Miss Risley Seward, a daughter of ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Risley, became a great favorite with Win. H Seward while he was secretary of state, and subsequently accompanied him during his tour round the world. Mr. Seward, in his will, bequeathed her \$30,-000 on condition that she should adopt his name. She accepted the money, adopted his name, and now refuses to marry because she will not consent to change her name. At present she is in Italy, studying the old monasteries of that country.

A Royal Wedding in Nevada.

His majesty, Winnemucca MDLV., king of all the Piutes, was recently married to a princess of his tribe. Buenna Vista John, a trusted member of Winnemucca's cabinet, says the royal consort is past the middle age and weighs all the same as four sacks of flour. Winnemucea, who traces his lineage, according to Piute tradition, from the time when the Humboldt valley was a lake, is said to be the fifteen hundredth and fifty-fifth monarch of his line. He has children past the prime of life, and the old fellow takes a new wife to provide for his necessities in his old age. The Liute marriage ceremony is a very simple affair. The chosen bride retires to her wickiup at an appointed time and huddles in a corner. If she does not like the bridegroom she gets up and runs away when he enters the wickiup, but if he is the man of her choice remains and becomes his slave for life. The old king will now have an easier time than has been his lot for years past, as the queen will have to "rustle for grub" for the aged monarch .- Winnemucca Silver State.

Fashion Notes.

Ficelle shades and hues are fashion

Copper red is pronounced an elegant red shade.

Velvet and velveteen will be much

The close English turban hat remains

in style during autumn. New colors show many faded tapestry shades, and these shades are labeled

The new osice bonnet is trimmed with peaches, bunches of grapes and

other fruit. Small birds are imported in great quantities for trimming bonnets and

round hats. Printed figures on plain batiste are used for morning fichus and squares for

The seams of basques will be defined by braid, similar to the old style of

A simple standing clerical collar, in linen, is the neatest neckwear for the warm weather.

There are indications that skirts plaited from belt to toe will again be much worn this autumn.

Parasols for country use are of plain or figured cottonettes, trimmed with ruffles of the same or of ecru lace.

Fashion authorities say that the close turban should be worn quite back on the head instead of low on the forehead.

The newest trimming ribbons are the ottoman reps of thick, yet soft quality, in widths varying from two inches to five or six.

The osier bonnet is the caprice of the moment at the watering-places. It resembles a brown wicker fruit basket placed almost inverted on the head.

The Russian pelisse is a long, close, plain garment, shaped like a tight redingote. It is made of dark cashmere, camel's hair or diagonal wool goods.

Mountain dresses make the most pleasing effect when they are of cedar, raspherry or Egyptian red, relieved by dark green, maroon, sea-blue or lacquerbrown.

A fresh mode of using cross-barred fabrics of blended colors or simple black and white is to combine or trim them with a larger cross-bar precisely similar as to color.

Deep pointed passementerie,' with rows of silk balls hanging so closely that the passementerie is almost hidden from view, is one of the most unique fringes for the season.

New and low-priced pocket handkerchiefs have a wide hem, on which are printed detached colored flowers, daisies, pansies and artemisias, and these match the neckerchiefs.

Some of the new autumn walking costumes of tweed are decidedly masculine in style, showing a white muslin underwaistcoat, cutaway coat, fastened just below the chest with one button, a standing collar with round gold collarbutton, or huge cuff-buttons, and, crowning all, a jaunty English, lowcrowned derby hat, devoid of trimming of any sort. Many English girls go a step further than the Yankee girl dares to, and carry a slender ebony cane.

Children and Work.

In an English industrial school containing about six hundred children, half girls and half boys, it became convenient to give the girls about eighteen hours of book instruction per week and eighteen hours of work, while the boys remained at full school time of thirtysix hours per week. On examination day it was found that the girls were more alert mentally and practically in advance of the boys. When work was found for the boys and their schoolhours reduced from thirty-six to eighteen, they did as well as the girls. While too much work and too little play makes Jack a dull boy, it seems pretty evident that a portion of children's time can be employed in industrial work to their advantage. Perhaps it would be well to divide their waking hours, onethird to work, one-third to study and one-third to play .-- Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

HEALTH HINTS.

Drinks for the Sick.

To make apple water cut the apples in small pieces and pour on boiling Strain in three hours and

Water added to tamarinds, currents or cranberries, fresh or in jelly, makes excellent beverages, with a little sugar or not, as may be agreeable.

Toast water-Toast stale bread until very brown, pour over it boiling water let it stand for an hour, then strain and put in a piece of ice before drinking. Milk porridge-Make a thin batte,

of flour and milk, or corn starch and tle salt; let it boil a few minutes, stirring constantly. For those troubled with the gout,

beat two ounces of almonds with a teaspoonful of rose water and then pour on one quart of milk and water and sweeten to taste. For those who are weak and have a

cough beat a fresh-laid egg and mix with it one gill of new milk and a tablespoonful each of rose water and orange water and a little nutmeg. For a cough make flaxseed tea as fol-

and rock candy, three lemons pared and sliced; pour over this two quarts of boiling water; when cold, strain, Beef tea-Cut raw beef into small pieces; to a half pound of meat pour on a pint of cold water, set on the stove and let it simmer until all the juice is

extracted from the meat. When wanted

for use skim and let it boil just two To make panada, soak stale bread in cold water for an hour; mash and place on the fire, with a little salt, butter and sugar; cook slowly an hour, and when ready to serve add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and two table-

spoonfuls of milk. Barley water is a nutritious drink, and is one of the best known for invalids. Take one ounce of barley, half an ounce of sugar, the rind of a lemon and pour on one quart of water. After it has stood eight hours pour off the liquid and add the juice of a lemon.

A Sea Captain's Revenge. It has often been said that there is no despotism in the world equal to that exercised by the captain of a vessel when at sea. This, of course, does not apply to yachts, for those are not regis-

tered vessels, but sail under a license, and the captain of such a craft could be discharged by the owner when in midocean if for any reason the owner found fault with his management. But with merchant vessels when once out of port the authority of the captain is, by the laws of every nation, supreme. It is necessary that this should be so. A ship when at sea represents a number of different interests; those who own the vessel, those who own the cargo, those that insure the hull and its contents, and then last, but not least, are the lives of crew and possibly of passengers. There must be a responsible directing head, armed with the legal power to enforce any order he may think necessary for the protection of these different interests, and this authority could be lodged nowhere but with the captain. His judgment may be at fault, but if at the end of a voyage he can make oath that he considered what he did to be necessary for the protection of the interests intrusted to his keeping, it is almost impossible to punish him for his mistakes. An example of this arbitrary power was given some years ago by the captain of a merchant vessel sailing from one of our Atlantic ports. The ship was bound on a voyage to the west coast of South America, and her owner invited one or two of his friends to go down the bay in her and return on the pilot boat. When outside the weather became somewhat threatening, and the pilot boat was not immediately on hand. The captain had long cherished a grudge against the owner and saw in the situation an opportunity of revenging himself. In spite of commands and then of appeals made for the owner, his friends and the pilot, he put his vessel upon her course and sailed out to sea. His involuntary passengers were, of course, in a wretched state of mind, coming, as they did, wholly unprepared for a voyage around Cape Horn, and well aware that their relatives and friends would have doubts as to their existence. This led the owner to resort to methods which led the cap-tain to construe to be mutinous, and hence he had the former placed in confinement, while the entire party, with the exception of the pilot, were treated very much as if they had been common sailors, so far as their food supply was concerned. When the ship arrived at her port of destination the captain was instantly dismissed; but that was all the punishment that could be visited upon him.

To Keep Grapes, A New York paper publishes two recipes for keeping grapes which will perhaps be a practical help to housewives in this vicinity, where grape culture is extensively carried on:

I. Select nine fresh clusters, and cut the end of the stem smooth and dip it in melted sealing-wax; then put in cotton batting; pack them away in wooden loxes; keep them in a dry, cool place. In this way they will keep fresh all

winter. II. Take full bunches, ripe and perfeet; seal the end that is cut from the vine so that no air can get in or the juice of the stem run out, and let them stand one day after sealing, so as to be sure they are perfectly scaled (if not, they will shrivel up), then pack in boxes of dry sawdust and keep in cool places. They will keep nicely all winter without losing their flavor. In packing, do not crowd the bunches; sprinkle the sawdust over the bottom of the box, then lay the grapes carefully, a bunch at a time, all over the box, then sawdust and grapes, alternately, until the box is full.

The Dentist.

The modern dentist is not like the

only of late years that the dentist has gether 9,000 sets of woolen machinery occupied a recognized position in the departments of minor surgery. Some dexterity and considerable muscular 450 sets. This includes 1,300 or more strength were the chief qualifications of the dentists of our childhood. When a patient called on one of them the dentist would put his finger in the patient's mouth, and after feeling around amony the stumps, and shaking them one after another until a howl from the patien demonstrated that he had hold of the milk; stir into boiling milk, with a lit-tle salt; let it boil a few minutes, stir- "It's got to come out." Then he would go for his instruments. These mechanical appliances were of a very primitive character. They consisted of everal pairs of things like bullet molds; those of the largest size he used on adults and the small ones on children. While he was engaged filing the rust off his instruments the sufferer had time to note the contents of the room. On a shelf was a rope, with which nervous patients were tied in the operating chair; on another chair a basin, and a pitcher with a lows: One-half pound each of flaxseed broken handle, containing water, presumably for the purpose of washing away such gory evidences of butchery as the operation might leave; on a broken-legged desk, propped up with a brick, was a skull with a cracked jawbone, which was too suggestive to be pleasant or soothing; in the windowsill the dentist's library, consisting of a copy of Wedl's Pathology of the Teeth, and a portion of a volume of Moore's melodies; in front of the operating chair, hanging on the wall, was a steel engraving representing Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena. The picture was evidently put there with a view of distracting the patient's attention from thoughts of the agony in store for him. While he was wondering if Napoleon ever had toothache, and if he ever burned the inside of his mouth with creosote and oil of cloves in his efforts to deaden the pain; and while he was wishing that he could change places with Napoleon for a day or two, the dentist grasped him by the hair, threw his head back, inserted the can opener in his mouth, and began groping around for the bad tooth. When he found it, his usual plan was to crush it into pieces and dig out the fragments one at time. During the operation the suf ferer groaned and moaned and years for death. When the dentist got his grappling irons around the root of a double tooth, and braced himself up with his foot against the wall for a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, the patient thought that the end of all things was at hand, that an explosion had occurred in the cellar, and that the heavens were rolling themselves up as a scroll, while the top of his head was being broken off, and his vertebra was being jammed down into his legs. When he was calmed with a glass of water he found that the alarming sensations he had experienced were caused, as the dentist put it, by "the extraction of the molar from the alveo-

> The modern dentist is a different kind of an aggravated outrage. He has a college diploma that he keeps hanging on the wall in a tin case. He usually has a nicely-furnished operating-room, where he has an elaborate chair, working on pivots and hinges, that he places the patient in when he is pulling his tooth, and another to be used when the tooth is to be filled. He has hundreds of instruments-diminutive augers and gouges and scrapers, and one vile thing that seems to make about seven hundred revolutions a minute, and with which he bores into the nerve of your tooth until you feel as if your immortal soul was being tampered with. But the modern dentist seldom pulls a tooth. He prefers to fill it with some gutta percha sort of composition, or with gold. You see the filling will, in the course of time, come out, and then he gets another job putting it in again, whereas when he pulls out a tooth it ends it: the owner of the tooth seldom cares to have it decorated or to squander bullion on it after it is out. He usually carries it in his vest pocket for two or three days, and then throws it into some vacant lot. When a man has an aching tooth that tries to push itself into prominence, that seems to swell up and get in the way of everything he eats, and to take more of his thought and attention than he can spare, he can go to the modern dentist, who will fill him up with gas until he imagines that he is a balloon, soaring up almost as high as the dentist's charge for the operation, and when he comes to earth again the tooth will be gone and there will be a vacant place in his jaw that will seem to him to be about the size of a town lot. The painless dentistry of to-day is less exciting than the painful dentistry of the past; but it is otherwise an improvement on the old style .- Texas Siftings.

The Use of Toads.

Toads have been used by entomologists for the acquisition of minute nocturnal insects difficult to catch. A number are turned out at night in a district where a rare or desired insect is known to exist. In the morning the reptiles are recaptured, and either deprived of their spoils by a little gentle pressure, or killed and ransacked. If they could also be made subservient to anatomical science by providing our cabinets with osteological preparations of the minute vertebrate, so difficult to set up, the poor amphibians would prove of greater value to students than if they really wore that mythic precious jewel in their heads which the exiled duke ascribed to them .- London Field.

A pasture field of 400,000 acres in Texas is the property of one man. The fence surrounding it is made of \$00,000 feet of posts and minety tone

Woolen Machinery.

The statistician makes known on dentist of long ago. The old-time dent- the authority of good judges that a ist did not repair teeth; he simply up. | woolen mill requires thorough ferewal rooted those that were decayed. It is every double decade. There are altoin the country. The number worn out and replaced every year is estimated at cards and spinning mules, with 10,000 to 15,000 fooms. The price of mules varies from \$750 to \$900, according to the number of spindles. To replace the mules worn out every year the sum of nearly \$1,250,000 is expended. The average durability of the machinery of a mill is about twenty The durability of different years. pieces of machinery varies. A set of cards used carefully may last half a century. The clothing on them may be renewed every five years. Looms are long lived. They may continue in use fifty years, but generally twenty years' service is about as much as they can render. The mules' average time of durability is fifteen years. A set of cards comprises generally from three to four separate carding machines. In manufacturing different styles of woolens there are thirty-five or forty different processes, and nearly every process calls into use a different kind of ma-

The General('s) Experience.

Perusing a recent copy of the Chicago Times, we observed the following statement from Gen'l Leib, of the Chicago Democrat-'St. Jacobs Oil is the remedy for rheumaism and neuralgia, without any manner of doubt, and people who suffer from these dis-eases our ht to be made acquainted with that Whenever I had occasion to use the oil I found it all its proprietors claim for it?

Well-informed political economists estimate that the United States lost upward of \$500,000,000 by reason of the ill-fortune of agriculture last year. Even our statesmen will soon recognize the fact that agriculture forms an important spoke in the national wheel of progress.

The prince of remedies for rheumatism St. Jacobs Oil. We have seen it tried and great results accomplished .- Hunting ton (Ind) Democrat,

Penn Yan, N. Y., is said to have got ts name in this way: Two colonies settled there, one of Pennsylvanians and one of Yankees. Each wanted to name the new settlement after their old homes. They finally compromised on Penn Yan.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet or occupation. For sick headache, constitution, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, but taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rash of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By draggists. By druggists.

Ir is estimated that 600,000 acres of United States soil are given up to tobacco, and that the crop will reach \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifica-the blood and is the best remedy for conwhich is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

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The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Ly, ils E. Pinkhasse, of Lyrot. Mass., who above all et less hun can belong may be in the above all et less hun can belong may be in the porrespondents love to sail have. She is realously made is obtained to vet to sail have. She is realously made is to her work, which is the costs, who is a life-study, and is obtained to heavy six is the very contract of it by an answers the large correspondent which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burdent of suitables, or just the bearing its special burdent of suitables, or just be the from the first versaling Compound is a modificial for good and non-cell purposes. I have personally investigated it suit and entitled of the trath of this.

One says: "It were now its, it is recommended with the last plryleians in the country. One says: "It were aftern the country of failing of the uterus. Lone where, the count form of failing of the uterus. Lone where, it would be not failing of the uterus. Lone where, it is recorded and the consequent quant to all Overlan Troubles, insulation and the consequent quant to the change of Life."

It personals weak have, and is expectably adapted to the Change of Life."

the Charge of Life."

It permeates overy portion of the system, and gives now life and these. It removes faintness, nathency, destroys all crashs for ellevalues, and relieves weakness of the stemach. It cares illustrate, the ataches, Karvana Frontisson, temeral Debitty, the sphanness, Depression and Indigentees. That feeting of bearing down, causing pain, wearing and becomes is always permanently circuit by its al. It will at all those, and under all elevanostanicos, as for harmony with the law that governs the female system.

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