When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

If honesty did not exist, we ought to invent it as the best means of getting rich.—Mirabeau.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

An early Anglo-Saxon custom, strictly followed by newly married couples, was that of drinking diluted honey for thirty days after marriage. From this custom comes the word honeymoon, or honeymonth.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Japanese are curiously alike physically. Recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variation except two inches in height or 20 pounds in weight.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The greatest firmness is the greatest mercy.—Longfellow.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

There are houses still standing in Nuremberg that were built in 1080.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Educate Railroad Men.

The Vienna training school for railroad employes, now in its sixtieth year, does not, like the Buda-Pesth institute, prepare men for appointments, but is designed to increase the special knowledge of railroad employes and fit them for promotion. The lower yearly course embraces bookkeeping, traffic geography, railroad technology, description of goods transported, etc., the higher comprising custom house regulations, railroad law, political economy, traffic statistics and electro-technology. The students are divided into regular and extraordinary classes, and the small expenses of the school are defrayed by the railway companies, which give preference when making promotions to students whose examinations are most creditable.—Philadelphia Record.

Talking It Over.

Miss Macfall—I wouldn't marry a man who was less than 30 years old.

Miss Kittish—Ah, selfish to the last, I see.

Miss Macfall—What is there selfish about that?

Miss Kittish—Why, you wouldn't want, when you died of old age, to leave your husband in his prime and have a chance to get some young girl and be happy.

From Motives of Economy.

Wall Paper Dealer—Something to paper the walls of a sleeping room? Yes, sir. What shade would you prefer?

Customer—I think I'd like something that won't show a spot when you mash a mosquito on it.—Chicago Tribune.

Age of Frogs.

The common pond frog's natural lifetime is twelve to fifteen days.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... **CURE CONSTIPATION.** ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Cheap. Good terms. JOHN A. JONES, Mayflower, Tenn.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

"Silence in Heaven," the Subject—The Mighty Import of the Cessation Described in Revelations—Half Hours Which Have Determined Destinies.

TEXT: "There was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour."—Revelations, viii., 1.

"Take this watch and keep it," said a dying Christian as he picked it up from the stand at his pillow, "I have no more need of it. I am going where time shall be no longer." But it seems from my text that heaven was at least once measured by an earthly time-piece.

The busiest place in the universe is heaven. It is the center from which all good influences start; it is the goal at which all good results arrive. The Bible represents it as active, with wheels and wings and orchestras and processions, mounted or charioted. But my text describes a space when the wheels ceased to roll and the trumpets to sound and the voices to chant. The riders on the white horses reined in their chargers. The doxologies were hushed and the processions halted. The hand of arrest was put upon all the splendors. "Stop, Heaven!" cried an omnipotent voice, and it stopped. For thirty minutes everything celestial stood still. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

From all we can learn it is the only time heaven ever stopped. It does not stop, as other cities, for the night, for there is no night there. It does not stop for a plague, for the inhabitant never says, "I am sick." It does not stop for bankruptcies, for its inhabitants never fail. It does not stop for impassable streets, for there are no fallen snows or sweeping freshets. What, then, stopped it for thirty minutes? Grotius and Professor Stuart think it was at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. Mr. Lord thinks it was in the year 311, near the close of the Diocletian persecution and the beginning of the wars by which Constantine gained the throne. But that was all a guess, though a learned and brilliant guess. I do not know when it was, and I do not care when it was, but of the fact that such an interregnum of sound took place I am certain. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

And, first of all, we may learn that God and all heaven then honored silence. The full power of silence many of us have yet to learn. We are told that when Christ was arraigned "He answered not a word." That silence was louder than any thunder that ever shook the world. Ofttimes, when we are assailed and misrepresented, the mightiest thing to say is to say nothing, and the mightiest thing to do is to do nothing. Those people who are always rushing into print to get themselves set right, accomplish nothing but their own chagrin. Silence! Do right and leave the results with God. Among the grandest lessons the world has ever learned are the lessons of patience taught by those who endured uncomplainingly personal or domestic or political injustice. Oh, the power of patient silence! Eschylus, the immortal poet, was condemned to death for writing something that offended the people. All the pleas in his behalf were of no avail, until his brother uncovered the arm of the prisoner and showed that his wrist had been sacrificed for his country at the battle of Salamis. That silent plea liberated him. The loudest thing on earth is silence if it be of the right kind and at the right time. There was a quaint old hymn, spelled in the old style, once sung in the churches:

The race is not forever get
By him who fastest runs,
Nor the Battel by those peopell
That shoot with the longest gun.

My friends, the tossing sea of Galilee seemed more to offend Christ by the amount of noise it made, for He said to it: "Be still!" Heaven has been crowning Kings and Queens unto God for many centuries, yet heaven never stopped a moment for any such occurrence, but it stopped thirty minutes for the coronation of Silence. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

Learn also from my text that heaven must be an eventful and active place, from the fact that it could afford only thirty minutes of recess. There have been events on earth and in heaven that seemed to demand a whole day or whole week or whole year for celestial consideration. If Grotius was right and this silence occurred at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, that scene was so awful and so prolonged that the inhabitants of heaven could not have done justice to it in many weeks. After fearful besiegement of the two fortresses of Jerusalem—Antonio and Hippicus—had been going on for a long while, a Roman soldier mounted on the shoulder of another soldier hurled into the window of the temple a firebrand, and the temple was all aflame, and after covering many sacrifices to the holiness of God, the building itself became a sacrifice to the rage of man. The hunger of the people in that city during the besiegement was so great that as some outlaws were passing a doorway and inhaled the odors of food they burst open the door, threatening the mother of the household with death unless she gave them some food, and she took them aside and showed them that it was her own child she was cooking for the ghastly repast. Six hundred priests were destroyed on Mount Zion because, the temple being gone, there was nothing for them to do. Six thousand people in one cloister were consumed. There were 1,100,000 dead, according to Josephus. Grotius thinks that this was the cause of silence in heaven for half an hour. If Mr. Lord was right, and this silence was during the Diocletian persecutions, by which 844,000 Christians suffered death from sword and fire, and banishment and exposure, why did not heaven listen throughout at least one of those awful years? No! Thirty minutes! The fact is that the celestial programme is so crowded with spectacle that it can afford only one recess in all eternity, and that for a short space. While there are great chorouses in which all heaven can join, each soul there has a story of divine mercy peculiar to itself, and it must be a solo. How can heaven get through with all its solos, as well as all its recitatives, with all its cantatas, with all its grand marches, with all its victories? Eternity is too short to utter all the praise.

Not only are all the triumphs of the past to be commemorated, but all the triumphs to come. Not only what we now know of God, but what we will know of Him after everlasting study of the Deific. If my text had said there was silence in heaven for thirty days, I would not have been startled at the announcement, but it indicates thirty minutes. Why, there will be so many friends to hunt up; so many of the greatly good and useful that we will want to see; so many of the unsertuable things of earth we will need explained; so many exciting earthly experiences we will want to talk over, and all the other spirits and the ages will want the same, that there will be no opportunity for cessation. How busy we will be kept in having pointed out to us the heroes and heroines that the world never fully appreciated—the yellow fever and cholera doctors, who did not flying from their posts; the female nurses who faced pestilence in the lazarettoes; the railroad engineers who stayed at their places in order to save the train, though they themselves perished and went down through the open drawbridge.

Hubert Goffin, the master miner, who, landing from the bucket at the bottom of the mine, just as he heard the waters rush in, and when one jerk of the rope would have lifted him to safety, put a blind miner who wanted to go to his sick child in the bucket, and jerked the rope for him to be pulled up, crying: "Tell them the water has burst in and we are probably lost; but we will seek refuge at the other end of the gallery," and then giving the command to the other miners till they digged themselves so near out that the people from the outside could come to their rescue. The multitudes of men and women who got no crown on earth, we will want to see when they get their crown in heaven, I tell you heaven will have no more half hours to spare.

Besides that, heaven is full of children. They are in the vast majority. No child on earth who amounts to anything can be kept quiet half an hour, and how are you going to keep 500,000,000 of them quiet half an hour. You know heaven is much more of a place than it was when that recess of thirty minutes occurred. Its population has quadrupled, sextupled, centupled. Heaven has more on hand, more of rapture, more of knowledge, more of intercommunication, more of worship. There is not so much difference between Washington, a mudhole seventy years ago, and Washington now, the most beautiful city on earth; not so much difference between New York when Canal street was far uptown, and when Canal street is far downtown, as there is difference between what heaven was when my text was written and what heaven is now. The most thrilling place we have ever been in is stupid compared with that, and if we now have no time to spare, we will then have no eternity to spare. Silence in heaven only half an hour!

My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. That half hour mentioned in my text is more widely known than any other period in the calendar of heaven. None of the whole hours of heaven are measured off, none of the years, none of the centuries. Of the millions of ages past, and the millions of ages to come, not one is especially measured off in the Bible. The half hour of my text is made immortal. The only part of eternity that was ever measured by earthly timepiece was measured by the minute hand of my text. Oh, the half hours! They decide everything. I am not asking what you will do with the years or months or days of your life, but what of the half hours. Tell me the history of your half hours, and I will tell you the story of your whole life on earth and the story of your whole life in eternity. The right or wrong things you can think in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can say in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can do in thirty minutes are glorious or baleful, inspiring or desperate.

Look out for the fragments of time. They are pieces of eternity. It was the half hours between shoeing horses that made Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith; the half hours between professional calls as a physician that made Abercrombie the Christian philosopher; the half hours between his duties as school master that made Salmon P. Chase Chief Justice; the half hours between shoe lasts that made Henry Wilson Vice-President of the United States; the half hours between canal boats that made James A. Garfield President. The half hour a day for good books or bad books; the half hour a day for prayer or indolence; the half hour a day for helping others or blasting others; the half hour before you go to business, and the half hour after your return from business; that makes the difference between the scholar and the ignoramus, between the Christian and the infidel, between the saint and the demon, between triumph and catastrophe, between heaven and hell. The most tremendous things of your life and mine were certain half hours.

Remember, we are mortal yet, and cannot endure the full roll of heavenly harmonies, and cannot endure even the silent heaven for more than half an hour. Hark! the clock in the tower of heaven begins to strike, and the half hour is ended. Descend! Come back! Come down! till your work is done. Shoulder a little longer your batties. Weep a little longer your griefs. And then take heaven not in its fullest half hour, but in its mightiest pomp and instead of taking it for thirty minutes, take it world without end.

But how will you spend the first half hour of your heavenly citizenship after you have gone in to stay? After your prostration before the throne in worship of Him who made it possible for you to get there at all, I think the rest of your first half hour in heaven will be passed in receiving your reward if you have been faithful. I have a strangely beautiful book, containing the pictures of the medals struck by the English Government in honor of great battles; these medals pinned over the heart of the returned heroes of the army, on great occasions, the royal family present, and the royal bands playing—the Crimean medal, the Legion of Honor, the Victoria Cross, the Waterloo medal. In your first half hour in heaven in some way you will be honored for the earthly struggles in which you won the day. Stand up before all the royal house of heaven and receive the insignia while you are announced as victor over political misfortune, as victor over the droughts and freshets of the farm field, victor over the temptations of the stock exchange, victor over domestic infelicities, victor over mechanic's shop, victor over professional allurements, victor over the storehouse, victor over home worriments, victor over physical distress, victor over hereditary depressions, victor over sin and death and hell. Take the badge that celebrates those victories through our Lord Jesus Christ. Take it in the presence of all the galleries, saintly, angelic, and divine, while all heaven chants: "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

Thy saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer though they die;
They see the triumph from afar,
And seize it with their eye.

If heaven is all this while halted, what will it be when on the march? If heaven is all this while silent, what will it be when in full triumph? Many years ago, at the Crystal Palace, in New York, Julian gave a great concert, 3000 voices and 3000 players, upon instruments. He controlled that great harmony, beating time with hand and foot, and to myself, who had never before heard music on a grand scale, it was overpowering. But oh, when they shall come from the north and the south, and the east and the west, and sit down in the temple of God and the Lamb, and Christ shall rise, and all heaven shall rise with Him, He shall control that harmony with once wounded hand and once wounded foot, and it will be like the voice of many waters and the voice of mighty thunderings. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power. Amen and amen!

The Recipe.

Mistress—Do you call this sponge cake?

New cook—Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.—Boston Traveler.

Prices of Paintings.

At a sale held in London the other day Rembrandt's "A Jewess," with the engraving after it, brought $1,575, and Van Dyck's "The Infant Christ" $525.

Brakemen refer to the saloon free lunches as "trading stamps."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.$		@	5 25
High Grade Extra.....			4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	71		73½
CORN—No. 2 White......	37		37¼
Oats—Southern & Penn...	32		33
RYE—No. 2..............	50		50½
HAY—Choice Timothy..	12 00		12 50
Good to Prime.........	11 00		11 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds..	6 50		7 00
Wheat Blocks..........	4 00		4 50
Oat Blocks..........	5 00		6 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3.$		@	95
No. 2..................			65
PEAS—Standards........	1 25		2 00
Seconds................			70
CORN—Dry Pack........			80
Moist..................			65
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS...........$	10½	@	11
City Cows..............	9½		10
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks..$	1 50	@	1 75
ONIONS................	60		65
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.$	5½	@	6
Clear ribsides..........	6¾		7
Hams..................	9½		10¼
Mess Pork, per bar.....			12 25
LARD—Crude...........			4
Best refined............			6¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy....$	17	@	18
Under Fine............	16		17
Creamery Rolls........	17		18
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy...$	8¼	@	8½
N. Y. Flats............	8½		8¾
Skim Cheese...........	5¼		7¼
EGGS.			
EGGS—State............$	10½	@	11
North Carolina.........	9½		10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS..............$	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb..........	8		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's..$	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common.........	3 00		4 00
Middling...............	6 00		7 00
Fancy..................	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves......$	4 10	@	4 40
SHEEP..................	3 00		3 50
Hogs...................	4 25		4 40
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT...............$	10	@	11
Raccoon................	40		45
Red Fox................	—		100
Skunk Black...........	—		80
Opossum...............	22		23
Mink...................	—		80
Otter..................	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern.......$	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	84		88¼
RYE—Western...........	51		52
CORN—No. 2............	38		38½
OATS—No. 3............	27		27½
BUTTER—State..........	14		17½
EGGS—State............	13½		14
CHEESE—State..........	7¼		7¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern.......$	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	80		80¼
CORN—No. 3............	37		37¼
OATS—No. 2............	30½		31
BUTTER—State..........	17		18
EGGS—Penna ft.........	13		14

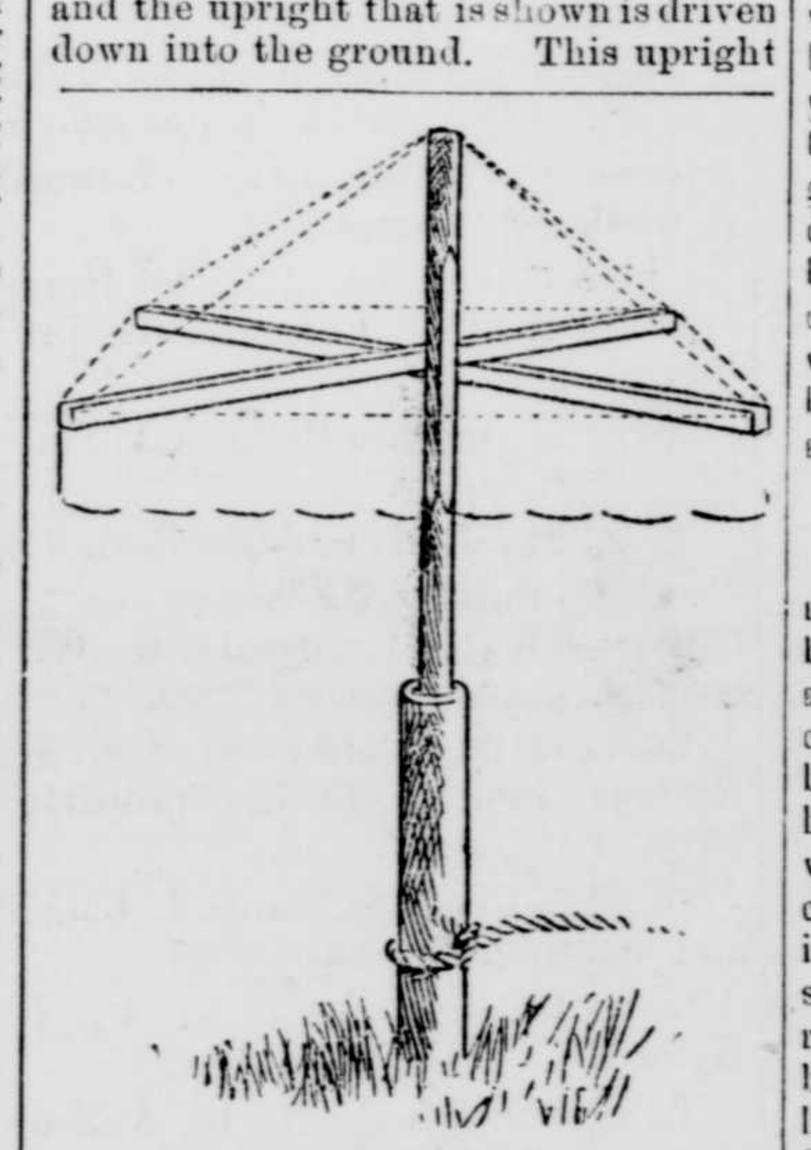
AGRICULTURAL.

Feeding Young Pigs.

When the little pigs are about four weeks old see that they have a pen that they can slip away into from the hogs and have a clean trough. Nothing is better to give them than separator milk warm from the machine. This will soon teach them to eat. Increase other feed as they grow older. Always notice that the feed is eaten up clean before more is given. By so doing the strain of taking care of the pigs is gradually taken away from the dam, and at eight weeks old they can take care of themselves and go on their way rejoicing.

Tethering Calves.

Calves suffer severely in summer by being hitched out in the hot sun. Some shelter ought to be provided, both to guard against heat and rain. The cut shows an arrangement that will be found to fit this need. A hole is made in the turf with an iron bar, and the upright that is shown is driven down into the ground. This upright



A SHELTER FOR CALVES.

has a cylinder (a square box will do as well) about its lower end, to which the hitching-rope is tied. This prevents the rope getting wound about the post. To the upright are nailed two light strips of wood, over which some cheap cloth is stretched, its position being shown by the dotted lines. Make this just high enough for a calf to go under, and it can be moved about with great ease, using a crowbar to make a new hole in the turf in each new location.

Removing Warts From Cattle.

Many warts with which cattle are affected are more unsightly than injurious and if they are not located on some tender spot, such as eyelids or lips, they should be removed. Warts on the teats cause more trouble than others, making the cow uneasy from pain during milking, often to the point where it becomes necessary to remove them at once. At the time when the cow is dry is best for the work, and if possible to avoid it do not perform the work at any other time. The pain during milking may be relieved by rubbing the teats and udder with sweet oil after each milking.

When the cow is dry warts may be cut off with a sharp shears or knife and the spot touched with lunar caustic to prevent further growth. Small warts on other parts of the body may usually be pulled out by the roots with the thumb and finger, or if too small to take hold of or too strong to treat in this way, they may be cut off or a strong silk string tied tightly over them near the base. In time they will die and drop off. In all cases when warts are removed by any method, the spot should be touched with the caustic to prevent further growth.—Atlanta Journal.

Salt For Laying Hens.

Considering egg production for consumption (not hatching) only, hens may be stimulated somewhat by the use of cayenne pepper or other warming condiments.

Some good feeders do not use condiments of any sort, unless salt may be classed as one.

It is not a bad rule, if condiments are used, to season the food as you would for your own taste. Now, tastes differ, but the longer one uses condiments, the stronger or thicker he wishes them—follow the same plan with the fowls. Always season with a little salt whether you believe in condiments or not.

Rock salt, or salt that contains large crystals, should not be exposed so fowls can help themselves, as they would be apt to help themselves to it for grit, and it would not take long for an injurious, if not fatal, amount to be swallowed.

Experiment has shown that a quarter of a pound of salt may be fed to one hundred hens each day without injurious effects, after they have been fed a smaller amount for some days previous. It is probable that an ounce a day for 100 mature fowls is about right for health and best results.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Cut Oats Early.

When the oats are to be used for feed they should always be cut while the grain is in the dough. From repeated trials I am convinced that if cut while yet in the dough the yield would be a great deal more and of better quality. Besides the straw will make much better roughage. Last year I had a piece of oats containing seventeen acres and as a part of it was rusty and weedy I cut ten acres while the grain was in the dough and the straw was yet quite green. At the time it was cut the straw stood up perfectly straight. But as I thought that it was too green I let seven acres stand four days longer. After cutting the first part a light rain fell and very hot sultry weather set in. When I came to cut the remainder it was overripe and about four-fifths of it was badly lodged. I also found that it had shelled out so the ground was white with oats. Judging from the amount that sprouted after the field was plowed, as much as five to eight bushels to the acre must have been wasted. This loss was all due to letting the oats become overripe. Of course the very unfavorable weather did a good deal of the damage, but as there had not been any storm along with the rain, the main loss was caused by letting the oats become too ripe. The grain was also heavier and brighter from the oats first cut and the yield fully one-fourth more, although at first the seven-acre field yielded the best oats.

When the oats are to be used for seed it is necessary that they become perfectly ripe and special care should be taken to have them thoroughly dry before stacking and threshing. Many oats are spoiled by being stacked while they contain moisture. They will heat much sooner in the stack than wheat or any other kind of small grain. If the straw should happen to be a little green when the oats are cut the bundles should be small and set up in long shocks containing not more than eight bundles each.—Lewis O. Follo, in American Agriculturist.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Some Pretty Muslins.

Some of the prettiest muslins of the season are of gray or of black and white made with frilled fichus, which fall in long ends to the waist or the hem of the skirt. A pretty gray one made up over rose-pink silk and frilled with black lace had the long fichu effect, and when worn with a droopy hat of black lace—straw trimmed with white and pink roses, completely eclipsed the host of pink and blue and other pale tinted gowns present.

Satin a Favorite Material.

Satin has again come into use for evening gowns, and a decided innovation is that it is now permissible for young girls, to whose freshness its severity is certainly most becoming. A girl who looks blowzy and rather milkmaidy in a muslin becomes a charming Hebe when classically draped with heavy, glistening satin, which, in such a case, should be but little trimmed. For older women and young married women there are fitted flounces to wear with these satin gowns. They are made of mousseline de soie or tulle, most elaborately embroidered with chenille, paillettes or other rich effects. These flounces, with blouse trimming to match, may be bought separately and applied to any toilet.

Bodice Trimmings.

The old-fashioned aerophane trimming is coming in again; and it has been applied in a charming fashion to a pink tulle, forming flat flounces in converging lines, alternating with bands of silver, a thick ruche at the hem. The embroideries are perfectly wonderful. White mirror velvet is covered with rich orchids, carried out in chenille and paillettes and padded so that they stand up in the boldest relief. Another has padded flowers in blue velvet, with black centers, outlined with gold. Gold tissue on cloth figures in many of the embroideries, Most of the bodices are made full, while some are swathed to the figure with peau de soie girdles in green, mauve and light corn color and other delicate tints. Some of the low-cut waists are covered with a lattice work of black velvet, and finely shirred tulle composes entire bodices or forms the full front and short sleeves.

Afternoon Gloves.

For afternoon use gloves are white glace, two or four buttoned. The stitchings are white and narrow. Next to white are liked, for visiting and matinee wear, hand coverings of pearl or buscuit-colored glace. To attempt to match a gown in any rainbow or standard color is to do an unfashionable deed. Evening gloves are white suede. For full dress they are two or thirty buttoned, according as the gown is sleeveless or long to the wrist, probably with lace to the knuckles.

Black is forbidden for hand covering, except to those who mourn, or wish to be unfashionable, or to such as gown themselves eccentrically. For bicycling, the wash-leather gloves in delicate tints are commended. However, for general wear, if for any reason white or faint tints are not desired, the alternatives are yellowish brown or a corresponding gray, in glace or undressed heavy kid. The gray gloves so long worn by men for afternoon use are out of the mode now. A deep biscuit yellow, which is almost tan, takes their place.

No More the Pin Cushion.

The return of needlework as a fine art and fashionable pastime accounts for the unusual array of pretty fancy articles that increase as the season advances. With the passing of the pintray came the revival of the pincushion. The monotony of its oldtime pillow form is relieved by the most decided departure possible in contour. The ultra smart pincushion is a roll that can be spanned between the thumb and first finger, but it lengthens indefinitely sometimes, reaching out the full limit of the dressing table from right to left. It is of rich silk, delicately embroidered or hand-painted, and finished all round with double and even triple frills of silk and lace. The veiling fad has invaded the pincushion ranks, and silk and satin covers are overlaid with dainty folds of silk muslin that frequently have profuse decorations of their own. A scarlet satin cushion of this kind has a mousseline de soie cover edged in lace and decorated with a hand-painted rose and leaves of natural size. Delicate silks are draped in white net run with narrow ribbons caught here and there with clusters of long-looped bows. The full table length pincushion, which is more a matter of ornament than utility is the central figure of a set, the smaller cushions preserving the general form of decoration, but ranging in size to very minute patterns, devoted, by the way, to little ribbon pins.—London Mail.

Fashion Notes.

Sheer white lawn blouses are very fashionable this season.

Hats that turn abruptly off the face are among the very fashionable styles.

The embroidered patterns in dress lengths are very elegant and tempting.

Ruches, folds and rows of narrow velvet ribbon are used for silk, and shirring and tucking in various widths for light wools.

Flounces put on straight all around are equally as fashionable as those arranged to curve upwards as they are carried towards the back of the skirt.

Ribbon in faille, satin, gauze, grenadine, moire and velvet, in rows, points, waves, choux, loops, shoulder knots and streamers, is used with lavish prodigality.

The silky Henriettas and French and India cashmeres in white and colors are regaining the place in fashionable favor which they lost when dull-surfaced, rough materials first became so popular.

A striking-looking red peau de soie gown has the neck cut square, and edged with black mousseline de soie ruching, the rest of the bodice being a plain blouse, fastened under the arm with invisible hooks.

The navy and army blue serges, foulards, mohairs and light-weight costume cloths are made into stylish tailor costumes for traveling and general wear, that hold their own against all the endless smart and novel gowns which the season has produced.

The princesse robe, cut on its familiar, strict lines, and not elaborated with handsome laces, draperies, berthas, and other decorative modifying additions, is not suited to out-of-door wear, however graceful and correct it may be for the house.

A costume of dark blue velvet is one of the coolest-looking dresses imaginable. The body is a full princess over a guimpe, which is made of silk muslin shirred on cords. The muslin is in cream color and the cords are of pink, the effect being exceedingly pretty as well as novel.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

To Save Clothesline Room

For the benefit of such as do their own washing and sometimes have to hang up clothes in windy places, if instead of stretching the clothes taut to the line, they loop them along it, they will save line room and the clothes will not twist or blow off unless the wind is very strong indeed. Of course with some articles, as sheets, this is not possible.

Purifying Cistern Water.

When cistern water has acquired an unpleasant odor from lack of ventilation it may be sweetened by suspending in the water a bag containing several pounds of charcoal. When the water is foul through the decaying vegetable matter swept into the water through the pipes use an ounce of permanganate of potash to each fifty gallons of water. The permanganate should be put in the water vigorously stirred. It will turn a bright purple, and will soon clear.

Kitchen Holders.

There will be no temptation for the cook to use her apron for a holder, and perhaps drop a hot dish for want of proper protection, if there is a good supply of holders convenient. Not only should there be enough for present use, but some in the pantry drawers for special needs. They may be easily made in various ways. Some fold half a dozen thicknesses of cloth into a rectangle and bind the edges. Others make the inside of any soft, pliable material, and have the outside of thick material, such as cloaking, with every piece coming to the edge. The holder is then sewed over and over all around it, taking coarse quilting stitches through it and finishing with a loop.

Inventions For the Kitchen.

Among the new inventions in kitchen utensils is a simple and ingenious contrivance by which soups can be freed of grease. It is a ladle of the ordinary shape, fitted in the center with a small funnel, the opening of which is rather below the outside circle. When this is dipped into the liquor the fat is precipitated through the funnel back into the saucepan or stock pot, while the liquor contained in the body of the ladle is perfectly free from grease. The apparatus is made in smaller sizes in nickel or porcelain to be used on the table in the same boat. Other inventions are a knife for preparing a Julienne at a moment's notice, which knife also forms a special apple corer and vegetable scraper combined; a gauffering knife for cutting potatoes and other vegetables so that they may present the appearance of a section of an elaborately gauffered frill (to this there belongs a "guide," by means of which the exact thickness can be obtained in preparing pommes souffles and other dishes whose success depends not a little on exact measurement in cutting) and a little implement with which to cut potatoes for croquettes and other shapes.

The Care of Carpets.

The heavy grades of carpet, such as moquette, do not wear in holes, but they crack along the selvage edges. Darn these cracks with yarn. It need not be artistic darning, but fill the cracks. If there is no wool in the house of the same color as the carpet, you can remedy circumstances by buying a scrap of fancy wool fringe of the same tone of colors. Draw out the threads of the fringe and sew them into the cracks with strong thread or yarn. If skillfully done, after a little while, no one can detect the repairs; even you will have to look for the spot to find it.

An old stair carpet is valuable to put down under a better one, as it saves the new one, and a carpet fits better than over the stair pads. The old carpet should be moved a few inches to vary the exposed part, or it will break at the edge of the steps.

Every economical housekeeper aspires to make at least one rag carpet. It is not a long task to accomplish if one goes about it systematically. In cutting the rags, cut them round and round. Take a stocking, for example—beginning at the top, cut round and round in one unbroken strip until the toe is reached. So with old flannels, such as underskirts, cut round and round. In large pieces, such as the legs and trousers, cut off the corners, so as to make them oblong, and proceed as before, cutting round and round.

Old wool hats make good rags. They should be cut up and woven at one end of the carpet. Then, when the carpet comes home, cut off this piece for the rug and hem it.—Philadelphia Times.

Recipes.

Potted Apples—Take six or seven good apples, pare them and take out the core; then place them in a pot and fill the pot about half full of cold water, then allow the apples to boil slowly until they feel soft when you touch them with a fork. Remove them from the fire and sprinkle with a little sugar and nutmeg. These are much liked by all children for luncheon.

Brighton Buns — Mix together half a pound of caster sugar. Pound two ounces of sweet, and one ounce of bitter almonds with a little rose-water; add this to the flour and sugar. Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, and stir it into the dry ingredients. Mix all together. If liked, two ounces of currants may be added. Flour a baking sheet, and drop the buns onto it in rough knobs. Bake for fifteen or twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Egyptian Tomato Pudding —Put in stew-pan one pint of tomatoes (canned), one pint of stale bread, broken in bits; one-half pound of common cheese, broken in inch cubes. Stir over the fire for five minutes, add a tea spoonful of grated onion and a pinch of curry powder. Turn into a baking dish, cover thickly with crumbs and dot with bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Serve hot.

Rhubarb Charlotte—Butter a baking dish thoroughly and cover the bottom an inch deep with fine bread crumbs, then with a layer of rhubarb that has been peeled and cut into thin, small pieces. Scatter this thickly with sugar, and cover with a second layer of crumbs; put bits of butter over each layer of crumbs. Continue to fill the dish thus to the top. The top layer should be crumbs. Bake in a slow oven for an hour.

Military Service in Spain.

Any Spaniard over the age of nineteen is liable to be called into military service for three years. By the payment of $300 he can escape military duty.

Carrier pigeons in China are protected from birds of prey by a little apparatus consisting of thin bamboo tubes fastened to the birds' bodies with thread passed beneath the wings. As the pigeon flies along the action of the air through the tubes produces a shrill whistling sound which keeps birds of prey at a respectable distance.

A Diving Bell.

An improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris. It is the invention of an Italian named Piatti del Pozo. He states that it can be worked at very great depths and holds air enough to supply the crew for forty-eight hours without renewal. It is lighted by electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast, the bell rises to the surface itself.

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Too Particular.

Opie Deldock—Why don't you marry the Widow McHayst and settle down in her new sixteen-room house on the boulevard? It has all the modern improvements.

Artie Choak—Yes, but I'd have to take the widow with it, and she's not a modern improvement.—Chicago Tribune.

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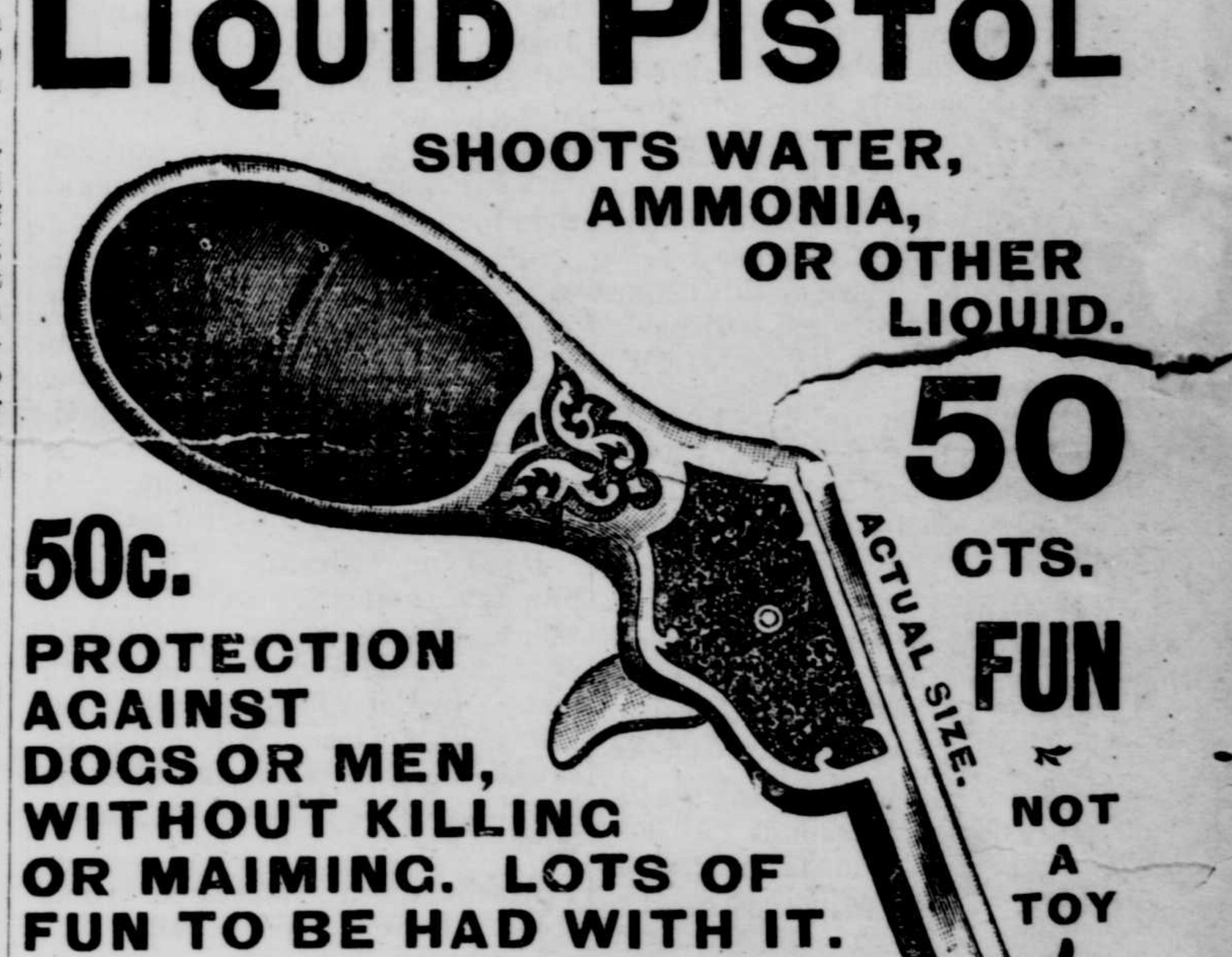
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