MEN'S COATS.

Dress coats are being cut largely from worsted and business suits from Scotch and other imported woolens. The collars of all the coats make a display of ample material.

The coats are a little shorter, and the frocks are much more flaring in the skirt, while the sacks appear to have experienced no change, excepting in losing an inch or so from their length.

The new cutaways, made with one or three buttons to fasten, besides being a trifle shorter, are rounded at the tail instead of being pointed, and thus more nearly approach the line of beauty.

The dirt-eater of Patagonia kissed his wife fondly. "And what?" he cheerily asked, "has my little girl for supper tonight?" "I thought I'd surprise you," she exclaimed, "so I bought a nice corner lot, high and dry, and only three minutes' walk from the post office."—Detroit Tribune.

Great Rock Island Route Playing Cards.

If you send 15 cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C., R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, you will receive postpaid the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled. Beautiful steel engraved Whist Rules accompany them free.

Mrs. Houser—"How dare you kiss the servant girl before me?" Houser—"Excuse me. I have been kissing you off and on for several years. I have just begun with her. I didn't kiss her before you."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fagan—"I got thot full the other payday night thot Oi wint to shleep an the step av the dure, an' didn't wake up till th' goat began chewin' me phwiskers." McBride—"Sure you can't blame him. It was a hot loonch he was lukin' for."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Those Loving Girls.—He—"Do you think Mr. Poor's engagement to Miss Price was the result of love at first sight?" She—"Yes. He didn't dare to risk a second look."—Boston Budget.

Nettie—"What did Mr. Knowall write on the card he put in the basket of flowers?" Blanche—"For the one I love best." Nettie—"The horrid creature has bought them for himself."—Inter Ocean.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Wife—"There, now! This paper says that married men can live on less than single men." Husband—"But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing."—Dubuque Times.

A boy's appetite for adventure is so strong that he will go hungry in order to satisfy it.—Galveston News.

"You say you and your wife never quarrel?" "Never; you see, whenever she fires up I always get out."—Atlanta Journal.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause—impurities in the blood. Get Hood's.

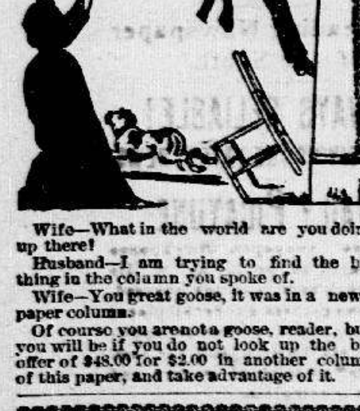
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



Wife—What in the world are you doing up there!

Husband—I am trying to find the big thing in the column you spoke of.

Wife—You great goose, it was in a newspaper column.

Of course you are not a goose, reader, but you will be if you do not look up the big offer of $48.00 for $2.00 in another column of this paper, and take advantage of it.

FREE TO AGENTS Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Mantel Clocks, Umbrellas, etc., given in exchange for Coupon Certificates, issued only to Agents. One Coupon given with every $5.00 worth of Knives. For further particulars address THE CHRISTY KNIFE CO., BOX R. FREMONT, OHIO.

Ely's Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 5000 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

FARMER AND PLANTER

PRODUCTION AND PRICE.

The Direct Cause of the Prevailing Low Price of Cotton.

The direct cause of the low price of cotton is over production, or the natural adjustment of the price to the supply. That this condition will eventually correct itself, if allowed to continue, is a natural law of political economy, but, while the correction or adjustment is being wrought, another natural law will also be at work—the law of the survival of the fittest. The weaker will be crushed out and the stronger made more strong—the poor be made poorer, the rich richer. "From him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath." The approaching disaster should be modified if not prevented.

The cotton planters of the south are divided into two classes: First, Those who raise cotton as a surplus or money crop and at the same time produce their own supplies. Second, Those who raise cotton and from the proceeds of its sale purchase their supplies.

Those of the first-class, who are not in debt, are in a better condition than they imagine themselves. They should further diversify and rotate their crops, practice green manuring and raise live stock. The reasons for this are many and evident.

The majority of the other class are truly in a deplorable condition. They have been running on credits advanced by merchants who require that so much acreage be devoted to the production of cotton, and cotton alone is required in payment for supplies. As the merchant now sees it, it would be all the more to his interests should the farmer devote his entire time and energies to the production of cotton. The farmer is forced to sacrifice all other crops to the production of the one staple. He is always one year behind with his debts, and generally more than one.

The most plausible method of relief that suggests itself is that the farmer (until he is out of debt, at least) agrees to furnish the merchant in payment for his supplies advanced, not cotton, but so many pounds of pork, bacon, beef, mutton, wool, hay, so many bushels of corn, oats, potatoes, rye, peas, peanuts; so many gallons of sirup, vinegar, wine; so many chickens, eggs, turkeys, ducks, guineas, etc. This would compel both diversity and rotation of crops and provide abundantly for the home table. The fertility of the soil would be increased instead of decreased as under the present system. And in this connection it might be remarked that the importance of and profits from increased soil fertility are not fully appreciated. It has been the history of all agricultural countries that the virgin soil after continued cultivation is so reduced in fertility that there is a period of agricultural depression, which is eventually followed by the rebuilding of the soil fertility. The majority of the cotton lands are now so reduced that the lost fertility must be restored if profit is expected. The process is slow, but the results lasting.

To illustrate the profits resulting from the cultivation of fertile soil, suppose A. cultivates, at the cost of $7.50 per acre, three acres of cotton, producing 500 pounds of lint, worth six cents per pound, and B. cultivates, at the cost of $7.50 per acre, one acre of cotton, producing 500 pounds of lint worth six cents. The cotton in both cases is worth $30 on the market, but A. clears only $2.50 per acre, while B. clears $22.50 per acre.—Prof. C. L. Newman, Arkansas Experiment Station.

TO CURE MEAT.

Most Farmers Think They Know How, But Here's a Good Method.

Take to one hundred pounds of meat seven pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, well mixed. Hams and sides are rubbed well on both sides, then placed in a box after the bottom has been covered with the above mixture one inch deep. Now pack the meat as close as possible, and fill all vacant places with salt until the whole box forms one entire mass of meat and salt. Be careful and don't place bone against bone. The salt will soon melt, and with the dampness of the meat will form a juice that will soak into the meat. Small hogs remain fourteen days, heavy ones four weeks in this state, after which time you can smoke the meat. Before you take the meat to the smokehouse to smoke, you have to dry the meat thoroughly.

Now in regard to a smokehouse, as a good smokehouse is a rarity. A good smokehouse must be dry, but airy, and when closed free from frost. Such a house is cool in summer. If you cover the air-holes with wire mesh to keep out insects, the meat can remain in this house the whole summer, but you have to give the meat a smoke now and then. The smokehouse must be arranged so that the smoke reaches the meat dry and cold. A real good smokehouse ought to be two stories. In the lower story you make the smoke, which, through an opening in the upper floor, passes to the upper story, where the meat hangs; in the roof you have several small openings, through which the smoke escapes. Meat ought to be smoked, not blackened. You don't want a thick, impenetrating, suffocating smoke, mixed with plenty of fresh air, to give your meat a nice, yellow brown appearance. Every two or three days, when the air is cool and dry, open the door to let in the air so it will dry the meat.

The fire in the smokehouse must be built so that no blaze will start from the material that the smoke is to be made from. In one corner of the smokehouse build a furnace out of brick, eight inches deep, ten inches wide and about fourteen inches high. On the bottom lay two rows of corncobs, then a layer of maple or oak sawdust, then a thin layer of slabs of either wood, then sawdust, etc., until the whole furnace is filled; now lay live coals to the corncobs. Such a pile will smoke the whole night. The sawdust prevents the whole mass from blazing. Hickory also is good, but never pine, as this kind of smoke will give your meat a disagreeable taste. If you will keep this up night and day for the small hams and sides for ten days, the heavy pieces fifteen days, your meat will have a nice, yellow brown color.

To keep the meat the whole summer so it does not get strong and tainty, there are several remedies. The meat will keep the best if packed between chopped charcoal. Pack just as if you were going to salt it down; don't have any vacant places. Also sifted ashes, particularly those of beech wood, is good, the last layer of ashes one and one-half inches thick. Oats, salt, etc., is good, but I give the charcoal the preference.

Molasses as Stock Feed.

Now that the extraordinary cheapness of sugar and molasses is attracting considerable attention in this county for cattle feeding, the following account of the use of certain cheap materials in Germany for a similar purpose will prove interesting. From a description given in the Deutsche Zucker Industrie, it appears from recent experiments that very large use is likely to be made of what is known as the lupine food. It is made from a plant which is extensively cultivated in some parts of the continent, and resembles the vegetable known in this country as pulse, the seeds of which have a leguminous taste. The lupine seed in its natural state has a very bitter flavor, which, however is capable of extraction, and the residue is then of considerable value as the foundation of a cheap food, to which is added a certain quantity of molasses. The exact proportions recommended are one part of molasses, two parts of dried lupine, from which the bitterness has been removed. The advantages of such a food as compared with other descriptions of food to which molasses is usually added, are as follows: Firstly, the mixture is richer in protein (or gelatinous substance obtained from vegetable casein or legumin) than the goods hitherto produced; secondly, lupines are cheaper than palm-kernel cakes, sunflower cakes, etc. Although none of these are manufactured in England, both lupines and sunflowers are extensively grown on the continent, and the oil which is expressed from their seeds is largely made use of, the pulp being afterward pressed and mixed with molasses, forming a hard cake. The average value of lupines for the last five years has been 4.50 marks per cwt., equivalent in English money to 4s. 6d. per cwt., while beet molasses can be bought on the continent for 1.20 marks per cwt., or, in our money, at rather under 1s. 3d. per cwt. To these figures, however, must be added the cost of extracting the bitterness or the oil of the lupine, and the subsequent drying of the residue, both of which operations would entail some loss of weight.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

To Prevent Cotton Dying.

As I am an old cotton planter, I will give my experience in black waxy land about the cotton dying. In the year of 1858 I finished my work about the 15th of November, and then started my plows to prepare for another crop. I took two horse plows, and ran twice in the middle, or water furrow. At that time we had more hands than plows. I made those hands that had nothing to do take all the corn stalks and trash and lay in the furrows that were run in the middles. I then, with another team, listed on the stalks and trash, completely covering everything. I let it stay in that condition until ready, next spring, to plant. Then I threw out the part of the unbroken land, and I had a fresh bed to plant on. And that year, 1859, I never did know much about cotton, I made, for we never did get it picked, but we picked fourteen bales per hand. That was land where cotton died badly. There was one piece where cotton died so very bad that I planted it to sorghum. The stock had eaten it and knocked it down, and I did it the same way, and I did not see a dead stalk of cotton on that piece that year. The second time was in the fall of 1865. I had just come from the army, broke up, and as poor as a church mouse. I took my plow about the first of November and started on the same plan. That year I made ten bales to the hand, for I was not able to hire but one hand, and that was an old negro who had had the rheumatism for two years before, but was able to work when he was emancipated, and I made twenty bales. My observation is that any vegetable matter that is not decomposed will prevent root rot in cotton or any other crop, and if the planters would rotate their crops, and plow under all vegetable matter in a deep furrow when they plant the seed, they would correct that "acid," or whatever it is, so there would hardly any cotton die.—Cor. Texas, Farm and Ranch.

With One Mule.

With one mule Mr. V. A. Hoffman, near Holly Springs, made the following crops this year: Three hundred and thirty bushels of sweet potatoes, sixty-five bushels of Irish potatoes, spring crop, and forty bushels of fall crop, three bales of cotton, one hundred bushels of cotton seed, two thousand bundles of fodder, twenty bushels of peas, five bushels of peanuts, three tons of hay, four hundred and forty-five bushels of corn. Four cent cotton doesn't bother Mr. Hoffman.—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger.

HERE AND THERE.

—A hen that will not produce double her weight in eggs every year is not worth keeping. Have her for dinner at an early day.

—W. T. Warren, of Carroll county, Tenn., has a brood sow which has dropped him three litters of pigs within the last ten months, the total number being thirty-five.

—Tar paper is a good thing to line a fowlhouse with; it has an odor that is unpleasant to vermin and supposed to fortify the lungs and throat against diseases that enter the system by that route.

—It is estimated by competent authority that more than 600,000,000 acres of arid lands in this country can be irrigated and made to far exceed the best unirrigated lands in productive capacity.

—It requires more food to keep up egg production than is necessary to support a flock of hens in unproductive idleness. The best hens in the world can not make eggs out of wind.

—It is estimated that every individual in the land eats fifty pounds of pork annually; in any event that much is raised. This, at least, shows the importance of swine industry.

—Carrotts are a cheap and excellent food for horses, and for sick or convalescent horses they are highly recommended. It is said a horse rarely gets so sick as to refuse this root, until the actual articulo mortis.

—One-fourth of the labor that men do would be sufficient to supply every human being with all the necessaries of life and every reasonable luxury, if they would live as they ought to and observe the Golden Rule.

—In England and Scotland the farmers raise large sheep, whole flocks averaging over 300 pounds each, alive, and when a wether is killed for family use that which is not desired immediately is corned the same as beef.

—On the farm it is best to keep but one breed of chickens for they can then be allowed full personal liberty to range at will, and the breed can be kept unmixed. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or any of the Leghorns are suitable for this purpose, with the exception that the latter, if pure blood, will not sit worth a cent.

—Whatever may be said of the present prospects for sheep as a commercial venture, there is one aspect of sheep husbandry in relation to which no farmer can ever make a mistake, says the Homestead, and that is the keeping of a sufficient number of the right kind of sheep to provide an abundance of good, wholesome meat for the use of his own family.

—In no domestic animal has there been greater improvement than in the hog. Where is the man with gray hairs in his head who does not remember the fleet-footed windsplitter of yore, whose legs, as well as snout, were made for business? Compare him with the rotund modern porker, whose snout and legs have almost disappeared in the well rounded carcass, and wonder at the ingenuity of the breeder man.

WOMAN AND HOME.

LITTLE KNICKNACKS.

The illustration, No. 1, shows a dolly in the new honiton braid. The materials required are one square of linen 7x7, one skein of filo silk, two skeins of

etching silk and two sizes of honiton braid.

Baste the braid on the linen as shown in the pattern.

Now you are ready to begin the work. Buttonhole the outer edge in scallops with the etching silk, taking care to only confine the outer thread of the honiton.

The inner edge of the honiton is buttonholed in long and short stitches with filo silk. The flower and leaves are buttonholed in filo with an even stitch, which gives the effect of a silk edge, the stems are in outline stitch.

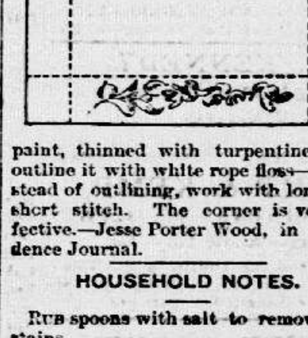
When the work is finished carefully cut away the linen from under the honitons, taking great care not to cut the lace threads, and you will have a charming lace flower.

The second design gives a lace star, which will be pretty in the corner of a table spread. The linen can be either hemstitched or fringed and the star made in any size to suit the fancy. Braid one-half of an inch wide, I should fancy, would be suitable for a cloth thirty-six inches square. Baste on the plain point lace braid to form a five-pointed star, the honitons in the middle, as illustrated. Buttonhole with a close, long and short stitch in filo silk on both sides of the braid. When this

is finished, fill in the points with lace stitch, that shown in the design is the Venetian stitch, and each stitch is twisted twice. Remove the linen from between the honitons and beneath the lace itself, also from under the lace stitch in the points, and you have a lace star.

The design can be elaborated upon by a circle of honitons outside of the star or a line of the honitons running across the corners as far from the star as the star is from the hem.

Another pretty table cover is shown in design 3, made of blue denim; it is pieced up in one of the designs our grandmothers used for their quilts. The center is a dark blue, also the corner blocks, but the sides are the reverse side of the denim. Now sketch in a design on these side pieces and block in the shadows with a wash of blue



paint, thinned with turpentine, and outline it with white rope floss—or, instead of outlining, work with long and short stitch. The corner is very effective.—Jesse Porter Wood, in Providence Journal.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Rub spoons with salt to remove egg stains.

Pails and tubs saturated with glycerine will not shrink.

The latest clothes prop for the back yard is a slender iron pole.

Tight collars are apt to produce a permanent swelling of the throat.

After knives have been cleaned they may be brilliantly polished with charcoal powder.

Upon curtains the principal part of the embroidery is now placed upon the turnover portion of the top. This has much the effect of a valance when well overlaid.

A rug made of old ingrain carpet, cut bias and sewed on to ticking or denim with carpet thread, is said to last ten years and grow softer and prettier every year. The preferred width of the bias strips is one inch, and they should be sewed—by the middle—on the foundation, at spaces a quarter of an inch apart.

For a dry shampoo the hair should be loosened, then every inch of the scalp should be gently rubbed until all the dust and dandruff are loosened. The hair should be parted in different parts of the head and brushed with a very stiff little brush until the scalp is clean, and the hair also. Then it should be rubbed with alcohol or some hair tonic and the snarls gently combed and brushed out.

For shampooing get five cents' worth of powdered Castile soap, the same quantity of borax; add to them a tablespoonful of alcohol, the beaten yolk of an egg and a pint of hot water. Put this in a bottle and cork. There is sufficient for three or four shampoos, as it only takes a small quantity applied to the scalp to cause a good lather, which must, however, be carefully rinsed out with several basins of warm water.

Law and Engagement Rings.

An important decision has just been pronounced in Vermont as to engagement rings. A young man sued to recover one that he had given to a young woman who, after accepting the ring, repudiated the engagement. The judge decided that it must be returned or else that the recipient must fulfill the conditions under which it was presented. The English courts some years ago decided that an engagement ring is not recoverable under any circumstances.

Vaseline for the Toilet Table.

Vaseline should have a place on every well-regulated toilet table. Rubbed into the eyebrows and on the lashes it stimulates their growth. It is sometimes good to take internally, as a remedy for colds. It is an excellent salve for burns and cuts. It should not be used much on the face, however, as it produces a growth of hair.

INFERIOR MOTIVES.

A Point to Be Considered in the Education of Children.

It is most important in reasoning with children that only the best motives for conduct should be given them, and never inferior or wrong ones.

A conscientious child will often make mistakes and do the wrong thing, while he has the most sincere and unselfish desire to do the right one. Such actions in such children should not be scolded or condemned too harshly. For it is the motive that most matters. So long as the intention be right the action may be amended, and the child learn from his error to avoid it in future.

The difference between the motive and the action, and their interdependence are not often enough explained to children. It is more possible for a child to understand the distinction than people usually think. If, as might easily be done, the teacher would put the idea into simple and familiar words, most children could grasp it, and learn to be their own guides in future, and that is what all child teaching should tend toward, or it is teaching thrown away.

Children quickly appreciate high motives. To urge your boy to do right because it is brave to do so, or because it is honorable, or because it is true, is to speak to him in a language which he can understand as well as you. And to know only such motives tends to make him the truthful, brave or honorable boy you wish him to be.

On the other hand, to habitually incite him to goodness because of the candy which comes to good boys or the punishment which awaits bad ones, is to create in him only the motives of greed and fear. These incentives are not only demoralizing to the character of the child, but the force of them is weakened as the boy grows older.

Again, it is a mistake to appeal to "outside" motives with children, such as acting for the sake of appearance or because some one is watching: "Be a good child, for uncle is looking at you;" "Don't be rude to your sister or misbehave at the table while company is here;" "How ugly it looks for a little girl to be disobedient or unkind!" "See how pretty it is to be amiable or generous!" "People always admire a gentle little girl." Such phrases surely do not show a child the best reasons why he should do right. Children do understand and appreciate better ones. And children have a right to the best. They have a right to as good motives as those we try to live up to ourselves.—Harper's Bazar.

How to Make Meat Croquettes.

For six persons, have about one pint of finely chopped cooked meat. Add one tablespoonful each of flour and salt; three of butter; one teaspoonful of pepper; one-half pint of water. Make a thickening of the flour, water and butter, and heat to a boil, then add the meat to which the seasoning has been added. Cook a few minutes, then remove from the fire. When cool, shape with the hands into cylinders or balls. Dip each one into beaten egg, then roll in fine bread crumbs, being careful to see that every part is coated. Fry in deep fat, arrange on a napkin and serve at once.

What Benzoin Will Do.

Benzoin is one of the best friends of woman. A few drops of it in a basin of water gives a pleasant odor to the face and hands. It helps to whiten the skin and to tighten it. Tan and wrinkles are both removed by its action, and, combined with glycerine or alcohol, it is an excellent lotion.

Sizing It Up.

"What is this?" asked Hicks, picking up a small bit of velvet and jet.

"That," replied his wife, "is my new full-dress bonnet; what did you think it was?"

"I didn't know but it was a washer to go on a hat pin."—N. Y. World.

The Very Latest Article.

Mrs. Fussy (who has kept the dry goods clerk in agony for over an hour)—You needn't show me anything more; there's nothing here that suits me.

Clerk (desperately)—Can't I show you the door, ma'am?—Chicago Tribune.

It Gave Him a Pain.

Eager Maiden—Well, Reginald, what did papa say?

Rejected Suitor (about to depart)—It cannot be expressed in words. All that I can tell you is that his answer gave me great pain.—Truth.

Equestrian Item.

Vanderchump—I don't see Dudely riding in the park any more.

Vanderclam—No, he has quit it.

"Sworn off?"

"No: fell off and broke his neck."—Texas Siftings.

It Wasn't Queer to Her.

Mr. Watts—It seems queer that elephants should be so afraid of mice.

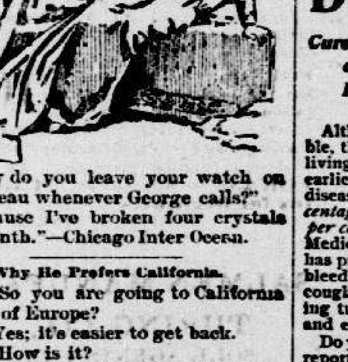
Mrs. Watts—I don't see anything queer in it at all. The elephant is one of the most intelligent of quadrupeds.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Very Homelike.

Mrs. Quiverful—Was that place where you boarded during my absence at all homelike?

Mr. Q.—Very. The children made so much noise I couldn't hear myself think.—N. Y. Weekly.

PRETTY TIGHT SQUEEZING.



"Why do you leave your watch on the bureau whenever George calls?"

"Because I've broken four crystals this month."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Why He Prefers California.

She—So you are going to California instead of Europe?

He—Yes; it's easier to get back.

She—How is it?

He—The walking's better.—Brooklyn Life.

A Staggerer.

Jack—I saw your financee the other day.

Tom—Did you? Did she send me any message by you?

Jack—No; but she sent you a dozen kisses.—Judge.

Well Recommended.

"Yes, madam," said the clerk in the furniture store, "you will find the bedstead as represented. It is full width, made of the best walnut and, you can look for yourself, there's no man under it."—Yonkers Statesman.

To a Bird.

Oh, bird within the gilded cage,
With notes of joyous glory,
How very glad you ought to be,
They aren't promissory.

—Judge.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Yellow rubbers are now on sale, for use over yellow shoes.

Some of the dentists in Vienna fill teeth with annealed glass.

A new street sweeper, which is a diminutive copy of the big house sweeper, and which is worked like a push cart, is being experimented with in New York city.

A "patent egg" compound is being used largely in hotels and bakeries. It is obtained from the eggs of fish-eating sea birds, which can be found by the million on the low uninhabited islands of the Atlantic coast. A pound costs forty-five cents, and is equal to seventy-two hen eggs.

NEW NEEDLEWORK.

Bulgarian embroidery is now placed upon cloth instead of linen. It consists mainly of very short satin stitches carried out with red, and outlined with yellow silk.

Some lovely book covers are now to be had with the minor details only left to be worked. Part of the pattern is followed with scraps of gold lace raised over a padding.

A tiny Jap dolly serves as the newest housewife. She is mainly dressed in colored ribbons, and is provided with needles, hat pins, safety pins of various sizes, ordinary pins, a button hook and other necessaries.

THE CEREALS.

Strabo says that the natives of India and Egypt made an intoxicating drink of the wild rice which grew in their rivers.

Rice was introduced into the Celestial empire by the never-enough-to-be-praised Emperor Chin-Nong, about 2800 years B. C.

Spelt is not an ancient grain; there is no Sanscrit name for it; neither the Indians, Chinese nor Persians knew anything of it.

Galen says that oats were grown abundantly in Asia Minor; were used as food for the horses and by men in times of famine.

Medallions of painted ivory, or rather porcelain, are now put on everything that will support such ornamentation. It is suspected that these and the new miniature craze support one another.

FOOD FROM THE FIELDS.

The native home of wheat is supposed to be the mountain regions of Armenia.

The average wheat yield in England is said to be thirty-six bushels to the acre.

A fair article of molasses can be made from the stalks of the common maize.

The larvæ of the wheat fly feed on the flower of the plant, destroying its fertility.

The Boston brown bread is made of rye and corn meal, in proportion of one to two.

The China or tea wheat is said to have come from a grain found in a chest of tea.

Rye contains from two to five per cent. less of the nitrogenous principles than wheat.

Japan has developed a variety of maize with leaves beautifully striped with white.

The peasants of Germany, Sweden and Russia subsist almost wholly on rye bread.

The habitat of oats is believed to have been the region north and west of the Alps.

Enormous quantities of maize are grown in China, India, Austro-Hungary and Italy.

Wheat is mentioned in the Scriptures as a well-known grain and under wide cultivation.

A porter in a New York dry goods house was in the habit of bringing cheese sandwiches with him for lunch. A waggish boy substituted generous slices of brown soap for the cheese, and for three days the porter ate soap sandwiches before he discovered the trick.

A young lady at Raleigh, N. C., has brought suit against the city for damages to the amount of $10,000 for the loss of an eye by a skyrocket almost two years ago during the city's centennial celebration.

Bridgeville, Del., has a negro giant. He is 6 feet 7¼ inches high and weighs 260 pounds. He can carry a barrel of flour in each hand, and regards a 400-pound weight on his shoulder as light.

The Galera tunnel, 3,800 feet long, at an altitude of 15,660 feet in the Andes is the greatest elevation in the world at which a piston rod is moved by steam.

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Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power, even this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gent—"What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?" Washerwoman—"Because you have begun making pencil notes on them." Gent—"What difference does that make?" Washerwoman—"The girls waste so much time in trying to make them out."—De Amsterdammer.

Smitten by Cold or Damp.

The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise, apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness all yield to this benignant and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor and flesh.

Jinks—(At the door impatiently)—"Are you all ready, dear." Mrs. Jinks—"All but putting on my bonnet." Jinks—"H'm! Well, I've time for two more cigars, any way."—Harper's Bazar.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

Jillson says he doesn't see why there should be any objection to women entering the legal profession. Don't you see that nine out of every ten married men know very well that her word is law.—Buffalo Courier.

The Faithful Sisters.—She—"I—I think I like you, Mr. Trotter. But I cannot marry and leave my twin sister alone. Wait until she is engaged." He—"Yes—but—er—that's just what she said when I proposed to her."—Harlem Life.

The friendship between two girls usually ceases as soon as they have told everything they know.—Atchison Globe.

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