THE INVALID'S WRAP

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD FASH-IONED NIGHTINGALE.

It Provides an Additional Wrap and Is Dressy In Effect-Is Easily Slipped on Over the Niehtdress-Directions For Mak-

Invalids during the convalescent stage require a light wrap to be thrown over the nightdress when the temperature of the room falls a little below the proper point, or to put on when receiving a visitor. The nightingale, famil-



SHOWING FOLDS FOR CUFFS AND COLLAR. iar doubtless to most renders, was devised to meet this want. Following is the description of an improved nightingale by a correspondent of The Country

It is very easily adjusted, and that is as its color can be chosen to suit the especial one to wear it, it can be made a of Ben Thompson, of Austin.

Very becoming wrap indeed. When the In the morning Mr. Hoxic rose first. He dressing must needs be of the very simplest kind possible to suit the poor little strength of the sick body, the very lifting of whose hands is a great pain and weariness, a wrap that almost puts itself on is a bonanza truly.

The wrap alluded to requires a piece of delicate tinted flannel 1 % yards long and three-quarters of a yard wide, about three yards of inch wide ribbon to match the flamel, silk of the same color for the feather stitching and split zophyr worsted for the crocheted edge all round it. The flannel of these dimensions is unshaped, save that in the center of one side it is cut down about six inches and the sides turned over, making two little points four inches deep. These points, A and B, form the neck and collar. The lower corners of the flannel strip are also turned over in two little points, which make the cuffs and wrists, when the points C and D in the diagram are joined with ribbon ties. At the point K a small box plait about three-quarters of an inch wide is laid over to draw in and shape the neck, but this is not done until the finishing touches are put to the garment, and it is all done in every oth-

As for the finishing touches, these stitching close to the edge (which, of course, is turned in) and extending all round the four sides of the flannel, and also round the points at wrists and neck. Then a tiny edging of worsted is crocheted all round wherever the feath-



INVALID'S WRAP COMPLETE.

er stitching goes. It may be narrow, or it may be broad, but a row of tiny holes and little shells of seven stitches each above it are sufficient to be very pretty and dainty and will doubtless be work enough, considering all the dis-tance to be gone over. The ties at the throat and wrists are of satin ribbon to match the garment, which in this case is of a delicate blue color, though any preferred tint may be chosen. The little garment is rather nondescript at first sight before it is put on, but once adjusted it assumes a very graceful, attractive comeliness.

Riding Habits.

Covert conting riding habits are the latest novelty. Drabs, grays and browns are favorite colors. The latest riding bodice is a perfectly tight fitting bodice. The floppy style that obtained a senson or two ago is going out of vogue. The



A NEW STYLE OF RIDING HABIT. new bodice is single breasted and of about three-quarter length. For those who wish to be particularly horsy it is asually made with "strapped" seams.

The double breasted freck coats represent another new style that promises to be very popular. The latest novelty in this line has a velvet collar and round velvet cuffs like those that adorn the overconts of dandies. The neckties are in most instances exactly like those worn by men. Some of the riding coats

A Word About Gloves.

Tans are the favorite tint, but there are more shades than usual, graduating from twine to a deep dark brown. The new cocoa shade is sometimes worn, and there are women who wear their gloves and their dresses to match, but save in neutral tints they err against good taste. White and lilac gloves are often sewed in with black, and a new glove has been brought out with black or colored sewings and frills of pinked out kid of both shades at the wrist.

The Ears Made Useful. The Anchorite islander slits his ears, hile the Fijian often has them slit and tretched to such an extent that the two ists might be placed in the openings. Slit urs may be of practical use. The Kaffir urries his snuff box '- his ear hole, and fangala islander aptain Cook f no carried a ... auffe in his right ear. Professor Frederick Starr in Popular OLD TIMES IN TEXAS.

How a Quaker Vigilante Made Friends with Ben Thompson, of Austin. When John R. Hoxie came to Texas to live twenty years ago one of the first things he did to identify himself with the country was to join a vigilance committee. Mr. Hoxie is reputed to be the largest individual taxpayer in the state. He is several times a millionaire. His ancestors were Quakers. His training was all for But such were the conditions of society in that part of Texas to which he moved from Illinois that he soon found himself at the head of a volunteer organization of his neighbors to enforce morality

by vigorous measures. Mr. Hoxie went down to Galveston to attend a public gathering. A community of 10,000 or 12,000 people was trying to play host to a crowd of 40,000 or 50,000 strangers. Mr. Hoxie was late getting in, and the clerk of the hotel said in a somewhat du-

"Mr. Hoxie, I'll have to put you in a room with Mr. Thompson, of Austin." "That's all right, sir," said Mr. Hoxie.

The bell boy led the way up stairs, opened the door and stepped back. Mr. Hoxie entered. A man sprang up in a sitting posture on the bed as suddenly as if he had been on springs, dropped two revolvers, one in each hand, upon Mr. Hoxie, and glared

"Lie down, my friend," said Mr. Hoxie calmly, "I'm not going to trouble you."
There's room enough here for both of us." The man with the pistols apologized, with the remark that he had been suddenly one of its chief recommendations, and aroused from sleep, and thus the millionaire from Illinois made the acquaintance

> made some noise in getting around the room. In an instant Thomuson was up in bed again, with his trusty pistols in hand. "Oh, lie down and finish your sleep," said Mr. Hoxie. "I could have shot three times while you were getting ready if 1'd wanted to."

> Mr. Thompson explained that he had been up a good deal recently, and his nerves were unsteady. He hoped that his fellow guest would excuse his bad breaks.
> "What you want, my friend," said Mr. Hoxie, soothingly and with Quaker deliberation. "Is a gin cocktail about sc high," indicating the tallest glass in use, "with plenty of orange and ice is it."

Mr. Thompson sighed and replied, "I can't get up and dress yet; I'm too shaky,"
"Never mind," said the millionaire, and went down stairs, had the cocktail built under his personal supervision, and carried it back up stairs with his own hands. Mr. Thompson sat up in bed without his pistols this time, and from that day till he died with his boots on in a San Antonio theater he was the friend of the Quaker vigilante.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Elephants Are Tamed. In the island of Ceylon the people are very fond of elephant hunting. They begin by clearing an open space near a forest, part of which is strongly fenced in with trunks of trees, with open places for doors. This is called a corral. When so much of consist merely of a line of silken feather the work is done the natives get behind and around the elephants with blazing torches, shaking spears and rattling all kinds of noisy instruments in order to frighten the hage animals while all the time driving them toward the open doors

At last with a rush the great herd enters, the entrances are barred, and the poor giants of the woods find themselves hopelessly imprisoned. An elephant's rage is dreadful to witness, but the ingenuity of man has found a way of subduing it. One by one each prisoner is freed again, and one, of course, having an individual motame elephants, remarkable for their tion of its own.' A shout of laughter sagacity, come up to him, stroke him with greeted Mr. Walker from every one except their trunks and otherwise cajole him until they lead him on to a good, strong tree. The natives creep up behind, and in a minute a rope with a running knot is around the elephant's leg and made fast to

All the time this is going on the tame elephants are humoring their deluded victim, but as soon as he is secured they go away and leave him, which is a shabby trick. Then the men bring him nice cocoanuts and leaves to eat, which, of course, he refuses, as he is again in a great passion went up the stream in such quantities that and struggling to be free. But hunger many were crowded out of the water, and subdues even the flercest, and at last his gave to the scene literally the aspect told wild roaring ceases to resound through the woods and he is forced to eat.

From that time the taming process is comparatively easy; again and again he is fed, as he requires it, by a kind hand; and the elephant, susceptible to kindness, becomes at last a docile servant of the man. -Boston Courier.

How Peter Cooper Struggled. Peter Cooper, who founded the Cooper institute, had a hard struggle, because as a boy his health was of the frailest. He went to school but one year of his life, and during that year he could only go every other day. But when he was eight years old he was carning his living by pulling hair from the skins of the rabbits his

father shot to make hat pulp.

He had not "half a chance." It seemed almost literally that he had no chance at all. He went to New York when he was seventeen years old to make his fortune. He walked the streets for days before he got a place, and then apprenticed himself to a carriage maker for five years for his

board and two dollars a month.

He had neither time nor money for what people call pleasures, but he had the pleasure of hope. While he was working for fifty cents a week he said to himself, "If I ever get rich I will build a place where the poor boys and girls of New York may have an education free." And he did it.—Youth's

A Pretty Souvenire

For a decidedly pretty souvenir procure a piece of celluloid 8 by 6 inches. On this paint pansies, not in bunches or groups, as is usually seen, but each one distinct by itself. Do not have too many of them; not more than eight at the most. If possible paint from nature, and if you take a little trouble to look around you will be surprised at the variety, both in size and color, of these flowers. Shades and tints you did not know existed you will find in a pansy. The artistic arrangement of the flowers and the barmony of the colors must de-

pend on your sense of the esthetic.

Lace the edges of the celluloid together with narrow lavender ribbon, and you have a pretty whisk broom holder. Cut three pieces of biotting paper the size of the cellu-loid, fasten them all together at one end with a big bow of ribbon, and there is as pretty a blotter as ever a girl gave to her boy.—New York Advertiser.

PAN IN THE ORCHARD.

He carved a flute of elder green.
And notched it well and true.
Then pursed his lips and puffed his cheeks And merrily he blew

For it was springtime holiday.
A sun tanned boy was he,
With russet freckles on his face And a patch upon his knee.

The apple boughs above him flung Their tangled sprays on high, With one dark, bristly blue jay nest Rough sketched against the sky.

He knew the secrets of the grass, The burden of the bour; He saw the flerce, bluff bumblebee Towse many a clover flower.

Orphaned and poor as poor could be, The years before him lay, Dark billows of an unknown sea, No lighthouse on the way.

And yet, and yet his elder flute Could bring him comfort true; He pursed his lips and puffed his checks And biew, and blew, and blew! -Maurice Thompson in Independent.

A Touching Incident.

A group of emigrants was gathered in the long, dreary passage which opens on the bay at the Jersey City station, and as the passengers waiting for the midnight train strayed that way they observed a stolid, pathetic look on each face that told of some greater sorrow than the loneliness of a strange land. There were the aged grandmother, the father and mother, and a family of half grown children-little men and women-who moved and talked and looked like their elders. But they were all silent now and sat motionless on the hard benches on which their rude luggage was

Between the father and mother was a rough bed, extemporized from shawls and comforters and a coarse cloth coat, and on that bed the youngest of the family was sleeping; but there was that in the aspect of the group that denoted such a deep sorrow that one of the passengers approached and asked: "Is the child sick?"

The Danish people shook their heads-it was an unknown tongue to them. But one of the boys, who had picked up a few of the necessary English words from his fellow travelers on the steamship voyage to this country, answered, without moving a muscle of his face: 'Yesh-shleeps,'

An hour later an official stopped and looked at the group. Then he turned down, with no uncentle hand, the coverlid from what he believed to be the sleeping child. "Why," he exclaimed, starting back, "this child is dead."

"Yesh," said the boy who could speak English, "shleep-dead." And these people had sat by their dead for nearly eight long hours, racked with anxiety as to what they should do, distracted with grief, yet unable to speak a word of their trouble to the many sympathizing hearts that were within reach of

They left the little yellow haired girl baby, consigned to a foreign grave, and went on their way; but though they shed no tears, there was that in their blue eyes that told of a deep wound, and doubtless in their new home they will miss the aint little figure in its blue woolen dres and round white cap and tiny wooden shoes—the Danish baby that lies alone under the shade trees of Jersey City .- Youth's

Two True Fish Stories.

"Just after the first World's fair ban quet," sald Abram Williams, a prominent fire insurance manager, "a party of gentle-men were talking in one of the parlors of the Palmer House, where the feast was spread, and, as will happen sometimes, you know, the conversation drifted to fish stories. And lish stories reminded Delegate White, of the south, of an experience be had in New Mexico.

"The fish were so plentiful," said Mr. White, that all our party needed to do when we wanted a dinner of fish was to take two boards or shingles, and forming them in the shape of a scoop just dish out as many as we needed for a meal.'
"When Mr. White had finished there

was a moment's silence, then Edwin Walker, attorney for the St. Paul road ouietly said:

"'That's not much of a fish story, Mr. White, Why, when I was traveling up one of the small rivers in southern Alaska I saw fish in such great numbers that the water could not be seen. It was a most remarkable thing, and I have never heard of the like before or since. They were not ually so thick that they were wedged in the water, heads down, and all that could be seen was thousands of their wriggling Mr. White, whose face flushed up hotly, then paled until it was whiter than a sheet, as he said:

"'But, Mr. Walker, my story was true," 'And so was my story true,' responded Mr.

"And the best of it was that Mr. Walk er's story was literally true, as Mrs. Walker later in the evening testified. It was it the spawning season, and just above the spot where the remarkable sight was wit nessed was a narrow rapids. The salmon gave to the scene literally the aspect told by Mr. Walker."-Chicago Globe.

Amxing the Great Seal. The secretary of state has no right to affix the great seal of the United States to any paper without a "warrant" from the president authorizing him to do so. This warrant is always filed with the document

so sealed, and reads as follows: I authorize and direct the secretary of state to cause the great seal of the United States to be affixed to [whatever the document may be; dated this day, and signed by me, and for se doing this shall be his warrant.

President of the United States.

The great seal is affixed to nothing but treaties, proclamations, commissions, par dons and passports. The old seat, which had been in use since the foundation of the government, was worn out and replaced by a new one in the early part of 1886. It is a curious fact that the old one which was used so long was imperfect and never did answer to the description set down in the

Although using the seal is supposed to be a solemn affair, and the penalty for its improper use is so tremendous, it is left in charge of a clerk, just like any other piece of furniture, and it is doubtful if the secre tary sees it twice a year. During the early days of the government it was guarded with much vigilance, as its appearance upon any document was known to give that document the force of law, but now the people look to the newspapers and not to a piece of parchment for their informa tion.-St. Louis Republic.

A Use for Greenses.

First Reporter-How did the Dally Garthere obtain a report of the Highup-Tiptop wedding? No reporters were admitted. Second Reporter—They sent a new man there, and he looked so scared that all the attendants mistook him for the groom.— New York Weekly.



CURES HEADACHE HEADACHE CURES HEADACHE

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MISS LOTTIE CARSON, of Sar Miss Lottile Calison, of Sar-anac, Mieb., writes: "I have been troubled with a terrible headache for about two years and could not got anything to help me, but at last a friend advised me to take your Buse nock Bloop Birrites, which I did, and after taking two bottles, I have not had the headache since."

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Castoria.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-"Castoria is so well adapted to children that dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its I recommend it as superior to any prescription good effect upon their children," known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

Da. G. C. Oscoop. Lowell, Mass.

" Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instend of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by foreing epium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." DR. J. F. KINCHELOR,

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UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 1, 1833.

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- Fhe first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manu factured by the Washbura, Crosby Co. in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use."

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Gold Medal Brand. Jeseph A. Mears, Main avenue, Superlative Brand.
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Tobyhauna—Tobyhauna & Lehiga Lumber
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