with a little ammonia. summer and a pearl-gray etamine be- The whitening should be left to dry on ing a charming combination. These soft the article; it should then be brushed fabric gowns look their best set into a or wiped off and rubbed with chamois deep lace or linen embroidered shaped leather. Powder should not be use! for corselet piece, fulled at the hips and at Maltese silver; it gets into the work, the back, the carselet piece being inter- and can only be removed with much difthreaded with black ribbon velvet, and ficulty. chemisette to match. Indeed, these lace corselets are gaining ground, for most thin material frocks.

HOUSE.

to supply with outdoor summer amuse- proved by being cleaned with a little amments, and with all my own childish monia. pleasure in what has been described as Turquoises should not be washed: if vividly before me as though it had been water is used for cleaning them they but yesterday. I built and laid out for turn a very bad color, and they should my children a miniature house and be exposed to the air as much as posgrounds. The trees and flowers are all sible, growing, and by planting and watching Pearls should be treated with great the children have taken into their minds care. Any external stains may be reand hearts a knowledge of botany and moved by rubbing them gently with a love for nature which will remain ground rice and salt, starch or pumice with them always. The illustration is stone, but sometimes stains reach into inserted to give ideas which may help the substance of the pearl, and it is imothers, and to show what can be done possible to take them out. They should with a common wooden starch-box when never be damped. Imitation pearls a little time and ingenuity are expended should be cleaned in the same way. upon it. The house is fourteen inches long, is painted yellow and sanded, to as they are liable to contract, when they represent stucco; the roof is a dull, dark split and fall from their settings. green, and all the trimmings are white. Any suitably proportioned box will an- en can easily be repaired with jeweller's swer the purpose.-Gertrude Okie Gas- cement. This can be made at home, and kill in the Woman's Home Companion. all women should have a little by them

THE STYLE OF HAIR-DRESSING, part of mastic varnish to two parts of The hair is now worn low on the neck, lish glue. A little should be applied Whether this change in coiffure is due to both the broken pieces after they to the new collarless bodice or whether the style comes to us direct from Paris pressed tightly together and left for is hard to determine, but true it is that twenty-four hours. The ornament can the style of wearing the hair on the top then be used again quite safely.-IVoof the head is fast disappearing and the man's Life. low head-dress is taking its place.

The pompadour still retains the vogue, but with a slight change in outline. Instead of combining low over the forehead the hair is arranged closer to the head; there is a little trick in combing the hair for a pompadour which makes it soft and full without requiring a cushion, and it is accomplished by combing the front hair down over the face and tea. fluffing up the inside part with the comb. thus making a soft, full mass over the outside of the pompadour. At night, if the hair is carefully brushed and combed, the fluffing of the pompadour will not cause an extra hair to fall.

To dress the hair, part it from ear to ear across the crown of the head, and after the pompadour is arranged, coil the ends into a small knot and pin them to ter. the crown. Divide the remaining por- Braid enters into the trimming of the tion of the hair into two parts and twist coats-coarse braids, both wide and nareach part into the figure eight. The two row, put on in lattice work effects in figure eights come just below the pom- some instances, and all more or less padeur knot at the crown of the hear's elaborate.

For dressy occasions ribbon rosettes | One of the half length black velvet are used to give an extra touch to the jackets which button up close in the back coiffure. These rosettes are very small, is finished from neck to waist with a are made of very narrow black velvet ruffle of black silk set in at the side with ribbon, and two are usually worn, one at good effect. the top of the pompadour a little toward one side and the other coquettishly ar- tablish a pronounced pereference for

A MILLINERY FORECAST. Felt will be much used for the smart-In this line some rather curious novel- lace.

ties have been achieved, such as the imprisoning of angora hair between two layers of net, producing what appears to be at a slight distance a sort of mottled felt. Truss of angora are also laid between a layer of felt and net; in both cases the presence of the net is hardly to be detected save by the touch. Milliners' orders include a fair amount of ostrich. They are taking tips as well as Amazons, the latter being rather more curled than those provided for the gala velvets used to cover hats and felts are ostrich.

Wings promise to figure most prominently among the decorations for fall fashion of fastening wings against the tips pointing downward, is very pretty hair arranged low at the back.

During the holiday season there will be a great demand for white birds and wings, but for their winter models millshades of beige, brown and gray, with black, Couteaux continue to be in much request, and they are provided in a great

THE CARE OF JEWELRY.

Jewelry, if not taken proper care of, is apt very soon to become dirty, and then, however valuable or pretty an article may be in itself, its appearance is quite spoiled, and it also ruins what would otherwise be a very pretty toilet. To look well, jewelry must be absolutely bright and fresh looking. All articles should be kept wrapped up in silver paper by themselves, and not thrown 'higgledy-piggledy" in a box or drawer. which is the habit of so many women. It takes extra time and trouble, but surely the result is worth it.

All gold jewelry not in constant use this can be procured from any jeweller. When cleaned it should be washed in a volatile has been added. It must afterward be dried with a soft cloth and rubbed with chamois leather.

Silver ornaments can be treated in the

Artificial diamonds should never be cleaned with anything moist; this mistake is often made, and a beautiful ornament completely ruined. They should HOW TO BUILD A PRETTY PLAY- be softly rubbed with dry plate powder, and then with a clean, soft brush. Dia-Now as a woman, with two little girls | monds, on the other hand, are much im-

Opals should be kept from any heat,

Both real and imitation jet when brokin case of need. It is made with one have been cleaned; they should then be



A white rose tied with black velvet is worn in the hair, and the whole "get- had never seen any phantoms asked: up" is a charming conceit for afternoon

light pink, light green or other tints.

It is predicted that velvet in black, plum, red, amethyst and golden brown tints will be extensively used for dress and millinery trimming during the win-

There is an effort afoot now to esranged behind the left car .- American the jacket with coat tails. It is rather like Dame Fashion to fly from abbreviated boleros to pronounced coat tails,

and it sounds quite plausible. Lace is seen to much better advantage est kinds of hats; nevertheless velvet- when lined with chiffon. One layer of covered hats take the lead, and some- chiffon is practically invisible under lace. terials, says the Millinery Trade Review, an indefinable transparency and light-

NORTHERN FISHERMEN SEE THE PHANTOM BEFORE EACH GALE.

Gulls Fly Through Sail - Another Spectral Vessel is Like Captain Kidd's Pirate Brig. Whose Crew Search For Long-Buried Treasure.

Down along the shores of the Bay days of June. Colored ostrich to match | Chaleur the people believe as firmly in ghosts, spectres and phantom ships as in some demand; still the order books did their Acadian ancestors 200 years show a large proportion of black, since ago, and just now they are much excited black hats are most often trimmed with over a spirit ship that comes driving in from sea on stormy nights, with everything set and going like a race horse, headed straight for destruction on and early winter, and also birds. A new the rocky coast, writes the Bangor, Me., correspondent of the Philadelphia Recsides of toques and small hats, with the ord. The French fishermen of the Magdalen Islands and of Miquelon have seen and becoming and is particularly well this phantom of the deep, so they suited to the new style of wearing the solemnly aver, and when it appears they always put for port and stay there.

knowing that a great tempest is coming. The phantom ship always appears just before a great gale, and she is a fulliners make use of wings in different rigged ship of rather ancient model, with decks swarming with men, all running about very much excited, as though breakers were just ahead or a collision were imminent. Sometimes she is seen tearing along, with everything drawing, when there is not a breath of wind, but usually she brings the gale along with her, or close astern. Suddenly, just as she seems about to run down the vessel that sights her, there comes a clap of thunder, the ship's masts go by the board and she founders. The bay shore people believe it to be the phantom of a ship that went down in a gale many years ago, with all hands. Its useful purpose in appearing to them, the fishermen say, is to warn them of coming

> Other phantoms trouble the Bay Chaleur people, and among them is that of a low-hulled, short-masted and longyarded brig, which they regard as the spectre of a pirate, perhaps that of Captain Robert Kidd's terrible craft. This vessel is never seen at sea, but always lying at anchor in some sheltered cove, and in good weather. The smack Audacieux recently brought home from Dead Man's Cove a startling tale of the spectre pirate, and the story is believed by every man along the bay shore. The Audacieux was on a herring trip, and was manned by Captain Louis Gauthier and seven men, all of whom declare that they saw the phantom brig as plainly as

> they saw anything. The smack had anchored in the cove one night, and lay there till morning waiting for the fog to clear up. At daybreak one of her crew turned out to see how the weather looked, and the first thing that met his eye was a most remarkable vesel lying at anchor just off the mouth of the cove, while her people were making trips back and forth between vesel and beach, a few of them staying on shore, apparently engaged in digging clams. After a while the man on the smack concluded that the stranger could not be digging for clams, for they were far up on the beach, and the was nearly at its height. took notice of the peculiar color of the brig, and of everything about her-men

> included. "She was the color of the thick fog," said the smack's man and the others declared afterward that this described her appearance very well. Another thing that all the Audacieux's crew noticed -for they were all on deck shortly, was that in all they did the brig's men made never the slightest sound.

> For a little while the smack's men wondered, and then suddenly they fell on their knees and began to pray for the protection of the saints. Captain Gauthier had been looking at the stranger through his glass, when, with a cry of terror, he dropped the glass and crossed himself. The crew looked at him, terrified, and one tremblingly asked

> what was the matter. "She is a ghost ship!" cried the captain. "I can see right through her. A gull has just now flown straight through her mainsail. There is no ship there-

The crew of the smack lay prostrate on the deck, and for some minutes never a one of them moved-scarcely breathed Presently a boy, who seemed less terrified than the rest, raised his head and looked over the rail. "Oh, get up, get up, all of you," he shouted: "she is gone; she went very quickly, too, did she not!"

Up scrambled the crew of the Audacieux, and little time they lost in making sail and getting away from Dead Man's Cove. When the story of the phantom brig was told at St. Pierre people who

"Well, and why did you fishermen not go on shere and see what the strangers A pretty feature in popular styles of had buried there, where they were digladies' gold watchs is the coloring of ging-perhaps it was gold they placed the figures on the open white dial in there. Pirates always have a great deal of gold. you know."

To this the men of the Andacieux responded with shudders: "How easy to ask that! You here,

safe at home! The devil was in it, be sure, and the devil sells his gold at a high price."

Height and Weight of Englishmen Statistics have recently been collected of the hight of 10,000 English boys and men. At the age of seventeen these averaged five feet eight inches; at the age of twenty-two five feet nine inches. At seventeen they weighed ten stone thirteen pounds, at twenty-two ten stone thirteen pounds. No nation is increasing in hight and weight so rapidly as the British. In fifty years the average has gone up for the whole nation from five feet seven and a half inches to five feet eight and a half inches. The average height of the British upper classes at thirty years of age is five feet eight and a half inches; of the farm laborer five feet seven and three-fifths inches. The thing also will be done with fancy ma- It does not show at all except by giving criminal class brings down the average, I scalded meal and shorts. Then add as their height is but five feet five and I cracked corn and w'eat. When three referring to the coming winter models. ness and throwing up the pattern of the four-fifths inches.-The London Family



DON'T CULTIVATE THE WEEDS. Hundreds of farmers purchase fertilizers every year in order to provide plant food for weeds. In experiments made in England, by growing beets on the same land for forty years, the crop was much better at the end of the fortieth year than that on land that had received barnyard manure. This superiority was due to the fact that the close cultivation given the beets year after year destroyed all weeds. The weeds in a field will sometimes take more nitrogen than is supplied by the fertilizers applied. Therefore if farmers will give thorough culture, they will save the value of the fertilizers appropriated by weeds.

WHEN TO WEAN THE LAMBS. The usual age for weaning the lambs s about at the end of the fourth month, except for some special reason and when more vigorous and early growth is desired. At that age the lambs should have become accustomed to eat about everything the old sheep lives upon and should gain a thrifty support without he milk of the dam, which should be dried off preparatory to breeding again in the fall. This applies to flocks of improved breeding, the lambs of which ere intended for future breeding animals

KEROSENE FOR ROOSTS.

There is no one thing so absolutely necessary to the poultry yard as kerosene. Aside from its cheapness, it will be found one of the best things to spray on the roosts. It not only prevents fowls will never have scaly legs when it oures. Scaly legs are caused from paraplied to the legs will in a few days cause every sign of scale to disappear.

The roosts should have a general application of kerosene at least twice a selling them, first putting them inte month, and when whitewashing the house a gill should be put in each bucket of whitewash. During the winter moments a little may be poured around one-fifth part meat scraps, or give crack-Home and Farm.

ERS. Some insects that are known to be a pest to farmers are destroyed by birds. American Agriculturist. Farmers should be friends of the birds aws to protect them.

But in place of insect-catching birds, writer in Western Fruit Grower gives found in various parts of the West, but

his experience: "I had a flock of fifteen," says he,

will clean a patch better than Paris bring him. The extent of this business green. I believe a flock of a hundred must be somewhat gigantic, for I have for a fry as prairie-chicken.

"The main trouble is to raise the are all gone."

HELP OUT THE COWS.

tanding the value of a continuous sup- in the season, after other crops are out ply of succulent foods for stock, and of the way, the gardener plants a crop there is much effort on the part of all of late and good keeping potatoes. The the experiment stations to test the value time has been chosen from experience, of forage crops that will tend to prolong and is opportune for a yield of small the pasturage season. Most of the potatoes before the frosts of winter grasses now in common use are injured come down upon the gardener's truck by the usual summer drouth, and then patch. These potatoes are dug and burthe pastures are dried up. The value of jed in heaps in the open field and left the cowpea as an adjunct to the pasture until spring opens and the new potato is being recognized, and farmers will season arrives. At the proper time the do well to study the adaptability of this heaps are opened and the potatoes sortcrop to their localities. Cowpeas may ed according to sizes. In the meantime be sown after grain is harvested, and a large kettle or vat is set in the field will grow quickly if there is moisture adjacent to the potato heaps, and made enough to sprout them. The seed bed ready by filling with water and adding should be firm. While they may be sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin sown broadcast, yet most farmers prefer of the potato when dipped into the boildrilling them in. If all the tubes are ing solution. A crane and metal basket used a fine forage will be secured, are rigged so that the dipping can be though some recommend using every done expeditionsly, and the way that other drill tube. Usually a bushel and new potatoes are turned out is astonisha half of seed is sown to an acre. ing. The effect of dipping any potato,

Cattle or sheep may be turned on them no matter how old, into this boiling when the peas have reached the blossom- lye solution, is to crack and curl the ing stage. The land on which has grown skin, and at the same time it hardens or this crop of cowpeas can be dished once makes the potato much more firm, se or twice late in August or early in Sep- that its resemblance to a new potato is tember and sown to rye. It will be best so near that it would be hard to pick to cross the disk the second time. When out the impostor, from appearance alone, rye is intended for fall pasture, there from a basket of the genuine article. hould be not less than two and one- After dipping, the potatics are rinsed in half bushels of seed sown to the acre, another vat and spread out to dry in It should be kept closely grazed, so that the sun and cure into perfect new petait will not joint, for when it joints its toes and the work is complete. power to produce much pasture or good . "The only way that you can tell the pasture is destroyed .- Rural World.

GEESE. that for the first week feed boiled out-slippery, alkaline feel that any housewimeal and bran moistened with milk, or cannot mistake." they will eat, young sprouting rye, clo- Great Britain and Iteland.

ver, purslane, onion tops, etc. Have! plenty of water for drinking purposes near them, but in a vessel which they cannot get into, as they should be kept is dry as possible.

They should be fed often, but not more than they will eat at one feeding. They should be kept clean, as they eat so greedily that they will devour droppings or anything, and filth is fatal to them. They need care for the first two or three weeks, after which they will look out for themselves.

A good pen in which they can be kept during this time is made of four boards one or two feet wide and ten or fifteen feet long, nailed together at the corners. This can be moved about from place to place over patches of young rye or tender grass, for a few young goslings will soon eat a place very clean of green food. They should always be housed at night, and have shade accessible during he day, as intense heat or dampness is fatal to them. When young they should not be allowed to run on the grass until the dew is off.

Kill by severing the artery in the nock with a small, sharp knife, or by giving sharp blow on the head. Let them bleed hanging up, for about five minutes. Then plunge into boiling water for about twelve seconds, wrap in a cloth "ad let steam for five minutes. Pick immediately, beginning at the head, and the down will come off very easily. Care should be exercised in plucking young goslings, as the skin is often very tender and tears readily. Green goslings, as young goslings are called, should not be drawn for market. After picking place them in ice cold water for an hour

to plump them. In eight weeks geese can be made to weigh eight pounds, and at the end of three months from fifteen to eighteen pounds, depending on the breed. Some large varieties will weigh twenty pounds mites from getting a foothold, but the the first season. When they are from eight to ten weeks old they can be sold s used. There is nothing so good for to those who make a business of fattenlight attacks of colds which fowls often ing them for market, or may be fattened ratch during changeable weather, and in at home, when they will bring much mild cases of croup it almost invariably more. The fatter they are the better price they will bring, especially in Jewsites that burrow under the skin, and ish quarters, as the Jews make extensive aside from their unsightliness, will in use of goose fat. The best market for time produce lameness. Kerosene ap- them is in June or early July. If not sold then keep them and fatten for

Christmas. Pen them three or four weeks before water to clean their feathers, and then into a pen with clean straw. Feed scalded meal in a crumbly state, with about the edges of the nests, and thus make ed corn with water, or a little corn and cloubly sure that all mites are killed .- always plenty of grass. They should be given all the food they will eat. Keep them quiet for if excited or disturbed GUINEA FOWL AS BUG CATCH- they will not fatten. Young geese are ready for market when the tips of the wings reach the tail.-E. I. Cole, in

and help to make public sentiment and MANUFACTURING "EARLY PO-TATOES."

Dr. G. W. Harvey, in Popular Science, guinea fowls serve a like purpose. A tells of bogus new potatoes which he

"The manufacturing gardener," he and in watching them travel (and they says, "is an enterprising genius of forare travelers) I learned that what the eign extraction, generally Portuguese, first did not get those in the rear did. Italian or Chinaman, and he makes the They have an eye like a robin. I have most of his opportunities. By his priseen them turn their heads a little side- vate process of making new potatoes, ways, as though looking wise, step six he gets at least two months' advance on or eight feet away, and get the worm the market in many places, and thereby reaps a profit many times above what They are fond of potato bugs, and the legitimate natural product would will beat spraying all to pieces; and then seen these made new potatoes in all the the young, half-grown birds are as good markets from Denver to Albuquerque, and Salt Lake City to Cape Nome. The commission merchants and wholesale young. I would set them under a com- dealers must certainly know of and mon hen. She will beat the mother abet the fraud, or the gardener could guinea hen, who, while she will hatch not market his wares. The average retwenty-five or more, will travel off and tail merchant is not aware of the delet them drop out one by one until they ception, to my own personal knowledge, and deals out to his customers in all in-

nocence the fraudulent new potatoes. "The method of their manufacture is Farmers are more and more under- unique, and it is done as follows: Late

fraudulent new potato is to cut one open FEEDING AND FATTING YOUNG and notice its appearance carefully from circumference to centre. For a short distance in from the skin of the made not give them feed or water for the first a yellowish white line of semi-cooked thirty-six hours, or if water, only a few and watery appearance. If this test is drops from the finger tips. Their first not conclusive, put one or two into some feed should be bread crumbs, moisten cold water and let them come to a boil,

With a population of only 210,000 days old feed all the green food that Manitoba equals in size the whole of



ODD.

"Any odd job?" the tramp inquired. The housewife answered with a nod. "Were you to do most any job," she deasantly observed, "Twere odd!"-Detroit Free Press.

HIS WIFE.

Miss Alma-When did you become acquainted with your wife, doctor? Doctor-After the wedding.-Heitere

SHE KNEW HIM. Have you nothing to say to me, now that I am leaving you forever? She-Au revoir .- Detroit Free Press.

ROUND-ABOUT RESPONSE.

Dorothy-Clara believes in fate, does-'t she?

Delia-Indeed she does; if a man proposed to her she'd send him her answer in a bottle thrown into the lake and expect him to get it.

HER MISCALCULATIONS.

'And so this is the end!" he exclaimed bitterly. "Well," she replied, "if you haven't

any more nerve than to give up right at the start I suppose it'll have to be the end. But I thought you were more of a man."-Chicago Record-Herald.

SHOULD BE CONGENIAL.

"I have not much luck with Miss Edith-she's about as cold as the North Pole.

"So! I should think you'd get on famously then, for you're about as awkward as a polar bear."-New York Times.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL. "I wish I could learn how to shave

quickly," remarked the very young man. "First catch your hare," quoted his friend .- Philadelphia Press. SAFER AND AS SURE.

Joe-If you have anything mean to ay about a man say it to his face. Billy-Oh, it will get around to him almost as quick,

HANDICAPPED BY CIRCUM-STANCES

"He has told me he loved me," said the fair girl. confidingly: "but I don't know whether to marry him or not." "Don't you think he tells the truth?" "I am sure he does his best to tell the truth. But, you see, he works in the weather bureau,"-Washington Star.

STUPENDOUS PROBLEMS.

Smith-What makes so many people crazy to get into society? Brown--Well, what makes so many which are manufactured in California. other people crazy to keep them out?-Detroit Free Press.

THE ANIMUS.

Mrs. Gossippe-How does it come Mrs. Swagger invited you to her party? thought you were enemies, Snappem-We are, but she hought I had another fit to wear and wanted to make me feel bad .- Ohio State

UNNECESSARY CAUTION.

"Hist! hist!" said the burglar as he sent over the man of the house. 'Never mind," replied the gentleman, who was looking up into the revolver: 'my wife's away visiting relatives, and I assure you that I shall not think of

getting up to grapple with you as long is she isn't here to accuse me of cowardice and tell the neighbors."-Chieago Record-Herald.

GREATER GLORY.

Brother Jack-It's no use! That's the hird (ime I've failed to pass my yearly examis.

Sister Suc-There, Jack, don't worry; ou're captain of the football team, first Eseman of the college nine, and the best ear in the yacht club; that's better than 1 sheepskin .- Ohio State Journal.

RELIC

Above his head, as he worked, there lung, in an elaborate frame, a dollar

"A relic with a history, I doubt not?" abserved the other.

"Yes, the trophy of my really first ;reat financial victory," repiled the man of affairs, "It is the first dollar I ever iscaped from a summer hotel with!"

When asked if he had had recourse to a rope ladder, he merely laughed, lenying nothing .- Detroit Free Press.

LITERATURE. The author had written himself down

"But is this literature?" protested the other.

"I do not know, sir!" replied the author, respectfully. "I have reason to suspect that it is not. For not only tre many publishers anxious to publish it, but I have been offered vast sums for the stage rights, as well!"

Tennessee Pearls.

The great Tiffany is authority for the statement that the finest pink pearls When the young geese are hatched do potato you will, if you'look closely, see in the world come from the mountain streams in Tennessee, and it is interesting to observe how rapidly fashion is appropriating the finest of these gems for her own insistent needs. Only those ed with boiled sweet milk, and mashed and you will notice a faint lye color, and of perfect spherical form and brilliant up fine with a hard boiled egg. After the water that covers them will have a luster were accepted, and the prices were correspondingly high. Many really beautiful pearls that were not round nor pear-shaped were actually flung into the water again because of their odd shapes, that rendered them valueless .- Northville News.