

NOVELTIES IN FIRE-WORKS

Wonderful Combinations in New Rockets, Tiger Lilies and Fancy Pens

In the first place, said a dealer in pyrotechnics to a reporter, "fire-works were never so safe to handle as they are now; they are never so cheap, never so gorgeously beautiful, nor so extraordinarily noisy. A chemist and manufacturer of fire-works is a very safe profession in his employ, and keeps a check on his employees in combinations of explosives which shall make noise without limit and colored flames in the greatest variety. There is no device in this line that has not been reached by the Roman candle. The long paper tube, with its volume of sparks never ceasing and its round balls of bright light, leaping up like the thousand million. One would think it hard to improve the old favorite colored fire-balls, but this year a ruby ball has been brought out which astonishes the spectators with all sorts of displays. Naturally the chemist who discovered the ruby-colored fire for Roman candles adapted the same material to rockets, and the latest rocket will burst at a great altitude and throw out a huge cloud of rubies to be followed in a moment by a cloud of sapphire meteors, and a little later by a third burst of emeralds. The metal in a rocket is not as long as in the old time, but it is of a length that will last for an astonishing length of time. Another new rocket displays a golden burst of streamers, which fly away until finally the head of each burst is turned slowly in every one by their own weight. Nothing so beautiful has ever been produced in this line as these, but it is doubtful whether they will be any more popular than a new sort of rocket that is being introduced. It is a winged circle of aerial contortions. The curious way in which these little athletes of flame will dance about in the skies will excite the astonishment of every one by their own weight. Another new rocket is designed exclusively for noise, and is by some called the dynamite rocket. It has a short, light stick, shaped like a feathered arrow, which keeps it in the air about ten feet, and then it is exploded by a small charge of explosives may be placed in the head. You see, one sort of powder is placed in the body of the rocket to send it up, and another in the tail to explode it as it rises. The powder in the tail is a powder to lift the rocket, and when it reaches the head or upper part of the rocket it ignites a different sort of powder, which instantly explodes, and sends the rocket spinning in every direction. Another new rocket is called the "ground" rocket, but when the roar of the explosion sounds from a height of three hundred or four hundred feet, the effect is in fact, the feature of the display. The trade this year is the rocket in its new varieties, although we expect the Roman candles to outsell the rockets very much.

"However, the novelties are not confined to rockets. The chemists have been trying to imitate nature by bringing out a tiger lily. The tiger lily at rest looks like a pill box with a string attached to the middle of the top, and it is a little more like a pill box. The small bulb holds the end of the string at arm's length, touches his burning punk to the hole, and instantly the promic pill box goes a whirling and throwing out the sparks into a very good semblance of the tiger lily. Another novelty is in the shape of a common red woolen penholder, with three-fourths of its length wrapped in tin-foil. You put the penholder in one hand, touch off the other, and a shower of golden and silver leaves flows away like colored snow. Like all of the new fire-works, it is safe to handle.

"While not new in this city for the first time this year, the Chinese rattan bombs will be a novelty throughout the country. The fire-cracker exists solely that it may make the marks into a very good semblance of the tiger lily. Another novelty is in the shape of a common red woolen penholder, with three-fourths of its length wrapped in tin-foil. You put the penholder in one hand, touch off the other, and a shower of golden and silver leaves flows away like colored snow. Like all of the new fire-works, it is safe to handle.

"The paper fire-crackers are noised this year, because of a new method of confining the powder. Rest is used instead of clay at the ends and around the powder, sealing it and confining the explosive more firmly. "A pyrotechnic curiosity that is growing in popular favor is the colored flying pigeon. It looks like a double-barreled rocket with a hole through the middle that comes out in a colored wheel. You string a wire between two trees or posts a hundred yards apart, slipping the wire first through the hole in the connecting ring. Then you fire the fuse and away your pigeon goes, throwing colored sparks in a big cloud around it, and leaving a long trail of flame and smoke behind, until, reaching the end of the wire, it suddenly starts back again, throwing off a shower of more beautiful combinations of fire than before. The spectators seldom expect the return of the pigeon, and it is astonishing to them as well as to the onlookers. It looks about as well as a pigeon as a skyrocket looks like a hen hawk.

"A curious form of the rocket is called the colored geyser. It is placed horizontally on the ground, and when fired it rises, whirling, directly upward, its appearance being much like that of a horizontal well rising in the air. "To New Yorkers it is not much a matter of wonder to see a rocket in the interior, wherever lakes and rivers are convenient, the best place for the exhibition of fire-works is on the water. Batteries, geyzers, and aerial bouquets have been devised that can be fired on the water, while the specialties, like the diving device, flying fish, floating illuminations, water volcanoes, fountains, and wheels, produce effects that to the uninitiated seem to be magical. The diving device, which is well named. They are crooked rockets which, when lighted and thrown a hundred feet out into the water, dive down beneath the surface, only to leap out again, and again, and again, and again, like some real devil driving vainly to see from its burning train."

"Sleeves remain very close-fitting for the majority of dresses, and the trimming at the wrists is extremely simple. Sleeves with deep puffs are seen on housedresses, and a modification of the old-time bishop's sleeve, moderately full top and bottom, with a sort of wristband cuff, will be very popular worn in thin fabrics.

"Tridons continue to win every thing in Australia, he having at the recent Melbourne races won the St. Leger and Champion stakes. He has now, in addition to other races, won the A. J. C. Derby, V. R. C. Derby and the Newmarket. It is only remains for him to win the J. C. St. Leger to effect the quadruple triumph which his brother, Navigator, achieved.

HOUSEHOLD

A pretty dressing for a little round table, when one is tired of the plain material and floral decorations, is a covering of jute, plush or other small goods, trimmed with a dragon, or a ragnin griffin in gilt thread and shaded plush. These figures may be bought at fancy goods stores, and are easily put on even by those with little experience in embroidery, and just now they are most stylish for applique work. The edges of the table should be encircled by a border and fringe, in the selection of which much liberty is allowed; but a gray or brown macramé border and fringe corresponds to the covering and makes a handsome finish. The fringe should be long, reaching almost to the floor, and the spaces left for ribbons should be so wide that the ribbons an inch and a half wide can be run in easily. The ribbons may be of different colors, matching the plush and the applique work.

SPIDER CORN CAKE.—One and two-thirds cups of granulated corn meal, one-third of a cup of flour, two eggs, one cup of sour milk and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the sour milk, one-fourth of a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs; add the sugar and the sour and sweet milk and mix thoroughly. Dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of hot water and add to the mixture; put a spider on the stove and when it gets hot, melt in it two tablespoonfuls of butter, then turn in the mixture and add to it one more cupful of sweet milk, but do not stir at all. Put the spider into the oven and bake for twenty to twenty-five minutes. When done there should be a streak of custard through it.

THERE is no better furniture for summer use than that made of willow furniture which can be made of wood is now reproduced in these materials, and each is suitably upholstered. For bedrooms, the chairs, etc., are very attractive. Another new rocket is designed exclusively for noise, and is by some called the dynamite rocket. It has a short, light stick, shaped like a feathered arrow, which keeps it in the air about ten feet, and then it is exploded by a small charge of explosives may be placed in the head. You see, one sort of powder is placed in the body of the rocket to send it up, and another in the tail to explode it as it rises. The powder in the tail is a powder to lift the rocket, and when it reaches the head or upper part of the rocket it ignites a different sort of powder, which instantly explodes, and sends the rocket spinning in every direction. Another new rocket is called the "ground" rocket, but when the roar of the explosion sounds from a height of three hundred or four hundred feet, the effect is in fact, the feature of the display. The trade this year is the rocket in its new varieties, although we expect the Roman candles to outsell the rockets very much.

GINGER BEER.—A good family beer for any weather may be had thus: Lump sugar, five pounds; crushed Jamaica ginger, five ounces; cream tartar, four ounces; ten lemons, sliced, and five gallons of boiling water. The ginger should be steeped in the water and secured covered until cool, but should be freely stirred from time to time as the cooling progresses; and when lukewarm, add ten ounces of yeast and stir in a warm place to encourage the fermentation. The ginger should be kept in a cool place, and when it has become clear, strain it through a flannel filter, and let it stand to ferment again for a short time, then take off the scum and bottle, the corks being tied or wired down.

The New York Decorative Art Society exhibits a screen that has attracted much attention. It is in three panels. Bamboo cloth forms the frame, and is supported by a network of apples and gourds. The framing is in polished oak, with panels at the top and bottom, carved with intaglio designs of the bamboo plant. This is left off in the cutting, and shades into the tone of the cloth with artistic effect.

BAKED EGGS.—Butter a clean, smooth saucer, break as many eggs as will be needed into a saucer, one by one. And if found good, slip into the dish. No broken yolk allowed, nor must the yolks be broken. Break the yolk after put in. Put a small piece of butter on each, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Set in a well-heated oven and bake till the whites are set. If the oven is rightly heated it will take but a few minutes, and is far more delicate than fried eggs.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—One quart of milk, twelve tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls of chocolate, yolks of four eggs, one cup of sugar and bread crumbs on the fire; let them cook moderately warm; beat sugar, yolks, and chocolate, and stir them into the milk; one tablespoonful of corn starch, let it boil hot, then turn in a dash with the whites beaten with sugar on top, and bake a light brown.

HOME-MADE COURT PLASTER.—Cott plaster made at home is economical, and is said to be highly successful. Dissolve one pint of rennet in a pint of warm water; to this add ten cents' worth of pure glycerine and five cents' worth of tincture of arnica; lay a piece of black or white silk on the wall, and paint it over with the mixture.

BOILED FRESH MACKEREL.—Split the fish down the back, take out the bone, cut in four pieces if for hotel service, wash, and dry in a cloth. Brush over each piece with the butter, and broil in the hinged wire broiler. Brush over with a touch of fresh butter when done.

POULTRY.—Clean the poultry house and sprinkle with ashes or plaster. If lice abound, apply kerosene in small amounts to the perches from which it will spread to the birds in effective quantities.

FARM NOTES.

PROFITABLENESS OF FARMING.—There are different ways of looking at the profitability of farming, and the prospect is good from the standpoint of the farmer who is looking at it from the standpoint of the consumer. If you want about the most profitable opinion of this business that can be expressed, come this way and we will show you where this way of farming is being done. The farms are lying in tumbled down ruin, the gates hanging by one hinge, the barn a rotting, leaning pile; the house a leaning, dilapidated wreck; its windows stuffed with old coats and hats—everything devoid of paint or finish, and nothing in its proper place or in decent condition. If you can fight your way to the proprietor, ask him, while he eyes you with strong suspicion, whether farming pays. If he is not afraid that his answer will give you some opportunity to farm, he will tell you that farming is the worst business in the world. Then, when you have warily backed out from among his dogs, we'll make another visit. As to the farm buildings, simple improvement are all substantial, neat, first-class; where paint, window-glasses, etc., are abundant; and everything gives evidence of the proprietor's pride in his buildings and industry. As the proprietor turns from some employment to greet you frankly and heartily, ask him whether farming pays. His answer is he will not mean to cheat you, and we have seen that quite a number of farms in the same neighborhood possessing naturally equal advantages. It is a pleasure to know that squalor is being rapidly and steadily driven from the farms of the modern farmer, and that pictures of the kind first viewed are becoming more rare year by year. The farm is as a rule, an index to the character of the farmer as well as an exponent of his method of his methods. Other things being equal, the success or failure of agriculture lies in the directing mind. It is this vigorous, thoughtful, studious, earnest, resolute man who has seen to take care of themselves. The bulk of the American people are living by farming, and the growth of the country's wealth is sufficient proof that it pays.

FARMERS often complain that they cannot afford to raise their heifers calves, as so small a proportion are good milkers. But this shows that they are present suffering from a defect with their thoroughbred males of good milking strains bred to good milkers. The heifer calves are almost sure to be valuable. It is a rather singular fact that the capacity for giving a large amount of milk is more apt to be transmitted through the sire than the dam, and this makes the improvement of milking capacity easier than an equal improvement in any other direction.

NEVER bring a fowl from another yard and place it in your flock until you have kept it in quarantine. Provide a coop for that purpose, and place it at some distance from the yard, keeping the new acquisition in it long enough to know if they are healthy. The strictest precautions are necessary, or you will bring rook or cholera into your yards before you are aware of it. The cholera is more contagious than disease, quarantine for fear of lice. Always be on the watch against lice, for should a leusy bird come into the yard it would soon stock the whole.

Among the most valuable stimulants for starting hens to lay are cayenne pepper, ground ginger or pulverized gentian root, either of which may be mixed in moderate quantities with soft food. A good tonic and at the same time a stimulant is the following: Red pepper, two ounces; ground ginger, one ounce; ground gentian root, one ounce; ground vitriol, one ounce; assafetida, one ounce. Mix thoroughly and feed once every two or three days in soft feed. The above quantity is for fifty hens, which should be decreased to half at all feed after the first.

IN SICKNESS.—A sick horse that cannot be induced to lie down in any case, may lay often take a bed of clean, dry straw. The horse who desires to increase the size and quality of his manure pile should use plenty of bedding under his stock; besides the increase of fertilizers for his land he will get much more comfort from the stock. Whether kept in a stable or in yards, it should be provided with a clean place to sleep in at night and in winter, with plenty of warm clean bedding.

EGGS are used largely in the ark. Albumen is made from the white, and egg oil from the yelks. The egg oil is used for oiling egg leather and wool in the woolen-mills. There are eggs of poultry, domesticated eggs, and preserved eggs (for tanners). Eggs are sold in France at the rate of 75 cents per pound.

The small farms should always be devoted to those crops that do not grow extensively. A farm of ten acres will not pay if wheat and corn be grown upon it, but if used for growing fruit or garden vegetables it will be large enough for all the work that can be given it. Everything depends upon the kind of crop grown.

A cow that is well fed, in order to bring her to yield as much as her capacity will permit, gives a profit not only in milk and butter, but that of her manure is greater than that from a cow which has been neglected. The average estimate of the value of the manure of a herd of well-fed cows is \$10 per annum.

A FARMER ought to have vaseline about the barn. For wounds, sores, inflammations, etc., know of no more salve so healing and antiseptic, or so agreeable to handle as this. It is not a mysterious mixture, sold as a great animal specific, yet it has many virtues, and farmers would do well to use it often in case of accidents. It is perfectly harmless.

SOME improvement should be made in the ox yoke commonly used in all amounts to the perches from which it will spread to the birds in effective quantities.

The London Times cites as one of the most startling features of modern

French life the rapid increase of insanity, the number of cases of which, it is said, becoming larger each year. During 1882 the number of admissions into the asylums is given at 13,454, of which 48,764 were new in the year being 30,760, of which about 27,000 were men and 31,000 women, showing that females are most liable to insanity. It is shown by the fact that the average duration of treatment is 276 days, while for women it is 265. The character of the brain diseases and the average time required by each class in the asylums is as follows: Insanity, 33,629 patients, 287 days average; softening of brain and paralysis, 8,565, 250 days, senile dementia, 4,495, 280 days; idiots and cretins, 3,777, 208 days.

An effort is to be made, it seems, to exterminate the condor, uniquely an American bird, and believed to be the highest flying, as well as the largest of the vulture tribe. The American government has issued mandates at least to three states, the condor lays its eggs on the surfaces of rocks, 15,000 feet above the sea level and soars to a height of at least 5,000 feet higher, and is said to be the only bird that swoops from the cold rarefied air of the alpine regions, to the hot, sultry level of the sea shore. The task of destruction will not be an easy one with such habits as these.

Edison, the inventor has made the following prediction: "As to the following prediction: 'As to the electricity within fifty years in the city of New York, I would say that I believe electricity will propel the cars of the street and elevated roads, light the city within and without its buildings, supply power for all purposes, work telephones and burglar alarms, deliver the opera, convey parcels, detect and signal fires, operate fire engines, and possibly displace animal locomotion for vehicles.'

A plan of accurately measuring the temperature of a distant station by telephone has been suggested by Dr. R. Letz. Two wires—one of silver and one of iron, or one of antimony and one of bismuth—connect the observer with the distant place, and any variation in the temperature of the wires, regards the temperature of the station in the telephone, which ceases when the temperature at the observer's loop is brought to the same point as that of the opposite end—which may be miles away.

Russia's Climate Changing.—A great limitation in the forest-trees of Russia taken place during the winter of 1882, and as a result it is said that the climate has changed for the worse. This is especially the case in the districts round Nishni Novgorod and Moscow, whose fruitfulness has been rapidly disappearing. The government, formerly rich in fruit-bearing trees, apples and cherries now have much decreased in number, and pears have wholly disappeared.

The judicious planting of Eucalyptus trees has been recommended by Baron von Moltke, minister of agriculture, and maintaining the water supply of Australia. These trees, known also as the "blue gum" trees, are credited with remarkable powers of collecting and retaining moisture in their leaves, and passing it into the water of the air.

Any common writing ink can be made glossy by adding to it a little gum arabic or white sugar. If the latter be used care must be had not to use too much sugar, else the mixture will be sticky. The mixture is made by adding a few drops of the gum or sugar to the ink.

An Englishman has invented a small nomenclature lamp for philosophical work. The electrodes are zinc and carbon, and the fluid a solution of bichromate of potash. The cells are stated to remain active for more than thirty hours and the expense of fresh fluid is said to be about three pence.

Dr. Martineau, a French physician, claims that carbonate of lithia and carbonate of soda in aerated water almost to the exclusion of other drinks is an almost infallible cure for diabetes.

PLATTNER.—He: "What are you thinking of?" She: "Nothing." He (absent-mindedly): "You flatter me."

A Good Appetite

It is essential to good health; and at this season of the year, owing to the prevalence of impurity of the blood, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the system, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me more than usual. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is restored." Mrs. M. V. BAYARD, Goddard St., N. Y.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me, for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint which I had suffered 20 years." J. R. HONNICK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

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OPIMUM STOPPED FREE

TELEGRAPHY

CHILDREN'S PASTILLES

PROF. LOISETTE AND COLLEGE

MOONSTRUCK.—"How lovely the new moon is to-night, Mr. Simpson," she said; "it looks like a crevice in the sky."

DOCTOR.—"You have a bad case of dyspepsia. Have you ever worked in a salting house?" Patient.—"No, sir; I am janitor in a cooking school."

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LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE

LIVER DISEASE

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES, NIP-JOINT

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD

CONSUMPTION AND HEART DISEASE

WASTED TO A SKELETON

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS

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