THE MORMON AT SERVICE.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AT THE SALT LAKE CITY TABERNACLE

The Big Edifice Described — A Mixed Congregation—A Bishop Expounds the Mormon Faith.

In the west central part of Salt Lake City stands a plain elliptical structure 250 feet long, 150 wide and 80 high. Its roof is oval form and is a self supporting arch whose bents rest on forty-four sandstone pillars, each varying from fourteen to twenty feet in height. The building was begun in 1864 and completed three years later. It is the Mormon tabernacle. The church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Zion and vicinity worship here every afternoon.

The interior is no less remarkable than the people who built it. In the rear on a platform is an organ whose front towers have an altitude of fifty-eight feet. It is thirty-eight feet by thirty. The bellows are supplied with a r by water power. This organ has fifty-seven stops and 2648 pipes, ranging in length from two to thirty-two feet; it is operated by eight couplers and the same number of pedals.

To the right of the instrument sit the female members of the choir; to the left, the male. Between the organ and the pulpit is a mounted harp. The pulpit seems as if it were a flight of three steps descending to the ground floor. The first flight or stand is the seat of the prophet and president of the Mormon church. This office is vacant at present. Wilford Woodruff is prophet pro tempore.

The second stand is occupied by the twelve apostles; and the third or lowest, by the presidents of the high priests of seventies. To the south—the Mormons designate position in their sanctuaries by the cardinal points of the compass—of these dignitaries sit numerous elders and seventy high priests to the north, the bishops and the counselors. This corps of ecclesiastics is separated from the audience by railings, except where the pulpit makes a descent. On the ends of the railings repose two huge lions. Ten feet above the railings begins the gallery, which runs around the building in a horseshoe curve, and on its lower edge are three hundred gas jets, studded with porcelain globes. The ceiling is concave and hung with decorations that were placed there thirteen years ago in commemortion of a Sunday-school jubilee. The auditorium makes a gradual ascent from the pulpit.

It is two o'clock. A gentleman seats himself at the organ and plays a voluntary. We survey the audience. Every State and Territory is represented. All nations of Europe have sons and daughters present. The Ethiopean with his smiling countenance add his presence. A few forlorn Indians sit among the conquerors of their race. Even poor despised John Chinaman is not absent. The voluntary is finished. One of the twelve apostles announces a hymn. The congregation, with the choir, rise and sing. While this takes place, nine elders are seen behind the communion table, busily breaking bread. The congregation is seated. Prayer and preaching. A priest offers a prayer. He implores the Creator to bless all assembled, especially the Latter Day Saints. They must keep unsullied the revelations of the ancient prophets, as well as those of the modern prophet, Joseph Smith. God has favored them with the true light, hence they must be more vigilant than the Gentiles. May the outside world soon discover that salvation is only within the pale of the persecuted Mormon church. He winds up with an emphatic "Amen," which is heartily responded to by the members. During the invocation the saints are slightly bowed in reverence; the Gentiles are in an attitude as if witnessing an opera. Another hymn is sung; the congregation remains seated. An elder at the communion table asks a blessing on the bread, which is then distributed in silver baskets among the faithful. The Mormons commune on every Sabbath. While the bread is being passed, a bishop resembling a ward politician arises and states that the lot has fallen upon him to address this people. "The most important duty of a servant of Jehovah is to feed the bread of life to his flock. The prophet, Joseph Smith, commanded that no one should speak unless the spirit of God was stirring him up. We come not here to listen to rhetorical phrases, but we are assembled to hear those revelations from the other world, with which we are in constant communication. In olden times the Lord spoke to his people through his prophets. The spirit of prophecy lay dormant for 1800 years, then an angel appeared to Smith, and gave him the keys to institute the restoration of the ten tribes of Israel. We have gathered together under the conviction that we are these tribes. Abraham settled in a new country; so have the Latter Day Saints. The geography of our land corresponds to that of Palestine. This is the kingdom of God. Christ will reign here personally among His people. There are numerous signs that Christ will soon make His second advent."

Here he read from the Mormon Bible and a part of St. Matthew xxiv., to corroborate his assertion. The only difference he could see between the two prophecies was that Smith's was clearer than Christ's.

This ends the first part of the sermon. The elders have by this time supplied each member with bread. A blessing is pronounced on the water—the Mormons generally use water instead of wine. The water is passed in silver chalises. The bishop resumes, but makes war in another direction. God and Lucifer could not agree as to the peopling of this earth, and a rebellion was the result. One-third of the heavenly hosts joined their fortunes with Lucifer. God conquered this prince of devils with his confederacy, and they were thrust out of heaven. These spirits now permeate the earth. They cannot tabernacle in the flesh, but work mischief where the true Gospel is not preached. Whatever credit is attached to any act as being the glory of man, is the work of the Lucifers. Behind the apple we find Newton, the god of revelation. Was it Newton? The Gentiles answer "yes." The Latter-Day-Saints say "God." The mission of Israel is spiritual, the mission of the Gentiles is temporal. The Gentiles are building railroads, steamships, and beautifying the earth in general. The Saints are purifying souls for eternity. "Our blood has commingled with the Gentiles. Israel's blood lifts us to God; the Gentile blood in our veins draw us to earth. To-day some Latter-Day-Saints instead of being in the house of God, are pursuing their own pleasures. A few of these are of parents that rank high in the church. A fallen Latter-Day Saint is worse than a Gentile. The apostates of our faith sink down to hell." He closes with "Amen," which is repeated in concert by the Saints. The benediction, which consists of a prayer, is offered. It is now 4 o'clock. The organist plays a voluntary, and 6000 people, half the capacity of the tabernacle, make their exit through twenty doors, each nine feet wide.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Man is ninety per cent. water.

The waltz has entered upon its 109d season.

A spring of natural cologne has broken forth in Algiers.

A meteoric stone which lately fell in Russia contained several diamonds.

The first settlement of the English in Bengal and British India was at Calcutta in 1689.

Mrs. Sarah Barnett, of Lafayette, Va., took to her bed forty years ago and has not left it since.

An artesian well at Tripoli, Iowa, spouts water twelve feet above the surface of the ground.

In the year 1659 persons who feasted or were idle on Christmas Day in Massachusetts were fined five shillings.

Some of the handsomest shops in Paris are now devoted to the sale of Japanese wares, and are wholly conducted by Japs.

There is not a blonde clerk in Jay Gould's employ, and it is said that he dislikes to do business with men with fair hair.

A porker in Otoe County, Neb., emerged from an attack of cholera with its bristles, formerly black, a very pronounced gray.

The mummified remains of Santa Tonga, or "Big Heart," one of the old chiefs of the Utes, are in a cave near old Fort Casper, in Wyoming.

A Hindoo god, over a thousand years old, largely composed of gold and precious stones, was sold at auction the other day in London, for $12,250.

Steel pens were not so called from the material used in manufacture, but from the name of the first manufacturer, a Mr. Steele, who began business in England in 1803.

A law in Prussia provides that any person carrying a stick or an umbrella in such a way as to be dangerous to other travelers may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Word comes from Wheeling, W. Va., that a live bat has been found there imbedded in solid rock in a crevice just big enough to contain it and utterly shut away from the outside world.

Only four gowns of American silk have ever been made. Of these Mrs. Garfield was given one, Mrs. Tom Thumb bought another, and Mrs. J. T. Higgins, of Middleboro, Mass., is now having one made from material furnished by silk worms of her own raising.

Red pepper is obtained from a sort of capsicum, and sometimes called chilies, the seed of which is the most pungent, and is ground up fine with the skins. It comes from Cayenne, Zanzibar and other parts of Africa. The plant can be grown about the same as our peppers, and is sometimes grown with them.

A new sect has been formed at Monaco, France, called the "Brotherhood of the Sons of God." It resembles in some features the Essenes, its members abstaining from tobacco, flesh, intoxicants, and favoring an ascetic life. Its symbol is "333; its badge a gold, green and purple ribbon; its missionary language Volapuk.

"Zeb, the hermit fisherman," who lived a lonely life near Stonington, Conn., has amassed a fortune of $50,000 from an annual income of from $300 to $500, which he has made from his fishing boat during the past forty years. He started with a capital of $90, which he invested in a dory, and his annual expenses, food and all, have rarely been more than $25.

A black loon was shot in Washoe Lake, Cal., recently. Such a bird had never been seen there before, and it is supposed to have been driven out of its course by a storm while migrating south from the Arctic regions. The bird measured eight feet six inches from tip to tip of its expanded wings, and six feet and three inches from the point of its bill to the end of its tail. The bill was nearly a foot in length.

The tallest building used for dwelling purposes in New York city, is the one known as the Osborne Flats, at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway, which is 171 feet in height; the Dakota Flats, Eighth avenue and Seventy-second street, 155 feet; Munro Flats, Fifty-ninth street, 120 feet east of Sixth avenue, 155 feet; Navarro Flats, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 142½ feet. The measurement is from the curb level to roof.

Cost of Growing Wheat in Russia.

As Russia is a close competitor with us in growing wheat it is interesting to learn the actual cost of producing this grain in that country. A Russian agricultural expert gives a somewhat astonishing account of the cost of wheat growing in the province of Riga. With such prices as he gives, the statement of the Russian Minister of Agriculture, that wheat growing, as a rule, has not paid at recent prices, seems almost incredible. He states that three acres of wheat costs him less than $20 to grow, while the produce, 19 bushels per acre, realized $35, leaving a profit of $15 on the three acres, after paying rent and all other expenses. The low cost of production is accounted for by the wages paid to laborers, regular hands getting only 12 cents a day, and extra men, in summer, 20 cents a day for 14 hours' work, exclusive of mealtimes. As for horses' keep, it is put down at 10 cents a day, grass land being free, so that horses cost nothing during the summer. The carting and spreading of fertilizer are put at 18 cents an acre, two plowings at 27 cents each, harvesting at 18 cents, and thrashing at 33 cents. The heaviest amounts are those charged for rent and taxes, 77 cents an acre, and for seed $1.41. Management, repairs of buildings, repairs and renewal of machinery are all charged in the total, but not interest on capital.—*New York Times.*

A Mysterious Iron-Clad Room.

In addition to the other improvements which are being made by the Chinese in their section of the city is one particularly to be noticed on the southeast corner of Washington street and Waverly place. This building is constructed of brick and iron, and from its exterior appearance adds much to the dignity of Chinese structures. But this is not all that is peculiar about this building. In one room, the entry to which is on Waverly place, the walls are lined with one-eighth inch sheet iron. The street door is also covered with the same material, which is bolted and riveted through three-inch blocks, the whole making a formidable barricade against the entry of thieves, police or other persons having no business with the occupants. In addition to all this the vestibule on both sides, as also that portion over the entrance, is lined and bolted with the same substantial metal. The interior of the room is fitted up with concealed trap doors in the floor, and there are several neatly finished and concealed openings in one of the walls about large enough to permit a man to pass through. To what purpose this building is to be devoted is not made public.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Utilizing Cobs and Husks.

When the corn is shelled the cobs are worth caring for, for various useful purposes. They make the best fuel for the smokehouse, giving the hams and bacon a delicate and agreeable favor, free from the pungency of oak and other wood which contains much acid. When steeped in kerosene oil they make good kindling for fires, and they are equally good for this purpose when saturated with a solution of one pound of saltpeter in two gallons of water, and dried. They then burn fiercely, giving out quick heat sufficient to kindle a coal fire. But they are also good for feeding, as they contain as much nutriment as straw, and where straw is scarce the whole ears may be ground together with advantage. The husks are still more nutritious, and may be ground up with the ears in appropriate mills made for the purpose. For feeding stock cattle and for fattening ear corn in the husk is an exceedingly cheap and desirable food.—*New York Times.*

Potato Growing.

The great mistake of those who begin the cultivation of potatoes is that they do not commence soon enough. They find the price high at planting time; conclude then that a crop will be a profitable investment, plow their land, buy seed at a high price, put it in with as little care as possible, and generally make a failure. Either the crop is poor, or the price at selling time is low, as it is very apt to be when seed potatoes are dear. If we wanted to give the best assurance of a successful result, we would reverse every one of the conditions herein specified. Plant most freely when potatoes at planting time are cheap. The preparation of the ground ought to begin at least the fall before. If it is a sod, cover it liberally with whatever manure can be spared. Most of this will, by the next spring, work its way down through the soil, fertilizing and making active the fertility in the particles as it follows down the grass or clover roots. The shelter to the surface will make the grass leaves turn pale, and as soon as the land is plowed, the manure and grass roots will cause a rapid fermentation, that will keep the soil moist all summer. On land thus prepared the grower is reasonably sure of a profit, whether the selling price of potatoes be high or low. He will grow them as cheaply as anybody, and it is cheap growing, not high prices, that insures potato profits.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Cause and Remedy for Heaves.

This common disease of horses is not situated in the lungs, but in the larynx or that part of the throat which first receives the air respired through the nostrils and conveys it to the bronchial tubes, through which it passes to the lungs. The larynx is covered with an exquisitely sensitive membrane, which is excited to violent action when touched by an irritating substance, as any pungent gas or dust, or any solid matter. This action causes what is known as cough. Continued irritation produces constriction of the membrane and the muscles of the organ, and this becomes permanent in time and causes difficulty in breathing. This disease is known as asthma in persons and heaves in horses. It is spasmodic and occurs whenever the laryngeal membrane is irritated by any dust or other irritating matter, or when unusual stress is caused by violent exertion. It is constitutional, and is caused also by the use of dry meal, dusty hay or mildewed food; and as clover hay is always dusty this fodder is the most common cause of the disease. When such food is avoided or it is cut up and wetted, and meal is mixed with it, the disorder is delayed and in time will be cured if there has not been an organic change of the larynx and a permanent cure rendered impossible in consequence. The origin of the disease is obviously nervous, for the sensitive nature of the membrane is due to the excitability of the nerves with which it is provided as a measure of safety to preserve the breathing apparatus from injury. It is consequently allayed by nerve sedatives, and these are useful in severe cases caused by careless exposure to the causes. Two drams of lobelia, or twenty grains of stramonium, or the smoke of burning leaves of stramonium (jimson weed) are useful. But there can be no permanent cure as long as dry, dusty food is used, or the dust of any mildew is suffered to be breathed by the animal.

Felling and Seasoning Timber.

While the durability of timber does not wholly depend on the time when it is cut, the latter has in most cases an influence in its preservation that should cause the felling to be done at that season when there is the least fermentable sap in the tree. This would indicate winter as the proper time, and of the winter months December might fairly have the preference, not only as fully meeting this requisite, but also in ordinarily being a more agreeable time for outdoor work than the succeeding ones. Much timber is lost for lack of care after it is cut, by which not only is the material wasted, but an additional expenditure of labor is required in replacing what might have lasted longer had it been felled at the right time and properly seasoned before it was used. Especially will this be the case with timber cut in the sap and used for posts or placed in contact with the ground while in a green state.

To prevent the growth of ferments or fungi in the sap, which leads to decay, the sap must be dissolved, leached out or dried out, and some measure adopted to prevent moisture from re-entering the wood. Where thoroughly dried wood is used for posts in the ground they will last much longer than green, for the reason that with hard wood it will be a considerable time before moisture from the soil has penetrated them thoroughly, and then it will not be as active in causing decay as the original sap. Persons sometimes use paint, mineral oils, or gas-tar on posts not thoroughly seasoned, but the practice of coating badly seasoned timber with any substance will hasten decay instead of preventing it.

There are many complicated and expensive ways by which wood may be preserved that are within the reach of manufacturers, but, ordinarily, the farmer cannot avail himself of such, and should seek the best methods for natural preservation by avoiding practices that lead to natural decay. Timber that is kept housed, entirely dry and away from the influence of a humid atmosphere, will last almost indefinitely, but the sills and lower joists of buildings, although perfectly protected from rain, will, under certain conditions, often be found after a few years eaten up with dry rot, first appearing in white patches and afterward changing to darker shades. This is occasioned by dampness and a close, confined air, owing chiefly to a want of proper ventilation. Timber kept entirely submerged in deep water, or in a deep soil, excluded from the atmosphere, practically will not decay. This has been demonstrated by the occasional finding of trees in the depths of an alluvium, where they had been buried probably for ages.—*New York World.*

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m.

President—Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y—Mrs. L. A. Howe.

Cor. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15.

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

From the Internal Revenue Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, portions of which were given to the press some weeks ago, has just come in completed form from the Public Printer. It contains some interesting facts, many of which would probably surprise the average reader not especially familiar with the mysteries of whisky and tobacco manipulation. The opponent of the use of intoxicants will be interested to know, for instance, that the amount of spirits manufactured in the United States last year was only a little over half of that manufactured in the year 1881.

He will not be particularly happy, however, to know that the total was considerably over 71,000,000 gallons, or considerably more than a gallon apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States. Under this head of "spirits" are included grape brandy, bourbon whisky, rye whisky, alcohol, rum, gin, high wines, pure, neutral or cologne spirits and a miscellaneous column which carries 12,000,000 gallons. The largest quantity of any of these varieties is the pure neutral or cologne spirits, of which there were 30,000,000 gallons made last year. This is a pure alcohol so absolutely neutral and colorless and tasteless that it will take any sort of flavor and can be made by the expert mixer into any kind of flavor he may want. He can by judicious coloring and mixing and flavoring make gin, or brandy, or rye whisky, or bourbon whisky, or rum out of it. So the production of neutral or cologne spirits has steadily increased in the past decade, while that of high wines has just as steadily decreased. Ten years ago the amount of high wines made was about double that of the neutral or cologne spirits. In the last year the amount of neutral spirits was nearly thirty times as much as the amount of high wines.

New England is the great rum-producing field of the United States. Nearly all the rum distilleries of the United States are located in Massachusetts. The amount of rum produced in the United States was nearly 2,000,000 gallons and in its manufacture 25,000,000 gallons of molasses were used. It is largely exported, about half of that of last year having been shipped from the ports of Boston and New York. Cultured Boston sends it out mostly to the natives of Africa, where it counteracts largely the labors of the missionaries sent thither from this country. The shipments from the port of Boston to Elmina, Africa, last year, were 324,000 gallons; to Grand Bassan, Africa, 136,000 gallons; besides some shipments to Central America, Liverpool, England; Constantinople and Alexandria, Egypt.

The average Kentuckian will be saddened to know that the taste for bourbon whisky abroad seems to be lessening. Last year there were only shipped abroad about 160,000 gallons of this article, against considerable over 200,000 gallons in the preceding year. The large bulk of spirits shipped abroad goes in the shape of alcohol and neutral spirits, which can be utilized in most any form desired after reaching its destination.

The average tobacco chewer and smoker will perhaps be interested in some of the disclosures of a little table which covers only a couple of pages in the voluminous report, and which shows that of the tobacco worked up into chewing and smoking material last year there were used 8,000,000 pounds of scraps, 4,500,000 pounds of stems, and over 9,000,000 pounds of "other materials," whatever these mysterious articles may be. This may not be a very pleasant thought to bring to the attention of the average smoking or chewing individual as he is about indulging in his favorite pastime, but if he finds it unpleasant he must blame the awful Commissioner of Internal Revenue for making the facts public.

The report shows that there are nearly half a million dealers in manufactured tobacco, and that 160,587 persons paid special taxes as retail liquor dealers last year.—*New York Graphic*

Progressiveness of Alcohol Habit.

There is a deep significance in the expression of the popular phrase which describes a morbid passion as growing upon the habit of its victim. Three grains of opium suffice to stimulate a beginner, yet confirmed opium eaters have been known to require a dose of eighty grains. Betel-nut chewers begin with tickling the tip of their tongue, and come to hanker for a whole mouthful of their acrid weed. Hasheesh eaters, after the end of a year, have to satisfy their craving with more than the tenfold quantum of the original dose. The reason is that every form of unnatural excitement is followed by a depressing reaction, which in the course of time so blunts the jaded nerves that they at last respond only to the most powerful stimulants. In other words the poison-slave has to resort to larger and larger doses of irritants to rouse his system from ever lower depths of depressing exhaustion. The further we stray from nature the harder we shall find the task to retrace our steps, and the progressiveness of every unnatural stimulant habit is proportioned to the noxiousness of the stimulating drug. In that respect, too, alcohol betrays its claim to the rank of a virulent poison. Dram drinkers, after a year or two, become conscious of an ever-increasing temptation to enlarge the quantum of their wonted tipple, or else resort to a more concentrated form of the same poison. Wine drinkers progress from a glassful a week to a bottle a day, beer drinkers from a single to a dozen quarts; cider drinkers graduate from weaker to stronger brands, and come to consider the less powerful stimulants rather too insipid to deserve the name of a tonic. Like a strangling creeper upon a forest tree, the alcohol vice grows upon its victims, and that infallible progressiveness of the habit is alone an abundantly sufficient argument against the sophisms of the compromise party that recommended a "moderate use" of alcoholic beverages, and might as well encourage a child in a moderate use of the privilege to play about the brink of a slippery precipice. "Be careful, my pet; 'temperance in all things' is a golden rule; dally with the perils of that abyss; slide down a few dozen yards if you should happen to come across a party of jolly companions, but take care not to imitate the recklessness of the fools who fall to the bottom and break their necks." That, exactly, is the logic of those who deny that abstinence is easier than temperance.—*Felix L. Oswald.*

The W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has never stated that its membership was exactly 200,000, more or less, but has believed this to be a fair estimate, being under rather than over the number of its roll call. It is well known that in all philanthropic societies the entire membership never pays the annual fee. Absence, illness, neglect, and many other reasons will account for this. The small sum of fifty cents which is annually charged by most unions is not regularly paid by a percentage of the members, and a treasurer is hardly likely to go around and collect it. But 200,000 members, and probably fifty thousand besides are in the direct following of the W. C. T. U., and if we add to these the well nigh 200,000 in the Bands of Hope, with the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, and the men who are honorary members of these societies, all strictly related to the White Ribbon movement, we shall have a total of certainly not less than half a million directly interested and loyal to that organic form of the woman's crusade, better known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—*Frances E. Willard.*

Barnum's Startling Proposition.

P. T. Barnum, the great show man, has made the following startling proposition: "I will undertake to give bonds for the fulfillment of a contract that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor, and give me as much as was expended for her liquor last year, to run the city next year; I will pay all the city expenses; no one shall give taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress suit shall be given to every poor man, woman, boy and girl; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person, and I shall clear a half million or a million dollars by the operation."

As a rule, secret Anarchist meetings are held in saloon halls. The vitiated, whiskied air of such a resort seems to be congenial to the formation of an Anarchist conspiracy.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Red continues in high favor.

Black silk dresses are very fashionable.

During 1888 188 patents were issued to women.

A Wisonsin lady regained her lost voice at a bargain counter.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, is seventy-seven.

The Woman's Press Club, of Cincinnati, has thirteen members.

Tea chewing is the new fashionable and dangerous feminine habit.

Lebanon, Ky., claims the oldest woman; she is said to be 121.

Tan of different shades is still the reigning color for evening gloves.

Long scarfs of colored lace are worn around the throat in place of a boa.

Syrian velvet in two tones, like shot silk, is made up with faille and Victoria silk.

One of the leading art clubs in Vienna shelters twenty-five American lady students.

A jacket lined with squirrel fur is one of the late inventions of the London tailors.

Some of the very newest umbrellas have handles of Mexican onyx in various designs.

Mrs. Belle M. Spurr has been re-elected School Superintendent of Barnes County, Dakota.

Pink lining for carriages is the latest "fad." It gives the occupants a rosy complexion.

The latest hats have low, flat crowns, though they are trimmed so as to give an effect of height.

Mrs. Zoe Dana, Underhill, the story writer, is a daughter of the editor of the New York *Sun.*

One of the hotels for winter visitors in Southern California has a "spacious ladies' billiard parlor."

Winifred Frulick, a schoolmistress in Amador County, Cal., recently killed eight quail at one shot.

The plain coat sleeve is not much worn, and then only with bands of velvet diagonally across it.

Macrame lace is almost as easily made as old time knitting, and, fortunately, is coming into favor again.

The Woman's Industrial Exchange at Leadville, Col., paid over $1700 to needy women during the past year.

English serge gowns of Roman-red are half concealed by elaborate braid embroideries in black and gold.

The hair is worn dressed a little lower than it was last season. In some cases it quite covers the nape of the neck.

Halo hats, which encircle the face like an aureole, are of dark, rich velvet and are likely to be quite popular this winter.

Mandolin music is now preferred for fashionable private entertainments in New York, and expert players get high prices.

The fronts of French bodices are now extremely short, pointed an inch or so below the waist-line, and covered by a girdle.

Figaro jackets, made of braid and beads and lined with bright silk to match the accessories of the costume, are now worn.

The women of Hartford, Conn., have organized a dressmaking and arithmetic school for young ladies who want to learn a trade.

The half-length sleeves now so much worn for evening have ribbon epaulets or long strings of beads pendent from their lower edges.

One of the New York workingwomen's unions has employed the services of a physician to look after its sick or unhealthy members.

Queen Victoria is said to have set the example of dispensing with the bonnet during the mariage ceremony when she was married in 1840.

There are over 1000 patients in the insane asylum at Norristown, Penn., and half of them are women, under the sole charge of Dr. Alice Bennett.

Miss Julia Rhinelander is the latest competitor for the honor of being the richest American spinster. She possesses millions in New York real estate.

The Woman's Club, of Chicago, has appeared before the City Council of that city, petitioning an ordinance forcing vagrant children to attend school.

Light-colored veilings and French cashmeres are extremely pretty for evening wear, and are embellished with bands of galloons in preference to lace.

One of the curious advertisements published in a recent issue of a London daily is written by an elderly lady who wishes to take "lessons in whist playing."

Mrs. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, is at the head of a movement to present a statue of Washington to the French Governmen as the gift of the women of America.

Mrs. Mary Teller, a pretty woman living at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, has been tried three times for murder, although she is only twenty-one years old.

On some of the directoire coats, especially in blue, a stylish effect is to have the cuffs, the revers in front, and the wide hip-pocket flaps made of black silk watered ribbon.

A black velvet jacket in Spanish style has a shirred blouse of white surah. Another jacket shows a plain, full, unplaited blouse of red surah, figured with very large black polka-dots.

Dona Maria de Andreda is considered to be the most cultivated woman in Brazil. She spent four years in New York studying the American school system, which she is introducing with success in her own country.

Mrs. G. W. Floyd, of Memphis, Tenn., claims to be the original lady whistler. Her husband was Captain of a river steamboat, and she used often in former days to entertain the passengers in the cabin by whistling and singing to them.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Aged People

Whose blood has become thin or impure, are especially liable to attacks of rheumatism, or to that weakness called "general debility." The pains and aches of the former are relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood, while it also tones and builds up the whole system.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." RICHARD HAWXHURST, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Sensible Man

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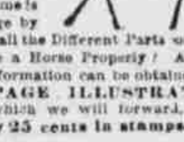

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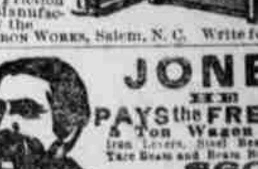

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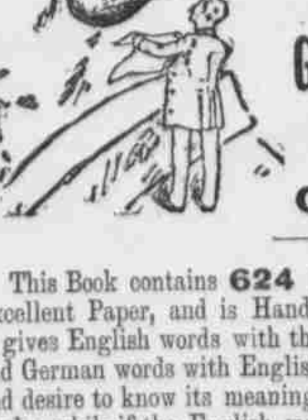

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