Clothing and Tattooing-Red Hair Fashionable-How "Ava," the Na-

tional Beverage, is Made. The inhabitants of the Samoan Islands, usually called Kanakas, are very intelligent people, and by far the best look-ing of any of the South Sea Islanders. The men, says Gus C. Roeder, in the New York World, average about 5 feet 10 inches in height, are creet and proud in bearing, and have straight and well-rounded limbs. The men all wear a clost, or short cloth, around their waists, which does not extend any farther in length than down to the knees; this clout in most cases is manufactured from the bark of cocoanut trees, and called "Lahpahlahpah," but since calico and other light linen materials have been introduced many of the men prefer to wear those, but all ays choose among the most picturesque colors. Tattooing is one of the amoun's greatest prides. and every man is oroamented in a most artistic style, and furnished by his parents with a pair of tattoord kneebreeches. Many of the men wear carrings. The color of the Samoans is of an olive yellow brown. The nose is usu-ally straight, and not flattened like that of the Malay, and the mouth is large, with thick lips. The hair is black and straight. Among the men it is consid-ered a great honor to have red hair, and the redder a person's hair the more influ-ence be can command. But as nature has furnished the inhabitants of Samoa with jet black hair the natives have to look for some other source in order to be enabled to wear their choicest red.

Upon my first visit to Apia, the capital of the Samoan Islands, in 1878, I was surprised to see so many men walking about with what I at first believed to be snow-white hair, but upon closer examination I learned that the natives apply a whitish clay similar to our whiteway their hair. This they use instead of pomade or hair oil and apply it in a thick mass until the hair becomes thor-oughly hardened and white. The men continue this process of bleaching their hair until it loses its former black color, and with time turns to a brownish red A rather peculiar taste, but they feel proud of the r success in coloring their hair. Quite often women go through the same performance, but they are compelled to wear their har short, as long hair cannot so easily be discolored. Natives of Samoa, as a rule, regard work as some thing unnecessary, and all the work done on the plantations owned by Europeans is performed by kanakas imported

The Samoans are very friendly, and in passing always greet a stranger with a hearty "Kal offah." which, translated into our language, means "cood day." You stop to speak to one of these chaps, and after having cone uded your con-versation he will never forget upon de-parting to hail you with a "Kodah" of

good-by."
The mode of living of Samoans is very simple, and days pass sometimes without a Samoan partaking of any hot food. Cocoanuts, bananas, pineapples, yan, and more particularly the bread fruit, once in a while sone fish and a piece of hog, especially when it happens to be one of your white neighbor's hogs, conclude the simple bill of fare. One of the greatest beverages among the Sano-ans is "ava." The ava which grows in clusters from six to ten feet in height, is a species of pepper. I rom its dried root is made an intoxicating beverage which when taken in a all does is a del ghtful soporific. To dr nk ava is all very well you do not see how it is manfactured. But if you witness the process, as I did on one occasion, when I first sampled large number of Apians, man and women, buts, apparently engaged in some very interesting work.

this native drink, I feel assured that your taste for any will be somewhat changed. While taking a stroll over Samoa one fine afternoon I came attoss a who were sitered on the ground around Having lost my way and being anxious to see all there was to be seen, I approached the crowd, greeted my friends with a "Kalloffah," and, with all the Samoan atmy command, explained my errand. The natives treated me very kindly, and at one invited me to take a seat in their family circle, offering me the best place between two charming young girls. I noticed that all the women and young girls were engaged in chewing at a root, while on their laps rested small cocoanut bowls, which I took to be spittoons, as they allowed the juice of the roots to drop into the bowels. In the centre of the circle stood a larger bowl, and whenever one of the women had chewed enough on the root she would empty the contents of her bowl into the ing cow," larger one. I watched these proceedings with great astonishment, and could not imagine to what end these women exer cised their jaws on those gray roots. After the bowl in the centre had been about half filled with this brownish fluid, some limes and oranges were produced and mixed with the rest, and the milk of a number of cocoanuts added to the whole, completed the Samoans' famous drink called "ava." To see its manuture was hard enough, but now came the hardest part. I was supposed to drink this stuff. I was at a loss what to do. I knew that if I refused to partake I would be insulting my host. I tried to make believe that I was not thirsty, but this did not seem to work at all, and to my great horror was offered the first drink after the mixture had been pronounced by the oldest chief present to be all right. My fair neighbor to the right offered me quite a large bowl filled to the brim with and are popular in Engla ava, and I had to partake. I took a sip hardy and good grazers, and tried to return the balance because I Save the grass in the did not like its peppery taste, but it was no go. I had to finish. It was all that my life was worth. I managed to get through as best I could and washed the whole down with some cocoanut milk, I afterward learned that had I refused to drink with my Samoan friends certainly would have been compelled to quit their presence in disgrace.

Hard to Kill that Bear,

A passenger train on a Florida railroad stopped some fifteen miles from Cedar Keys to prevent a coll sion with some cattle, when a black bear came trotting leisurely out of the woods, climbed upon the platform of the car and entered the express room, where he found three strings of fish and some bacon, all of which went quickly juto his maw.

When the train statted up the swaying of the car shut the door. The bear soon became tired of his ride, and looked about for means of egress. Nothing appeared so vulnerable to attack as the windows in the side of the car, which windows in the side of the car, which is hung on the stalk to cure. It was the blades are then tied into a small bundle, which is hung on the stalk to cure. It was the blades are then tied into a small bundle, which is hung on the stalk to cure.

A Song of the Sear windows in the side of the car, which windows in the side of the car, which is nung on the ever touches the ground, and is conseived in the diameter. He selected one of the iron rods with his paws, and, giving them a hug, broke and twisted them off clean. His body was then forced through the aperture and struck the ground like a rubber ball. He turned two or three comercaults and ambled off into the woods.

which is nung on the ever touches the ground, and is conseivently free from dirt.

A successful poultry raiser feeds wheat in the evening, barley at noon and wheat in the evening. In addition to the barley he gives the slop and refuse from the kitchen after boiling it. The wheat gives a rich yellow color to the yolks which is so much desired in the city where eggs are sold in refail markets.

When to Plant Lilies.

A great deal of failure is due to plantmonths of October. November, March, and April. Many fail from planting late in the spring after the weather has become hot and dry, which causes the bulbs to decay before they can form roots and commence growth. Of course, where the climate will permit, bulbs can be planted at any time during the winter but if it may be along in autumn, it always be planted as soon as received, or packed in soil until planting time. Nothing injures them more than exposure to The the air, or to lie around dry, -American Apriculturist.

proved that corn, if fed constantly, and to any great extent, produces a fevered condition of the system. This can, doubtless, be remedied to some extent, feeding liberally on roots, Most flockmasters prefer a ration composed of corn and oats, in the proportion of one part of corn to two parts of oats. A half pint of this mixture makes a liberal ration, and many prefer to give only half that amount when feeding good hay. Beans are very highly relished, and at the present low price can, undoubtedly, be profitably substituted occasionally for the corn and out ration for a change. When corn alone is fed the flock is frequently troubled with cruptions or humors, which causes the sheep to rub and gnaw their fleeces, causing a loss of

Value of Bran Upon the Farm. Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agticultural College, at Cuelph, Canada, recently summed up the usefulness of brau to farmers, after having carefully considered its chemical composition 1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though varia le in composition, possesses

high nutritive value.
2. Roller process bran is, on the aver-

of muscle or of milk.

5 Both its chemical composition and mature ripening.

alone repays its cost. cannot be derived from the air .- Aere York World.

Kicking Cows.

A farmer writes to the American Cul-vator as follows: What farmer has not had a kicking cow, and who has not hammered her for her o ences? [milked] had a kicking cow, and who has not hammered her for her o ences? Emilked a kicking cow for years becaue no one else could do so and this animal results. a kicking cow for years becau e no one else could do so, and this animal proved everything about the complaint worth knowing. A complaint, I call it, and it is both cruel and ridiculous to suppose that severity does any rood. Feed the animal well while milk ag, and keep her head to the manger, then slip a rope her head to the manger, then slip a rope has emerit in preserving roses. around her right hind leg by a slip knot, and tie it back to a post. Do not make it tight, but just tight enough to support the rope and to keep her leg from-reaching the pail. She will not object, in-deed, I am sure that the likes it. Let the milker keep his head well pressed into the dank of the cow so as to observe the slightest motion of the injust and the slightest motion of the joint, and be prepared to move the pail forward a few inches. With these precautions all trouble will cea e.

The cow a luded to above was a large and beautiful animal. She was always milked three times a day for a few weeks after calving. She was milked into a measured twelve quart pail, and would give it full and a half again in the morning, and about three quarters full at noon and at night, of fine, rich milk, so there were excellent reasons for keeping her; but she would kick, and seemingly never until the pail was full. When her leg was secured as described above, there was no more trouble. Some farmers tie up a fore leg, but this renders the animul uncomfortable and she will not give down her milk. If good results are ex-pected, a cow must be kept as comforta-ble and happy as possible. Recollect as a maxim: "Never beat or punish a kick-ing cow."

Farm and Garden Notes. Celery must have free moisture at the

Few house plants give equal satisfac-faction with pot hyacinths. The season to start such is at hand. Hens must be kept warm and sheltered

eru de petroleum, none so cheap and none so ellective as a preservative. Do not overfeed your sheep or place so much food before them that they will

leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of it. The Suffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights, and are popular in England. They are

Save the grass in the meadows, even if not of the best quality. Better have q surplus than not enough hay for winter feeding. Place your stacks where there is the least danger of loss by fire, even

if you have to haul it a little further. If farmers could be persuaded to act together with the purpose of securing honest and economical administration of government, the effect would be most beneficent, taxes would be reduced, general thrift promoted and politics puri-

The heaviest lamb ever raised in the United States, an Oxford, which attained one hundred pounds in nine months, was fed all the ground outs, in addition to its mother's milk, it could eat. A to its mother's mile, it could be founded of Thy glory!"

twin sister reached eighty-five pounds of Thy glory!"

The great audience was filled with

When potatoes are dug in a wet time NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN, more or less soil will adhere to them. To remove this when unloading the potatoes | Sleeves are undergoing a change. roll them down a rack of slats set lengthneath.

It is much better when ploughing the ground late in the fall to leave the ridges in the rough condition instead of harrowing, as the frost will exert more complete disintegration of the clods, ter, but if it can be done in autumn, it tate ploughing, especially after frost, the would no doubt be better. Bulbs should cutworms will be destroyed and the land more easily cross ploughed the following

The present tide of opinion is that corn for ensilage should be cut just as it is going out of the "reasting-ear stage"— Corn for Sheep.

Experiments in feeding different kinds of grain to sheep during the winter has proved that corn, if fed constantly, and about all the nutriment they will ever

An important item in providing shelter for sheep is to have it dry. A wet place for them to stand or lie, either in the summer or winter, is very unhealthy and should certainly be avoided whenever it can be. The sheep shed and yard should always be furnished with good drainage, and the roof and the shed

The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ; it conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct; hence we have long eggs, short eggs and round eggs. The air shell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even and if the germ is fertilied, that is all that is necessary so far as shape

The largest apple orchard in the United States is claimed by Fairmount, in Leavenworth County, Kansas. It con-tains 437 acres, and is composed of 50,-000 trees of the following varieties: Seventy acres of winesapy, 240 of Ben Davis, 70 acres of Missouri Pippins, 40 acres of Genitans, Sacres Cooper's Early, and Sacres of Maiden's Blush. Last year's crop is estimated at 40,000 bushels.

age, richer than old process bran.

3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone building in growing anima's, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.

4. Its themical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat than to the formation cooking. In most cases the windfalls are also worm eaten, which causes their pre-

its physical form adapt it admirably as a superstant proves using the planetter of the province of the provinc

Roses in winter are not often killed by cold but by the drying out of mosture which cold often causes. We have known roses in cold frames where the thermometer must have been down to zero wholly uninjured, when they often suffer seri-

The only rea on advanced against shade trees in pastures is that cows are inclined to spend too much of their time under them, and consequently give less milk than they would if no shade exrest a portion of the time under trees feed more at night than do those that have no shade in their pastures. The more comfortably and quietly we keep our cows the more milk they will prohave a shady group of trees to lie under will produce as much milk as cows do of the grounds, and one is glad to see that it may be done without injury to the grazing interests.

him to weigh the earth, and to travel the unknown seas.

banner of the cross and crowns of Columbus rose above the wave, and streamed into the harbor. The bells rung. On landing Columbus and his crew went to Hens must be kept warm and sheltered the principal church, accompanied by from the inclemencies of the weather if expected to lay in winter.

Solution of the weather if the whole population, and offered up solution is solution.

meet the Court. His journey was a tri-

It was the middle of April, the month of nightingales and flowers. Columbus entered the city amid music, bells and shouts of triumph. Ferdinand and Isabella, seated under a superb canopy, re ceived him as a viceroy rather than an admiral, and requested him to relate to them the history of his voyage. He did so, surrounded by the Indians whom he had brought with him, with their gay plumes, and offerings of tropic birds and

As he ended his wonderful narrative there arose a burst of music, and bore away to heaven the thoughts of the sov-ereigns and nobies and people, already thrilled and melted by the most marvel-ous tale ever told of human achievement.

It was the chapel-choir of Isabella. ... We praise Thee, oh God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord; all the earth doth worship Thee, the Father

until it reached the sublime words:
"Holy, holy, Lord God of hosts,
heaven and earth are full of the majesty

Racchorses are fed on the clean blades ecstatic devotion. It was, perhaps, the of corn fodder in some stables, as it is most happy moment of Columbus's life this first thanksgiving for the new

A Song of the Season.

Thy charms were a spell.

Ye meet again, and warm is thy embrace,
Ah, broken pride! Still on thee must I dote;
delieve me, none has come to take thy place—
My old, last winter's overcoat!

— Tid-Bils.

Sleeves are undergoing a change. Dark green felt hats are in favor. Plush is revived in fashionable favor. The short visite or mantle is the wrap for full dress.

Silver, gold and steel braids appear on lressy jackets.

Coat sleeves are a matter of course on tailor-made suits.

All house dresses have fancy sleeves of one kind or another. Silver braid on silver gray cloth makes

beautiful trimming. Jackets are worn by young women, aglans by older ones.

All sorts of fancy colored borders apar on new handkerchiefs. Long redingotes, with capes, are next o raglans in fashionable favor.

New redingotes reach to within an inch of the bottom of the skirt,

have full draperies on the bodice.

There is a threatened change from high coiffures to moderately low ones, All frocks, unless tailor-cut and made

The coat sleeve is not the universal favorite now that it has been in the past. Miss Laura Minkle, a blind woman, is preaching temperance sermons in Iowa. Mary Walker, of Kentucky, hanged erself because she found a few gray hairs

in her head. There are 10,000 milliners in New York and Brooklyn, or about one bonnet maker to every fifty women,

Plaids of Scotch wear are in the most harmonious colorings: the tints are neutral and blend in charming way. The fashion of wearing two kinds of

braid on the same garment is not only new this season but it is also pretty. Queen Christina, of Spain, is not pretty, her face being too heavy and in-expressive, but she has goodness and

Printed lawns are used for handkerchiefs, and when a border is embroidered on to them they are very pretty for young Indies.

thief-taker.

Since the outer garment has become so daborate and beautiful the walking d ess has become less conspicuous in its trimming.

Miss Rose Streater, of Midway, Ala., is said to be the belle of the New South. She is a brunette, and at a distance greatly resembles Mrs. Cleveland.

Miss F. H. Muller, of London, a mem-ber of the London School Board, says the United States is certainly the earthly paradise of the gentler sex. A present style consists in wearing

four gold wire rings on the same finger, each being set with a single small stone, as a sapphire, emerald and ruby. The long waved Astrakhan fur so much

used for jackets a quarter of a century ago, is in favor again for the same purpose, but it has been rechristened "Caracal."

The woman lawyer of Topeka, Mrs. Le Greer, is reported to be growing in elo-quence as a pleader, and tears dim the eyes of Court and jury when she brings pathos to her assistance.

Plain plush wraps are to be exception ally popular. They will be trimmed with flat-headed trimming and with rich orna-ments at the front of the collar, on the sleeves, and at the lower ends of the

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Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own

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How often is the light of the household lended by signs of melancholy or irritability of the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of allments seculiar to that sex, which men know not of, fur the cause may be removed and loy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debiliated women, is certain, sate and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

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What course should people then pursue? So while "hard times" the people cry, Though rich in bonds, or worldly poor The Toilet Soaps they should not buy. The "IVORY SOAP" they should procure, Let all who buy such Soaps take care Which may be bought from coast to coast, At sixteen cents per pound at most,

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

ing bulbs at improper seasons. The time wise, and far enough apart so that the rec m needed as being the best is the potatoes will not fall through. In roll-months of October, November, March, ing over on this slat most of the dirt will

be knocked off and fail to the ground be-

should be made tight.

goes. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

alone repays its cost.

7. By retaining and feeding the bran upon the farm the objection to selling the grain is part y overcome, viz., the exhau-tion of the soil, since the bran retains most of the mineral matters which cannot be derived from the air.—Age

isted. This is not the case. Cows that duce, and we contend that cows that without shade. In many places of limited extent it is often desirable to extend the plantation beyond the garden portion

A Grand Thanksgiving. That was a memorable Thanksgiving when, in the early spring of 14sd, Co-lumbus returned from his first voyage of discovery to Palos, and hastened to meet the Spanish sovereigns at Barcelona. Co-lumbus was a man of faith. "God made me the messenger of the new heavens and the new earth," he said in his old age, "and told me where to find them." It was this patriarchal faith that inspired

Palos throbbed with excitement as the

No oil penetrates wood as well as the expedition.

To oil penetrates wood as well as the expedition.

Columbus hastened to Barcelona to

umphal march.

everlasting,"
The majestic Latin hymn swept on,

When early spring stole softly to this shore, I gave to theen very glad farewell; I vowed that I would see thee nevermore, Thy charms were gone and broken was the

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Catarrh

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