

What Man May Owe the Spider.

It can not be reasonably doubted that one of the most interesting features connected with the natural history of spiders is their habit of gaining a livelihood by spreading nets for the capture of prey. It may be that the large share of the attention of naturalists to this habit has attracted it to be attributed to the fact that it appeared to be confined in the animal world to spiders and men.

This circumstance is of itself sufficiently remarkable to call for special comment; but its interest is not a little enhanced by the reflection that, since spiders made their appearance in the history of animal life vast ages before man came upon the scene, none of us can justly claim that any member of our own kind was the first in the invention of the art of netting. Possibly, indeed, the oft-repeated and unavailing observation of the efficacy of a spider's web for the purpose of catching otherwise unobtainable prey may have roused in the brain of some intelligent hunter among our ancestors the idea of the practical utility of a similar instrument for the capture of fish or other eatable forms of life.

Red Cotton.

Red cotton has been raised at Alpharetta, Ga., where a well-known planter has quite a quantity of that curious stuff, every stalk of which is a deep red, even the leaf, boll and bloom. This novel crop comes from planting seeds obtained six or seven years ago from a freak stalk of red cotton found growing in Florida.—New York Mercury.

Dr. Kilmer's SNAKE-BIT CURE All Kidney and Bladder troubles Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y.

The executors of the will of the late Charles Stewart Parnell have decided to destroy his political correspondence.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, many quavering notes in her voice, make the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinty. No-To-Bac Cures all Druggists everywhere. Get it now. It's the only reliable "No-To-Bac" or "Sulzko Your Life Away." Free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Adjust Family Differences. Bad temper is often merely bad digestion. Many quarrels attributed to nervous dispositions are due to disordered livers. Ripans Tablets, taken after meals, morning and evening, for a while, regulate the system and sweeten the temper.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. A bottle 15c. J. S. Parker, Freehold, N. Y. "Shall not call on you for the \$10 reward, for I believe that I have cured my child of his cough." "Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It's the only Cough Cure in one medicine.

Place Care for Consumption in an No. 1. It's the only medicine—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1887.

How is Your Blood?

If it is poor and thin and lacking in the number and quality of those red corpuscles, you are in danger of sickness from disease germs and the enervating effect of warm weather. Purify your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great blood purifier which has proved its worth by a record of cures unequalled in medical history. With pure, rich blood you will be well and able to do all the most important matters that life has in store for you. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills

are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

HIGHEST AWARD

WORLD'S FAIR,

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE BEST

PREPARED

FOOD

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines, Horizontal & Vertical Boilers, Complete Steam Plants.

B.W. PAYNE & SONS

Engineers, Architects, etc. 41 Broadway, N. Y.

LINENE

Reversible. The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs made. They are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being easy to fold, they are equal to two of any other kind. Ten Collars or Five Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name and address on envelope.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY

77 Franklin St., New York. 87 Kirby St., Boston.

ELASTIC TRUSS

RUPTURE GUARD. HODGINS' ELASTIC TRUSS. Worn night and day. Has an adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit the individual. Made of RUBBER, and is the only one of the kind.

Patented by G. V. House, Mfg. Co., 544 Broadway, N. Y. City.

YOU NEED IT.

MAP OF TEXAS. For sale at the TEXAS GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, 1001 Second St., Dallas, Texas. Price, 25c. Free on application.

PISOS' CURE FOR

Consumption. Cures all cases of Consumption, whether in the early or advanced stage. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

FARM AND GARDEN

YOUNG SHEEP MOST PROFITABLE.

Experiments show that sheep of even to ten months old can be made to gain fourteen pounds for every 100 pounds of digestible material consumed, while those of eighteen months old will make a gain of but five pounds. It is difficult to get a profit from feeding old sheep, and any sheep can be made to gain as much in ten weeks as is usually done in five months.—New York World.

A PREVENTIVE OF PLANT MILDW.

Boil a pound of sulphur and one of lime in two gallons of water until it is reduced to about six pints. Put this aside to settle, then pour it off clear of all sediment and bottle it.

When needed for use, mix a gill of this liquid in five gallons of water. Sprinkle the plants with this in the evening, or, better, apply with a syringe.

If this is persistently used on greenhouse plants once a week during spring and summer they will never be troubled with mildew.

This is used as a remedy, but it is particularly valuable as a preventive.

It also has a good effect in keeping down insects.—Detroit Free Press.

SOIL FOR ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass will do well on any kind of good fertile land, but best on a moist, but not very clayey soil. On such soil it grows with great luxuriance, and has a deep green color not seen on lighter and dryer land. It grows fully five feet tall on such land, and makes very good hay, but lighter than timothy. It ripens a month before timothy, and should not be sown with this grass. It is in a good condition for cutting when the small red clover is, and thus these two go well together. But the orchard grass will continue for a great many years, and makes every year a good hay, and pasture during the summer. Where the winters are mild, as in the Southern States, this grass will supply pasture during the whole winter. The seed is light and weighs only twelve pounds a bushel. Two bushels to the acre are usually sown.—American Farmer.

THE FIG IN AGRICULTURE.

He is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and therefore the most economical machine to manufacture our great crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming wiser every year, and exporting less, proportionately, of the raw material and more of the condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer produces to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or lard, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit of itself; besides, the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market. The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per hundredweight as the fat steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per hundredweight, therefore, the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef. This gives in round numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident that the pig should have a high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way—his capabilities should be developed and his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk whey into cash. As he is king of our most exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

THE APPLE AS A COMMERCIAL CROP.

Spraying with the copper solutions will not, alone, give an apple crop every year, as some horticulturists seem to think. Apples ordinarily are a full crop on alternate years, because when they do bear the crop is heavy and so exhaustive that the tree takes the following season to recuperate. If the fruit was thinned—leaving only a moderate crop to be matured—and the tree given proper fertilization, a crop could be grown every year. The crying need of the great majority of our orchards to-day, especially those that have been in bearing for a number of years, is potash in some form. There is nothing better than hard-wood ashes where these can be obtained at fair prices.

In setting out an orchard many points should be taken into consideration—such as the market the fruit is designed for, the varieties which flourish best in the vicinity, production, keeping qualities, etc. The common mistake is that of planting too many varieties. As a rule three or four varieties of established adaptability to your conditions and popular in market are enough for any commercial orchard, and it is often better to grow a few more of these than otherwise good judgment to make the list still smaller. Single trees of varieties grown for family use may be added if desired, but it is wiser generally to graft two or three kinds on a single tree to make up this variety, rather than to plant so many trees. We should not be deterred from planting desirable market varieties because they have been badly affected by scab. Spraying is an antidote for that trouble and a man is worse than foolish to-day who plants apple trees and proposes to grow fruit without spraying.—American Agriculturist.

THE FINEST ESPARGAS.

Few of the new decorative plants have attracted more attention than the different varieties of espargas. The first of these to become generally

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RULES FOR SERVING VEGETABLES.

The usual rule for serving vegetables is one green vegetable and one starchy vegetable. It is a green salad is used this often, but the place of the green vegetable, and at certain seasons of the year it is difficult in many places to get more than one. An excess of starchy vegetables should be avoided, as one also has starch in the form of bread and in potatoes. With fish vegetables of delicate flavor should be used, either potatoes, tomatoes cooked in many ways, cucumbers or green peas. With roast beef one may serve broiled or white potatoes, or in their place boiled rice or hominy, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, tomatoes, onions, okra, young beets, beet greens, green peas and Lima beans. The same vegetables may be served with beefsteak as well as salsify, asparagus or mushrooms. With boiled mutton serve potatoes, cauliflower, young carrots, salsify, onions, spinach or any kind of beans that are green. With boiled mutton serve asparagus, currant jelly or horseradish.

With veal serve carrots, white turnips, or spinach, lettuce, creamed cabbage, young beets or beet greens. With game serve a sauce and a salad. Stewed celery with a white sauce. With goose when roasted serve apple sauce, onions and squash. When potatoes are served as a vegetable with meat, and only one vegetable can be afforded in addition, it is more appetizing to have that one a green vegetable. It is also an advantage as the potatoes furnish the starch needed for the diet.—New York Post.

HOW TO TELL GOOD BEEF.

The best beef comes from a heifer or young steer anywhere from three to seven years of age. After this age the animal is more likely to be an ox, and if it has been well cared for and is well fed it may for two or three years yet furnish fairly good meat, but not the best. According to age the meat becomes coarser, tougher and darker, until it is finally unfit for use on a refined table.

Good beef should be smooth-grained, elastic and juicy, but never too soft. To tell whether it is fresh or not, press against it with the finger, and if it is elastic and springs to its place quickly it is fresh; if the dent made by the finger remains, or if it is slippery or wet, avoid it, for it is already in the first stages of decay and is unwholesome. The mistake of getting meat that is too old is often made by those who like what we call a high flavor. As a matter of fact, beef that has a very high flavor has begun to decay, and is not only poisonous and unfit to eat, but the idea of it is disagreeable to people of fastidious tastes, or would be if it were called by its right name.

The color as well as the texture of beef varies with age. A good young beef should have the lean a dark and rather dingy red when first cut, changing in a few minutes to a bright, clear red, as red as a cherry. The older the animal was when killed the darker and less clear the lean meat will be. When it is pale and pinkish it is immature. The fat should be a light straw-color, the net or kidney fat, being somewhat brighter than the fat of the muscles.

The texture of good beef is smooth and close-grained, and when cold should appear marbled with fat. When it is very lean-looking, or stringy, or rough, it is too old. The fat should not be solid and hard like that of mutton, but should be dry and brittle. When the fat is oily or dull in color, the beef is sure to be of bad quality.—Demorest's Magazine.

RECIPES.

French Mustard—Slice an onion and cover with vinegar and let stand two or three days; pour off the vinegar and add one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, one of brown sugar and mustard to thicken, let come to a boil and bottle.

Ginger Nuts—One pound sugar, one and a quarter pounds of butter, one pint of molasses, two and a half pounds of flour, one teaspoonful of strong ginger, one nutmeg, a few cloves, a little cinnamon, four eggs, leaving out one white, one teaspoonful of pearl ash.

Egg Sauce—Make a white sauce with one-half pint of milk, a lump of butter, salt, and flour to thicken. Take three hard-boiled eggs, remove the shells and cut them up when the sauce is cooked. Stir in the eggs and serve. This sauce is delicious with boiled fish.

Popovers—Make of equal proportions, say two cups of milk and flour, two eggs, a little salt and butter the size of an egg. Mix the salt into the flour, add the eggs, mix well, melt the butter and add to the other ingredients. Grease and half fill the tins. Bake quickly.

Padding Puffs—Nine tablespoonfuls of flour; pour into that a pint and a half of milk, a little salt, nine eggs well beaten; then butter nine large teacups, fill them half full and bake fifteen minutes. Serve with a sauce of butter and sugar beaten together with cinnamon.

French Honey—One pound of sugar; put into a pan the yolks of six eggs and the beaten whites and add the juice of four lemons; grate the rinds of two add one-quarter pound butter. Stir all together over the fire until as thick as honey. Seal it up and you can keep it as long as six months.

HIS PRESCRIPTION.

Commenting on the general tendency of humanity to indulge in fanciful diseases, a well-known doctor of Philadelphia says that half his patients were not in the slightest need of medicine. Some of them, he said, were tired and worn out; but all they needed was a little rest, and if he refused to prescribe he would surely be discharged. He has a special remedy for all such cases, and while this prescription looks formidable, the apothecary understands it as a little bread with just enough soap added to give it flavor and to keep the bread in the form of a pill.—Philadelphia Record.

The Greeks have two places of worship in New York City, where the service is carried on in the Greek tongue.

TEMPERANCE.

THE CUP THAT NATURE FILLS.

Prizes the cup that nature fills. Brimming to the brim. Giving health and curing ills. Blessed, precious drink. Sing it, ye men of heart! Potent to destroy Health and home, and heart and soul, Every earthly joy.—Edward Caswell.

FRANCE AND THE DRINK PROBLEM.

In France, as in every other country, the drink curse is diminishing. The increased attention of the thoughtful. A noticeable feature of the French press is the discussion of temperance and allied questions. The Cosmopolitan, the ablest scientific journal in France, says: "The question of alcoholism is still the order of the day. To show the extent of the danger, I will quote one phrase alone, it says: 'In the insane asylum the intellectual decadence of sixteen per cent. of the inmates is attributable to drunkenness; the number several years ago was but eleven per cent.' Dr. Legrain, head physician at the Ville-Evrard Asylum, is an address before the Congress of the French Public Morality League, recently held in Lyons, spoke strongly on what he called collective alcoholism; that is, the action of intemperance on all social and political life. As a result, he referred to the fact that in public houses (saloons), public meetings were held, and alcohol seemed to be a necessary adjunct of all discussion. It was the publican (saloon-keeper), who played an unimportant part in election, and thus interfered with the duty of French citizens. His influence was also found in the strikes which occurred and thus drank held in check not only individuals, but also the nation. The same is true in America. M. H. de Berthaut, who spoke for the press, said that 'it (alcohol) is in a fair way of brutalizing the French race, and which will finish by annihilating it if measures of public safety be not taken against it.' The same is true of America, and the Congress of the French Public Morality League, recently held in Lyons, spoke strongly on what he called collective alcoholism; that is, the action of intemperance on all social and political life. 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