HOUSEHOLD.

Land.

... does a mis... years. The ... who turned ... a hurry ten ...en able to get ...ondition it was ...-share becomes ...rns the furrow ...ered, as mor... ...wn over it, ...oiled for many ... is hurt by it, ...ed and dries in ...ery difficult to re... ...ion again. One ... too fast in plow... ...e test of fitness in ... may be put into ...out any smearing, ...l when dropped ...ose mass.

...ze.

...e farmer to ...y, whether of ... or city trucks ...m work, or of ...rs, or a gentle... ...ore perfect the ... price obtained, ...wice to five times ...lt or full-grown ... well-estab... ... breed good ...oe as perfect ...perior sire and ... any unsound... ...oe rejected, for ... to be inherited ...op out sooner or ...ervice, especial... ...kind.

... smaller than the ...ly nourishment ...g, and in conse... ... weak, ill-shaped ... For both male and ... the same size is ...e whole, although ...of the two, it is bet... ...ale the larger. She ... the growth of the ... colt is born, she has ...ue its growth and ...give superior lusti... ...heart, and lungs ...d, forming a ... whole body ...e perfect.

...bee... ...d tougher.

...iry.

... and cheese ... which are ...s for their ... sound milk, ... condition at ...ing rules are in ...n Maine. They ...ery stable and ... try:

...s produce good ...never be heated, or ... or unduly excited. ... the time of milking, ...erson, secures the best ...on cleanly habits in ...s is disastrous to both ...mer.

...ur cows upon whey, ... they are always in-...

...re suitable to be ...l milk should be ...doing so from the ... strainer is not suffici... ...rained through cloth ...e whole will be injured. ...ot be ...reat care as ... milk. All ... absolutely ...as follows: ... from ...ith ...t in ...shed ... and ...nd

...at... ...r, ...lt... ...on ...to ...ke ...nd ...e. ...d, ...ly; ...es ...e... ...in ...is ...in ...for

...ooked ... his ...es are rendered deli... ...e and delicious. A quantity of ...shed ones should be used. But into ...s about two inches long, one inch ... and half an inch thick. Have in ...saucer a tablespoonful of melted but... ...and in another a beaten egg, and dip ...e strips of potato first into the butter ...d then into the egg. With a knife ...y them in a lightly buttered tin pan, ...d cook in a hot oven for twelve min... ...s. Serve at once. An egg and a ta... ...oonful of batte... will suff... for ...ut a pint of potato...

PUREE OF TOMATOES.—This soup is very easily made. Put two pounds of solid canned tomatoes in a saucepan, add half a spoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne, a clove of garlic, four cloves, eight whole peppers, the smallest bit of mace and a pint of hot water. Let it simmer slowly for half an hour, care being used not to let it burn; then pass it through a fine cullender or sieve. Wet half a teaspoonful of flour with cold water, rub smooth, fill the cup by tablespoonfuls with the tomato and pour it into the soup, taste for seasoning. simmer a moment, and you have a rich, thick soup, which may be thinned out with more water, if unexpected company arrives, without injuring it.

Dr. Flint, of New York, is reported as having said that many lives are lost by starvation owing to an overestimate of the nutritive value of beef tea and meat juices. In typhus and typhoid fevers, he says, there ... good substitute for milk and eggs.

FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

How it Passed the Confederate Batteries at New Orleans.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of April 24, 1862, says an exchange, a red light from the Hartford's taffrail warned the fleet to get under way. Positions in line of battle had been taken the night before and every ship lay "hove short" to her anchor. The fleet was formed in two divisions. That to follow up the west bank and tackle Fort Jackson was the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, and four smaller ships. That to follow the east bank and engage Fort St. Philip were the Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, Oneida, Iroquis, and three small gunboats. The three sloops, Hartford, Richmond and Brooklyn, carried each fifteen guns in broadside, beside brass pieces in the tops. It was a dark night, yet stars were shining. The great river boomed, for the water was high, and piles of drift-wood coming down had kept all look-outs on the alert. The First division, Farragut leading, hugged the west bank as close as the Hartford's pilot would permit. The pilot was an old New Orleans man. He had no politics. He was working for money. He had a little cage built which let down from the port fore-chains—and dropped him just to the water's edge. His idea was to get under the smoke. The midshipmen were stationed to signal his orders. Farragut and his staff went forward to the forecastle. Captain Wainwright took the bridge and Lieutenant Thornton, he of Kearsarge fame afterward, took charge of the batteries. The two lines steamed slowly up. Porter's mortars doubled their fire. The Confederate forts were silent. There were no sounds save the swish of the current, the dull thump of the engines and the buzz and restlessness of the crew. Farragut stood with his night-glass peering into the darkness ahead. Wainwright was beside him. Watson, his signal officer, near. "Is Bailey well up in line?" he asked, without removing the glass from his eyes. "Aye, aye, sir," said the signal man, softly. All at once there was a flash ahead that lit up the heavens, and in an instant the whirr-whizz-zeep! of a shot came like a summer mosquito over the Hartford's bow. Farragut removed his glass and said, quietly, "Gentlemen, the time has come. Wainwright have your men stand by their gun... Pilot (to the man over the ...ide), do you see that water battery right ahead? Put this ship as close to it as you can get her. By this time the whole Confederate force was roused. Fort St. Philip opened. Fort Jackson turned loose her casemates; the water battery had its whole twenty guns in play. Away ahead in the gloom could be seen the preparations of the Confederate fleet—the fire rafts being ignited, the black smoke skurrying back and forth, and withal the deadly missiles hissing by. "Port," yelled the pilot, "here we are, sir!" Farragut leaned over the side. "Can't you get us any closer?" (The Hartford seemed then within 100 feet of the battery.) "Not without danger of grounding." "All right. Port it is. Hard-a-port! Now, boys!" and the old man waved his glass. The crew waited for the ship to sheer, and then came the crash. It was the first broadside that had been fired in that squadron. It was deafening; it was almost paralyzing, but, like the taste of blood, the stripped sailors wanted more of it. From that hour smoke enveloped the ship. Obeying his orders, the pilot kept his ship close to the west shore. By this time the guns of Jackson were all in full play. The smoke was so dense that from the deck nothing could be seen but a sheet of flames issuing from the canopy. The fierce hail of iron from the fort was like the hiss of countless steam valves. The artillerymen had poor range, and so most of their fire was ineffective. The fleet made little or no reply. Pretty soon the Hartford, Richmond and Brooklyn were all in position to bring their guns to bear at close range. The orders were to get as close as the pilot would allow and sweep the parapets with grape and canister. It was ha...dly five minutes after the ship's bat...es had gone into this work before the ...my's fire slackened. They could not ...nd it. The ships passed upward. By ...s time all ahead was black and fire ...ned. The Confederates had set ...me a dozen fire rafts, and they were ...ning down with the current.

The forts were still firing, but in ...se smoke nobody could tell where he ...s. A great fire-raft, the flames rising ...y feet, came swooping down on the ...rtford. To dodge it the pilot made ...rror and the ship went ashore in the ...d. The raft swung alongside, and in ...nstant the flames had caught the ...tford's rigging. Lieutenant Thorn...s fire department was perfect, and it ...onded even in the face of such awful danger. The Hartford's engines backed and then it was discovered that the ram Manassas was pushing the fire-raft and holding it against the ship's side. "Cast loose the starboard battery!" yelled Farragut. "Quick, gentlemen! See that ram! For God's sake! give it to him!" The ram got it. The Manassas fell off ...om the raft, the raft slid by the Hart...rd, and the latter was free. Captain ...rley, the commander of the Manassas, ...ng he was hurt, tried to make for ...e. The Mississippi caught him, ...ned him, hammered him, and then ...d him into the mud. There was ...e to stop, or Warley would have ... a prisoner, but he was helpless, and it was the duty of the wooden ships to get out of range of fire.

Once above the range of fire of the forts the enemy's fleet had to be encountered. It was getting almost daylight. The smoke was drifting away, and looking ahead the flag officer could see the Confederate gun-boats and cotton-boats and rams. The Federal gunboat Varuna, Captain Boggs, had already dashed in among them, and as the result proved, got the worst of it, for after half an hour's tussle she went down stern first and lost thirty of her crew. The Oneida was also being sorely beset when the heavy ships came up. Farragut, through his glass, could see at a glance where the trouble lay. The little vessels did not carry guns enough. He signaled the big ships to form in "line ahead," that is, single file, and take the middle of the channel. The Confederate fleet was formed in two lines. "Man both sides!" he called to his captain as the Hartford's bow loomed up through the smoke, and the Richmond, Brooklyn and Mississippi followed. "Man both sides!" was the signals to the other ships.

As the line steamed up and the heavy batteries poured from both sides into the frail and panic-stricken craft it seemed like horror-laden destruction. The big river steamers had cotton bales to protect them, but the shells from the nine-inch Dahlgrens sent these flying into mid-air. Two of the crafts were together. They seemed filled with people; the Richmond sheered within twenty feet of them and let go a broadside.

The roof and cabin and "texas" and smoke pipes all went by the board. On either bank, as the fleet passed up, were the wrecks of the Confederate fleet. The officers and crews had fled. Grape and canister from the big ships had knocked them into match kindling, and all were either sinking or burning. There was not one vessel left.

A story is related by a Princeton professor, who had just come from an evangelical gathering. A German guest, who was called upon to address the body, did not sufficiently distinguish between the accepted uses of the words "bare" and "barren," and said: "It gives me great pleasure to address these venerable and barren heads."

SILAS SOMERBY'S SUCCESS.

How his Industry Resulted in a Rapid Advance in Wages.

I never lag behind in my pursuit of the nimble and elusive dollar but I think of Silas Somerby, and straightway push on refreshed. In the hope that it may encourage some fellow-toiler, I will briefly set down the story of his great success.

He began his business life in the employ of his father, in whose establishment he still remains, universally looked up to and honored by all whose position in the house is inferior to his own. It was arranged in the beginning that he was to live at home, and that he was to receive a salary of $10 a week, half of which was to be deducted in payment of his board. His father designed thus not only to give his son a good start, but to inculcate at the very outset sound principles of economy, and to accustom his offspring to the now almost obsolete practice of laying aside a certain fixed percentage of his income to meet living expenses.

The son repaid the father's kindness with earnest effort, and at the end of six months he was one day summoned into his progenitor's private office, and thus addressed:

"Silas, I have observed with great pleasure your diligent attention to business, and have decided to raise your salary in practical recognition of your increased value. After to-day you will draw $15 a week, instead of $10, as heretofore. And, by the way," the father added, as Silas turned to go, "as your living will now be, naturally, upon an increased scale of expenditure more in keeping with your augmented income, I shall hereafter deduct $10 a week, instead of $5, for your board."

Filled with a gratitude too deep for expression, Silas left the paternal presence resolved to deserve his kindness or perish. He redoubled his efforts, and in six short months more he again stood one day, by particular request, before his father, who said with a broad smile of satisfaction draped about his benevolent countenance:

"My boy, you are exceeding my fondest anticipations. Such endeavor as yours shall not go unrewarded. I have decided to raise your salary for the second time. Twenty-five dollars is the figure of the future, and may God bless you."

Here the old man paused; and in a voice trembling with genuine emotion Silas stammered forth his thanks. As he was leaving the room his father added, without raising his head from some papers over which he was busied:

"Oh, Silas, one thing more. I was about to add that this change in your circumstances will make a great difference in your mode of life. You will eat more, drink more, in fact, lead a broader and fuller life in every respect. I shall, therefore, charge you $20 a week for board after this date. Good morning."

In the next six months Silas surpassed himself, and boomed things to a perfectly phenomenal extent. He was not, consequently, wholly taken by surprise when he found on his desk one morning a note in his father's familiar hand. Hastily tearing open the envelope with hands trembling with pleasurable anticipation, he read as follows:

> MY DEAR SON—I cannot express to you my deep satisfaction in your wonderful progress, nor shall I try. Words are cheap, but cash is, in such cases, the most accomplished conversationalist. Continue your efforts at double your present salary. Inclosed please find ck. for this week. Your affectionate
> FATHER.

The inclosure bore in the lower right hand corner the flowing signature of the senior Somerby, and in the upper left the symbol $, followed by the figure 5. In an ecstasy of gratitude Silas pressed the letter to his lips. As he did so he observed the legend "Turn over" obscurely placed in the lower corner, and following instructions he read as follows:

> P. S.—Your pecuniary circumstances are now such that you will no longer feel the need of economizing. A variety of mild extravagances, hitherto made inaccessible by limitation of income, are now within your grasp. You will feel like branching out in many directions. Men in your circumstances smoke fifteen-cent cigars, and drink wine—upon occasions. Their board sometimes costs them as much as $45 a week. Yours will cost you precisely that amount.

Stimulated by these practical proofs of parental pride, Silas fairly humped himself, so to speak, during the next year, and, despite the distracting influence of a large income, attended more strictly than ever to business. One day toward the end of the year he received a summons from his father, whom he found standing before the fire in his private office. Judge of his surprise when the good old man, laying his hand affectionately upon his son's shoulder, said:

"Silas, my boy, you have been doing nobly, I have long intended to more substantially reward your efforts than by mere words of praise, and I have decided to let that reward come in the form of a raise of salary. I am aware that a salary of $100 a week will place you in society to which your poor old father can hardly aspire. it will be your proud privilege to give suppers and to assist in booming the hack interests of this great metropolis. I, alas! on account of deficiencies of early training and education, and lack of funds, cannot tread these flowery paths with you; But the father is content to live again in the son, and to enjoy his triumphs in a back seat. I can scarcely hope," he continued, his voice trembling slightly, and a big tear rolling down his cheek, "to keep you at home with us any longer. Your new life will be at variance with our simple ways. You will, no doubt, feel like going to one of the principal hotels, and, perhaps, pay as much as $95 a week for board. We cannot compete at home with the crockeryware and silver they will give you there to eat, nor with the manifold discomforts of the place; but, my boy, we can give you good, wholesome food, plainly served, and a hearty welcome at the same price, and, by heaven, we will!"

And they did. And somebody still has a place at their fireside, despite his altered circumstances. Happy in their son's success, the old folks never murmur, but put up with his late hours and altered way of life with a self-denying patience that is rare indeed.—*Puck.*

The "Mr." Must Go.

"The dudes and swells, especially those who pattern after English style, are beginning to drop the prefix Mr. from their visiting cards," said a fashionable designer and card engraver to a reporter.

"What is the reason?"

"They say too many people are putting Mr. to their names who have no style, no prestige and no social elevation to warrant it. They add that it is becoming too vulgar and common, and they do not propose to have the style of the general masses. Hence they drop the prefix. My experience in the business teaches me that the Americans proper, I mean those who do not suffer from Anglomania, do not use the prefix in their cards to a great degree. It is merely a matter of taste with them. John Jacob Astor always has Mr. put on his visiting card. He uses a small, neat white card. Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and men of great wealth as a usual thing have plain cards without a prefix. Some few Murray Hill millionaires use the prefix Mr., but they are rather exceptions. But the swells are dropping it because they think it is becoming too common, 'By Jove, old boy, don't yer know.' There is nothing a swell hates more than for style to become popular with the masses. He wants something odd."—*New York Mail and Express.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Professor Miall says that there are to be found associated with seams of coal, and especially with the underlying shale, the flattened impressions of creatures which once had life, though at first strenuously doubted.

The day at Greenwich observatory formerly began at noon, but now counts from midnight, thus agreeing with the civil day. The twenty-four system has been in operation for many years in Greenwich, and the public clock outside the observatory is divided after that plan.

It appears from observations made in France that the development of vegetable life is retarded by an average of nearly four days for each additional 100 yards of altitude. The arrival of the chimney swallow is delayed about two days for each increase of 100 yards in height.

The anchorages of Narrakal and Alleppy, in India, are stated to be perfectly smooth and quiet even when the sea outside is tumbling in before strong southwesterly gales. To explain this, Dr. W. King mentions that analysis proves the existence of oil in the muddy bottoms of these anchorages, and he supposes that there are deposits of petroleum, either beneath the sea bottom or along the coast, from which oil continually oozes up, and calms the otherwise troubled waters.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, says that the rejection of the theory that the sun's heat is due to the combustion in that body, and of the suggestion that it may be due to chemical changes, leaves no recourse, so far as our present knowledge extends, but to regard the process of contraction taking place within the solar globe as the true source of all, or very nearly all, the heat and light which the sun emits. In a word, he regards gravity as the cause of light and heat.

A remarkable phenomenon of the North of England is there known as the helm wind. A late description states that it blows out of clouds which collect on the Pennine range of mountains and makes a rushing noise like the roar of the heavy sea breaking upon a rocky shore. Its lifting force is so great that it sometimes overturns vehicles, and takes animals off their feet. It prevails chiefly in the Carlisle district, and is seldom felt at a greater distance than seven miles from its apparent place of origin.

Were the human inhabitants of the globe as numerous as are the humblest of our servants, the earthworms, every acre of land would have to sustain a great city. In his memoir showing the importance of the work done by the worms in fitting the soil for the use of plants, Darwin estimated that 26,886 of the creatures existed in an acre of old pasture land, while Hensen gave the number for garden soil as 53,767 per acre. Recent researches by Mr. T. A. Urquhart indicate that these figures are much too low for some localities, as in a pasture near Auckland, New Zealand, he has found 348,480 per acre, with an aggregate weight of more than 600 pounds.

Professor Tyndall thus endeavors to explain the immunity obtained against a second attack or a contagious case: One of the most extraordinary and unaccountable experiences in medicine was the immunity secured by a single attack of a communicable disease against future attacks of the same malady. Smallpox, typhoid, or scarlatina, for example, was found—as a general rule—to occur only once in a lifetime of the individual, the successful passage through the disorder apparently rendering the body invulnerable. Reasoning from analogy, I have ventured to express the opinion that the rarity of second attacks of communicable disease was due to the removal from the system, by the first parasitic crop, of some ingredient necessary to the growth and propagation of the parasite.

How "Sunset" Cox got his Title.

S. S. Cox, the well-known New York Congressman, now United States minister to Turkey, is best known to newspaper readers by the title, "Sunset" Cox. He got this title through an article which he wrote while editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and which appeared in that paper May 19, 1853. The following is the article in full:

What a glorious sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The opened in the west with a whole horizon full of golden, interpenetrating luster, which colored the foilage and brightened every object into its own hues. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden luster was transferred into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all over and around the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to his majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plants "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came and the pools and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire-bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky.

Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt of the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminded us of Wadsworth's splendid verse in his "Excursion:"

> The appearance instantaneously disclosed
> Was of a mighty city, boldly say
> A wilderness of buildings, sinking far
> And self-withdrawn into a wonderous depth.
> Far sinking into splendor without end.

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air.

The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The "great eye in heaven," however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased, when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of birds, while the dark and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the starling cottage, trying to rival its angles and leap into the dark windows.

They Shaved Clean.

We clip from a Washington letter the following: "Did you ever notice," said a friend the other day, "that in the paintings in the rotunda of the capitol, representing historical scenes of a hundred years ago, not a beard or a mustache appears upon the face of any man?"

I had not observed this, although I had seen the paintings many times. The next day I examined them with reference to this point. In those great pictures, representing the surrender of Cornwallis, surrender of Burgoyne, signing the Declaration of Independence and Washington resigning his commission, are hundreds of faces, many of them statesmen and soldiers, and everyone, without exception, is without a sign of hair on lip, cheek or chin. All the faces are as smooth as if they were those of women. I presume the artist was correct in this peculiarity of physiogomy. It only shows how custom has changed since that day. Now that man is an exception who refuses to let nature have her way in one form or another.

FOR FEMININE READERS.

An Editor's Inventive Daughter.

A young woman, the daughter of a New York journalist of some note, has a natural liking as well as a natural faculty for cooking fancy dishes, and her father is willing to indulge her fancy. Among other things she made a new combination for Charlotte Russe, using cream purchased from a country friend, instead of the whites of limed eggs used by the bakers, and some other ingredients not commonly found in bakeries. Of course they were delicious. In some way a downtown hotel man heard of them, and found that he could give his guests a new pleasure, for the young woman was willing to sell them. Some others heard of them, and now the young woman is making a deal more money than her father, and she only works three hours a day, with the assistance of her maid.

Face Plastering in the West Indies.

The chemists of Porto Rico sell a sort of paste made of powdered egg shells, which the women paint their faces with until they have the appearance of plaster images. They take the stuff with them in the cars, to the church and opera, and when they think nobody is looking give their faces a daub There cannot exist in the mind of any one of them a supposition that this plaster of paris complexion deceives people, but why they think chalk is beautiful is a mystery. The neck and ears of a West India belle are about ten shades darker than her nose and cheeks. Their mouths are usually large, their lips thicker than is consistent with classic rules, but their teeth are usually white, even, pretty and well preserved. Although they may make sweetmeats or "dulces," a great part of their diet for breakfast as well as dinner, you seldom see a woman or a man without good teeth.

A Cabinet Minister's Wife.

A Washington letter says: The cabinet officers' wives have each year to call first upon the wives of the justices of the supreme court, and then upon the Senators' wives—every one of them. Having gotten rid of those seventy-odd social debts, the cards of general callers pour in upon them at the rate of 300, 400 and 800 per week, and the senseless old unwritten law commands that every one of them shall be returned in person. A dozen instances can be quoted where women died, or were left invalids for years, by this stupid exaction of society. There has been great talk all of the time against the absurdity of the custom, now that Washington has grown so far beyond its estate in the days when it was established, but none like to assume the initiative in doing away with it, and it would require concerted action to carry it through successfully.

Fashion Notes.

Vienna and velvet are a favorite mixture.

Farrow flounces are giving place to deep ones.

Velvet bodices are more worn than silk or brocade.

Daisies and orchids in floral trimmings are in favor.

Sarah glace is another new fabric in two-toned silks.

There is an increasing fancy for all kinds of military braiding.

Plaited and panel effects remain fashionable on walking skirts.

Madras cloths are both pretty and stylish and in variety of color.

Handsome black laces will be used as trimmings for silks and satins.

Fringed bed linen is now fashionable and comes in very fine qualities.

Muslins are too largely worn, particularly those with raised figures.

The frise and tufted patterns are seen in woolen goods as well as in silks.

Chenille fringe will be used for plain and brocaded velvet and velveteen.

Bison cloth is very durable and satisfactory as a fabric for children's clothes.

White Chuddar cloth is used for morning gowns and is trimmed with white angora lace.

The pretty striped awning cloths make effective summer bedroom curtains and chair coverings.

Beaded lace bodices, with skirts of soft silk or satin, are among the best worn of ordinary evening gowns.

Lace-edged table cloths with a wide border of antique or medecis is both expensive and fashionable.

Small gilt pins placed near together all around the velvet binding of the bonnet are stylish ornaments.

Oranges and pomegranates, with their foliage, make a very favorite design for outline embroidery.

The waterfall backs for light materials are now arranged in three divisions, or flounces, and are quite graceful.

A pretty dress shows a green velvet bodice and train over a ficelle lace skirt, tied with tassels or pearls at intervals.

Combination dresses of plaid and cashmere are invariably made up with plaited skirts, the plaid, of course, forming the skirt.

Refined and dainty designs are to be had in prints for dresses. Some have the effect of corded bands in pink and crimson.

Embroidery is used more than ever on fine dresses, the borderings having been replaced by detached figures, scattered over the surface.

There is a decided tendency toward plain, round skirts, and the only trimming allowed is a tiny edge of fine plaiting seen occasionally.

Gloves are comparatively short for everyday wear. Tan, with stitched backs are most common. Dogskin gloves are good for common wear.

Sleeves still fit the arms snugly and shoulder seams are short, the top of the sleeve being fitted over the shoulder and sewed in with a slight fullness at the top.

Handkerchiefs and scarf trimmings arranged so as to give the effect of the Gothic points, will be exclusively used on round hats and bonnets for ordinary wear.

The Oyster.

An oyster has a stomach and a heart. In America it has a sex, but none in Europe. We have male and female oysters on the American coast. Those of Europe combine the two sexes in one animal. Two parent oysters produce many million oysters in a season. These bivalves were cultivated for food in the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They used to be far more plentiful than they are now in our country. There was once a great bank of them on the Maine coast. If let alone the creatures might grow to be a foot and a half long. The garden of them is in Chesapeake bay, but even there they are disappearing before the murderous system of fisheries pursued. Fortunately the abundance can be brought back by cultivation—persistent and systematic cultivation.

"Just Like a Man."

A well-known city professional man who has a brand new baby, was advised by friends to rub the little one with lard and camphor, as it was troubled with some complaint that treatment was sure to cure. The father went down into the kitchen, got some lard out of a pan, and, mixing it with camphor, rubbed it all over the baby's feet, face and neck. Next morning the mother found that the poor little thing was covered with a crust of cold mashed potatoes.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Like the worm, ... roller-skate will turn when trod on.—...hant-Traveler

Happy Marriage, Happy Home.

First, it is a mistake for young people to marry simply for beauty. Beauty often is only skin-deep, and serves as veneering to cover up a deformed heart and soul. Some of the most homely persons we have met are inwardly the most beautiful. Such was Annie Steele, the tender poetess of England. Such was Watts, the great poet, of whom a lady said that she admired the jewel but abhorred the casket. Seek, then, for a partner in life who possesses the inner beauties of virtue, truth and true affection. Such will cause the countenance to be all radiant, not with cosmetics, but with that which will abide amid the stern realities of life.

It is a mistake to marry simply for social position. This marrying of surroundings rather than a partner is the bane of married life. For a young man to marry from such a base motive is simply to add one to the family, but that one is often a consummate fool, and a cat and dog life is generally the consequence. Those who marry simply external surroundings deserve nothing better than a selfish, calculating, designing woman, who will shoot missiles of anguish and sorrow into their souls all through life.

Motives of wealth to often operate in the selection of life partners. This is the case in respect to both sexes. "Did she marry well?" is often asked—that is, did she marry a long, full purse? No matter how honest, industrious, respectable he may be. There are no terms strong enough to express contempt for any two legged-creature who, not having inherited wealth and not having brains enough to make it, will go to work with cool deliberation to marry it. This having one eye on a woman and the other on her purse is base hypocrisy. Themistocles said he would rather marry his daughter to a man without money, than to money without the man.

Young men, banish all ideas of marrying wealth! Earn it, then you will appreciate it and know how to save it. If you cannot bring a dowry of gold to a wife, bring her a pure heart and an untarnished reputation. Bring her what a Greek maiden once said she would bring to her husband: "What gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain, which is all that decended to me from my parents."

About Choosing a Husband.

No sensible man, no man whose affection is worth retaining, is driven away by being told by the lady of his choice that she likes him, that she feels that in time she may come to love him, but that her heart is not yet his. If he really loves her he will come back again, and it is pretty certain that he will learn before a second asking whether his affection is returned or not. But a girl, if she cannot always choose, can always refuse; and generally her difficulty is this—it is evident that this man is making love to me. I do not love him, but I think I might do so if I choose; shall I choose or shall I forbear? It is here that the power of choice comes in, and it is here that the voice of prudence must be heard, if it is to be heard at all.

In such circumstances a girl will act wisely if she gives considerable weight to the general opinion that is held of the gentleman in question by his professional brethren, or his business acquintances. It is, in short, not the man who is agreeable among women, but he who is well liked by his own sex, who is the man to choose for a husband. A mother, of course, always speaks well of her son; it is not what she says of him, but his behavior to her, that is to be looked to. A woman may feel certain of this point, that as a man now treats his mother and sisters, so he will treat her six months after marriage.

All this may seem very cold-blooded, very far removed from the tender feeling which courtship induces. But, after all, a girl has a choice to make—a choice upon which the whole happiness of her life will depend; and there is always a time, whether she notices it or not, before she parts with the control of her heart, at which she ought to listen to her judgment. Without better judgment than her own feelings she is very likely to make a mistake, but if she can assure herself that her lover is a man who is respected and liked by his male friends, and is a favorite at home, she may be pretty sure that in listening to his love she is choosing wisely.

A Really Able Rat Story.

A large number of rats establised themselves in a hay loft, about midway between the floor and the top of the hay. The owner of the premises, hearing a continual squealing noise in the loft, took a fork and removed the hay from the place whence the noise proceeded, and uncovered a nest of about twenty rats. Several of them ran and were caught by the dog, but a bundle of sixteen full-grown animals remained on the spot; their tails were plaited together, something like a whipcord. By picking up one of them the rest adhered, and could not be taken apart. It was supposed by persons who saw them that, in order to avoid the cold, the rat occupying the top of the pile sought a warmer place by creeping underneath, but, not having room to draw his tail after him, it was left sticking out; the next rat did the same, and so on until all had changed their positions and every individuals rat's tail was entwined into the curious that held them together. If they had not been discovered and killed, they must have starved, as they could not have separated.

Contentment.

Alas! if the principles of contentment are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubic to a man's stature as to his happiness.

A Good Breakfast.

Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Overlee, Baltimore county, Maryland, writes: I was greatly benefitted by the use of Red Star Cough Cure, when suffering from a severe cold. My cook was seriously ill from a deep-seated cough. She had consulted her doctor without relief. By my advice she used the Cough Cure in connection with an external application of St. Jacob's Oil to her side. In one night the change wrought was most gratifying and astonishing. In the morning she was like a new person.

A chancery court is one in which a justice has an even chance.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostrate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, fistulas and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The "one more" drink has made a hundred thousand drunkards.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Is equally good for both sexes.

Never speak of your parents as the "old man" or "old woman."

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

The English policy in Egypt—False Prophets and quick returns.

The rooms in Danish hotels are likebald-headed men—they have no locks.

Drowsiness in the Day-time

unless caused by lack of sleep or from overeating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied by general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

Never anticipate too much; disappointment is not pleasant.

FOR 25 YEARS I have been afflicted with Catarrh so that I have been confined to my room for two months at a time. I have tried all the humbugs in hope of relief but with no success until I met with an old friend who had used Ely's Cream Balm and advised me to try it. I procured a bottle to please him, and from the first application I found relief. It is the best remedy I have ever tried.—W. C. MATHEWS, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness Indigestion, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts

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Ask for Wells' 'Rough on Corns.' 15c. Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

A CLERGYMAN dying from a catarrh diseased throat was saved by a curious *Persian Prescription* and has given means for sending it to others. Address Dr. Kennedy, Auburn, N. Y.

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Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Iritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Drugts.

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Many a Lady

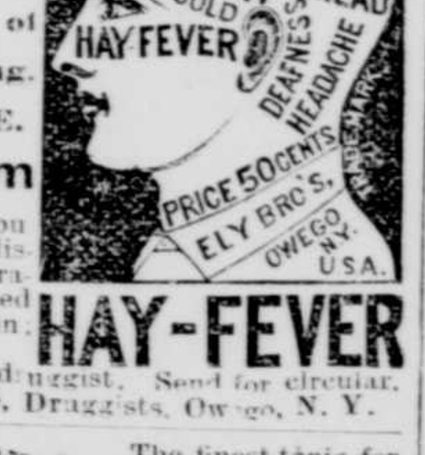
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

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they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

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CATARRH



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B N U 17

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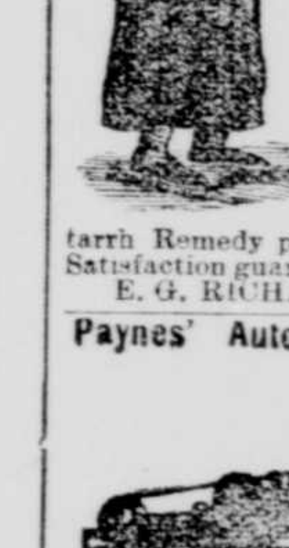
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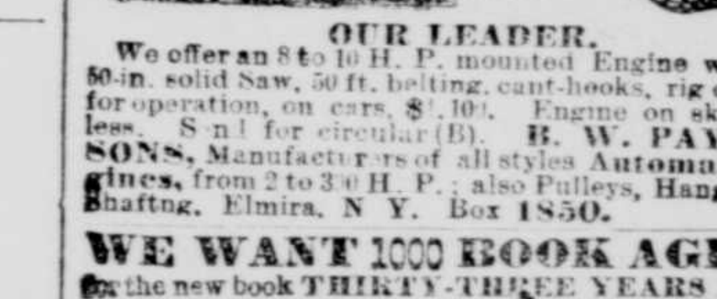
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