

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

A Problem Easy to Discuss, But Very Difficult to Solve. The problem of dressing economically is one that most women have to solve. Although good dress is not necessarily expensive, yet it takes money to be wisely economical. Some one says that a lady should choose first the becoming, then the good, and last the fashionable in dress, considering her age, station and "points." It is well, from the point of economy, to decide upon a certain style of dress and adhere to it. When a limited range of becoming colors has been fixed upon, it is much easier to combine the two or three dresses into one and to use up odds and ends successfully.

A few people affect a permanent style copied from some old picture; several good dresses may then last for years without need of change. But the greater number of women who "study economy dress in black, which is cheap, becoming, liked by most gentlemen, and sanctioned by those artists in inexpensive living—the French." Every one has heard of the English lady who always dressed in rich black velvet and antique lace and yet spent less than her neighbors. She accomplished this miracle by having three velvet dresses of different degrees of newness, and buying one every five weeks. Her black velvet dresses were black silk, declaring it was cheaper and more satisfactory than any other dress. Old ladies should certainly adopt a permanent, subdued style of dress. Unhealthy dress is always extravagant. Heavy skirts, tight waists and Louis Quinze boots bring expensive doctors' bills. It is an economy to have a few dresses that will meet all emergencies; there are less to be kept in order and made over. A real lady would be satisfied with a few things, good of their kind. Hand-some lace, a fine jewel of cameo, an Indian shawl will last a life-time and be an economy in the end.

Wash dresses are by no means economical unless a laundry is kept in the house. Black wraps, and bonnets to go with all one's dresses, save trouble and expense. One ought not to save on shoes, gloves and corsets, as they should always be well cut and in good condition. The beauty of a gown depends not upon its price, but on its cut and color; cashmere is one of the prettiest as well as one of the cheapest materials, and comes in the most beautiful colors. Whether or not a general style of dress has been decided upon, the economist will always buy with judgment. She will consider what she has and what she needs, often planning one dress to answer for several occasions. She will avoid novelties as too noticeable for her limited and long-enduring wardrobe, and follow only the general direction of fashion's dictates. She will understand all the secrets of "bargains," "remnants," and buying at the end of a season when goods are "reduced," but she will never buy anything merely because it is "cheap" or because the salesman assures her it is just what she wants. She always gets good materials, knowing they cost less in the end, and gives preference to those noted for their durability, as Scotch chevrons and India silks. She will prefer French underwear with its delicate hand-wrought sewing and embroidery to garments loaded with Hamburg edging and cheap lace, and she will know that antique laces last twice as long and are twice as handsome as the modern article. Before buying a color to place near her face, our prudent woman will test its effect upon her hands and draw her conclusions; if a vivid color makes her hand pale and sallow, it will have a similar effect upon her face.

Of course, the woman who can make her own clothes saves a great deal; materials are cheap, but making is not. Many ladies make their own summer dresses, but employ a dress-maker for handsome costumes; in this case it is economy to select a thoroughly good workman, even if this does not choose wasteful fashions or recklessly squander her material. A well cut and made garment wears longer and is always a satisfaction. The tailor suits of the present day are wonderfully suitable and economical for street wear. A dress that saves the day saves the better one, and an old black silk is a treasure. It is hard to tell just when a dress should be "made over"—experience only can decide. A thrifty young woman of my acquaintance never has a dress which can not be washed; her wool dresses come from the wash-tub "as good as new." Velvet waists and pretty neck arrangements and handkerchiefs freshen up old skirts. The old things should be used in preference to buying new ones. Aprons save dresses; a jersey substituted for the dress waist under a dress economy, and so is the combination of an old skirt and fresh waist under a long garment for theater wear.

In fact economy has a thousand little tricks to save. Have several pairs of shoes on hand and the same of gloves, giving preference to the usual tan color. If you can make your own bonnets, always buy the best velvet and wear it several seasons with a little change. Expensive ruching which can not be washed is more extravagant than fine lace. Do not wear white skirts on the street. One need not fear being "known" by a dress, provided it is good. By all means keep your wardrobe in first rate repair, leaving no hole or rip unattended.

"RAILWAY BRAIN." A Newly-Discovered Affliction of Railroad Employes. At a recent meeting of the Society of Physicians of the Charite Hospital in Berlin, Thomsen exhibited a patient whose case he described as one "railway brain," a nervous condition already well known under the name of "railway spine." A healthy railway employe, aged thirty, without history of alcoholism, or of any predisposing neurotic condition, by the sudden motion of his train was thrown violently against the side of a car,

striking his head. He sustained no wound, and at the time of injury consciousness was preserved. Some hours afterwards, however, he was mentally seized with syncope, with mental terror, lost all sense of location, could not recognize the simplest familiar object, and described what he saw erroneously; his one objective symptom was absolute anaesthesia of the entire body. On the fourth day after his injury he had violent headaches, a pulse rate of forty-four, and in addition to the cutaneous anaesthesia, loss of olfactory and taste sensations, with difficulty hearing. On the fifth day the psychic symptoms suddenly ceased, he could remember nothing which had happened, and had no explanation for his condition.

The patient subsequently became very melancholic, complaining of insomnia, headache, spinal pain, weariness and failure of appetite; no sensations of terror or disordered dreams were present. The objective symptoms remaining were well-marked cranial and spinal hyperaesthesia; failure to distinguish between white and color; loss of smell and taste, and impaired hearing; numbness, and at times paresis and spasms of the region supplied by the facial nerve were also present. He was discharged from the hospital as improved, but two months afterward his condition was unchanged; he was unable to work on account of headache and weakness. Thomsen's diagnosis was "railway brain," a condition of profound disturbance of cerebral functions from shock.

The increase in mechanical appliances, and the immense extension of railways, afford abundant opportunities for observation of nervous shock, both in its fatal and milder forms. While post-mortem demonstration of hemorrhage and structural lesions explains the course of these cases when fatal, it is evident that we must rely upon the continued observation of surviving patients to determine the development of lesions which will illustrate the pathology of this condition. The possibility of the production of degenerative changes in nervous matter, and cerebral conditions causing permanent mental impairment, is an interesting question for neurologists, and, in its medico-legal aspects, for the corporation whose property may cause such injuries, to their patrons and employes.

A NEW REPUBLIC. A Bit of Land North of the Amazon Becomes Independent. The tract of land which lies between Brazil and French Guiana, and which was a no-man's land, has been declared by its inhabitants an independent country. The Republic of Counani, as it is called, is 24,000 miles long, the coast line is 187 miles long and the population 700 persons, one-half of whom dwell at Counani, the capital, in thirty-five houses. The bulk of these are descendants of Portuguese, or slave refugees from Brazil; but I learn from M. Boisset, the agent of the new-pledged republic in France, that their sympathies are entirely French. In 1883 they begged to be annexed to France, but the French Government declined, in observance of a treaty entered into with Brazil in 1841 which declared Counani neutral soil.

Repulsed, but not baffled, the natives unanimously set up a republic, with a French journalist, M. Jules Gros, at its head. The other members of the Government are likewise Frenchmen, living in France, and the French language is the official one in the new-born State. I have before me the first number of the official journal of Counani, styled "Les Nouvelles de France et des Colonies, Journal Officiel de la Republique." La Guyane Independente, whose offices are at the Legation, 18 Rue du Louvre, is an interesting little penny sheet, and is to come out twice monthly. The official column contains a decree signed at Vanves, a suburban district, by the Vice-President, appointing M. Guignes Minister of State and Grand Chancellor of the Order of the Star of Counani. Another and older decree instituting the Order of the Star of Counani, of which there are to be ten grand crosses, twenty grand officers, thirty commanders, one hundred officers, and an unlimited number of knights. The star, of which I saw a colored drawing at the Legation, is undoubtedly a tasteful one. M. Boisset tells me that after M. Gros leaves France very few decorations will be any longer given away, so that this distinction will become a very rare and hence highly prized.

The resources of the country consist of agricultural products, minerals, timber and cocoa, £7,000 sterling worth of which is annually exported; India rubber, cotton, sarsaparilla, tobacco, vanilla, coffee, maize, rice, potatoes, lemons, dates, pineapples, oranges, dates, etc. Breeding horses, cattle and sheep is also very profitable. A line of vessels will be run between Counani and Cayenne on one hand, and Para in Brazil on the other.—London Times.

Profit in Farming. The question of profit in farming has another point in view. Do farmers make the most of their opportunities? Profit, of course, depends upon making the most of every thing; of saving the little things and expending the most foresight, the most economy and constant industry. The majority of farms are not carried on under this system; there is little or no planning, and the work is of the "hand-to-mouth" kind; there are many wastes, not only of material, but of time and opportunities, and all these greatly affect the final result. There are many things which need the strictest attention, and the farmer's thoughts may well be turned in this direction, to the end that a careful, economical and energetic management of the farm may lead to a more profitable and satisfactory result, which will relieve the farmer from the necessity of expending planning that there is no profit in farming.—N. Y. Times.

—In 1841 26,000,000 Britishers used 27,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Now 37,000,000 use 63,000,000 pounds.

HOME AND FARM.

—Hot sunshine will remove scorch. —Trees, shrubs and flowers add beauty and value to the rural home. —A damp cloth dipped in common soda will brighten tin-ware easily. —"Meaner than pussy" has passed into a proverb; it is one of the most troublesome weeds the gardener deals with. But the pigs love it.—Michigan Farmer.

—Indian Griddle Cakes.—A pint of sifted meal, half a pint of flour, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, two eggs and a pint of buttermilk. Bake brown on a greased griddle. Serve with maple sugar.—Exchange.

—Fish Balls.—Boil equal quantities of salt fish and potatoes. When done, chop the fish fine, and mix with potatoes. Add one egg, one teaspoonful of flour, one cup of milk, and mix all together in form of balls. Drop them in a kettle of boiling fat and brown.—Christian at Work.

—Those who feed grain, in addition to grass, and feed it intelligently, so far as we have ever heard of them give an opinion, believe that it pays. One prominent feeder says that he finds that it requires only half as much grain to fatten an animal on grass as it does to fatten it in winter on dry food.—St. Louis Republican.

—Plum Preserves.—Weigh your plums, scald them, put on a dish or water; be sure to strain; weigh as much sugar as fruit, and to every pound add a gill of water; let sugar boil, skim, add scalded fruit, cook two hours and a half; put in air-tight jars.—Boston Budget.

—One cup of honey, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg, two cups of flour, one cup of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of baking-powder and a few drops of vanilla make a delicious honey-cake, nice while warm for tea or equally good when cold.—Indianapolis Journal.

—The value of tobacco stems as a fertilizer is now widely appreciated. A factory which uses that material for its principal base is in successful operation in this city, and bales of the same commodity are shipped by the hundred from Philadelphia to various farmers in the surrounding country, to be used for enriching purposes. "Nothing was made in vain."

—Cocoanut Cream.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of gelatine, with a pint of cream, grate a pint of cocoanut, put it in a pint of sweet milk, with a little gelatine, and set over the fire. Take off, flavor with almond extract, pour in a pan and stir until thick. Mix in the cream, pour in a mold and set on ice; turn out in a glass dish; surround with grated cocoanut and serve.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Cream Puffs.—One cup hot water, one-half cup butter, boil together; while boiling stir in one cup sifted flour, remove from fire and stir to a smooth paste; when cool add three un-beaten eggs, stirring five minutes. Drop in spoonfuls on buttered tins and bake in quick oven twenty-five minutes. For cream take one cup milk, one-half cup sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls flour, cook thoroughly and flavor. When cream puffs are cold, cut open puffs with sharp knife and fill with cream.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

—Succotash.—Boil a piece of pork almost an hour. Put the beans in about fifteen minutes after the pork. Then cut lightly the corn off the cobs, and scrape the cobs with the back of the knife. Put in the corn fifteen minutes after the beans. Use two-thirds corn to one-third beans. Boil the cobs with the corn. If the corn is very hard, add a piece of sugar half as large as a walnut. (Another excellent authority says: "Boil the pork and beans three hours, and the corn at least an hour.") Lima beans should be used.—Good Cheer.

RED-HEADED GIRLS.

Why a White Horse Invariably Appears Where There are Red-Headed Girls. According to the Macon Telegraph, the discussion over the alleged simultaneous appearance upon the streets of white horses and red-headed girls has reached a point in the West that reminds one of the bell and the "punch-corn" song. The superstition is neatly hit off by a Kansas paper as follows: "Whoever says so is a liar," roared a choleric old citizen from Dexter, standing in front of the city hall. "These stories are got up to play upon the credulity of a country people. I'm getting tired."

"Look there now," he roared, "there's a red-headed girl; red-headed till you can't rest. Where's any white horse? Just as easy as rolling off a log to prove the truth of the fad a liar. I don't believe there's a white horse within a mile." But chancing to gaze in the direction of the High school a horse was seen to which, not one, but two milk-white steers were hitched. "There were fainter," to this may be added that columns have been written explanatory of the white horse coincidence without satisfying the public.

Possibly the reason why when a red-headed girl appears on the street a white horse soon makes his appearance will have to be sought for in history. This suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth: Away back in the early Greek and Egyptian days red-headed girls were very justly above all the members of the sex. Men fought, bled and died for the sake of a white-skinned girl. Cleopatra herself, we are told, was the possessor of an auburn head, and Helen of Troy, some contend, was equally fortunate. As is well known, the belief in the transmigration of souls was then prevalent, based upon reasons now lost to philosophy, and conspicuously brave men killed in battle took the forms, under the name of Jupiter, of the bodies of the slain. It may be that these felicitous coincidences of white steers and following red-headed girls around. Of course, in this prosaic age, no live journal has time to argue such a proposition, but the folks who believe that there are more in the world than meets the eye, and who dreamed of us in our philosophy, Horatio, can amuse themselves with the suggestion. Nobody will deny that the white horse is an animal of taste.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

Some Who Have Married into the Peerage of Great Britain. It has been said that every American girl who comes to England expects to affix "Lady" to her name and generally succeeds in securing the husband who will realize that hope, remarks a London correspondent. It is true that many of our Englishmen have wedded Americans, but they have not all borne titles, and our fair, ambitious transatlantic sisters should be reminded that of white steers and following red-headed girls around. Of course, in this prosaic age, no live journal has time to argue such a proposition, but the folks who believe that there are more in the world than meets the eye, and who dreamed of us in our philosophy, Horatio, can amuse themselves with the suggestion. Nobody will deny that the white horse is an animal of taste.

How Intelligent Women Decide. When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a safe, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, it is to be decided upon, viz.: a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an infallible specific for nervous debility, displacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and wretched. They who try it, praise it. Of Druggists.

As to receiving calls. As allowing gentlemen to call merely as pastime, there can be no serious question raised. Every lady has the privilege of choosing her own company, and if she finds that she has more acquaintances than two or three who are able to entertain her, she certainly has the right to encourage them to call. If, however, she leads them for over a year, and she finds a ready sale is playing for keeps, she will be doing wrong. No sensible lady would do this, but would conduct herself that the gentlemen would understand that they were merely calling for the pleasure they derive in it, and that whenever they found something worthy of more serious attention they would be excused.

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Undertakers' Newspapers.

There are several newspapers devoted exclusively to the undertaking trade, among which are the *Shroud, the Tomb, the Casket, the Grave, and the Sift*. The *Sift* is a humorous publication, devoted exclusively to the recital of small jokes concerning fatal accidents and mortuary affairs. The others are pretentious, solemn-looking journals, profusely illustrated with the latest patterns in coffins, shrouds and other pleasantries connected with the grave. A special department entitled "Chit-Chat of the Trade" adorns the editorial page of the *Shroud*. It is illustrated with a cut of a gentleman, who look as though they had just risen from the grave, and who, seated upon a couple of coffins, are smoking cigarettes and evidently discussing the benefits of the latest medicine. In the same paper, one portion of a column only is devoted to levity. The department is called "Nut-Crackers," and embellished with a cut representing a person with a forcible moustache standing on a coffin, and breaking nuts with a shinbone on the top of a gravestone.

Beauty Without Paint. "What does my skin so dark and muddy? My cheeks were once much more delicate. I wish my hair were more lustrous." It is readily the reason why when a red-headed girl appears on the street a white horse soon makes his appearance will have to be sought for in history. This suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth: Away back in the early Greek and Egyptian days red-headed girls were very justly above all the members of the sex. Men fought, bled and died for the sake of a white-skinned girl. Cleopatra herself, we are told, was the possessor of an auburn head, and Helen of Troy, some contend, was equally fortunate. As is well known, the belief in the transmigration of souls was then prevalent, based upon reasons now lost to philosophy, and conspicuously brave men killed in battle took the forms, under the name of Jupiter, of the bodies of the slain. It may be that these felicitous coincidences of white steers and following red-headed girls around. Of course, in this prosaic age, no live journal has time to argue such a proposition, but the folks who believe that there are more in the world than meets the eye, and who dreamed of us in our philosophy, Horatio, can amuse themselves with the suggestion. Nobody will deny that the white horse is an animal of taste.

Wife—"In the game of lawn tennis, my dear, what is the most difficult thing to acquire?" Husband—"The lawn."—Puck. CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 6, '86. I have been handling Smith's Bile Beans for more than a year, and my trade has been pleased with them from the start, or first introduction in this place. Every one speaks in highest terms of them, and I get a number of testimonials if necessary. M. P. WOOD, Druggist. "My bark is on the sea," remarked the man who sent his dog on shipboard.—Merchant Traveler.

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Tired All Over

In the expression of a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It tones the whole body, overcomes that tired feeling, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. "Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier has no equal. It tones the system, strengthens the nerves, cures that tired feeling, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. "When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left; the dullness in my head, and the gloomy, despondent feeling disappeared. I began to get stronger, my blood gained better circulation, the color of my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before." G. W. HILL, Attorney-at-Law, Millersburg, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. It is for sale by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. CRAWFORD'S NEW FALL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE NOW READY. The most complete book of its kind on the continent, showing stock of latest styles goods at the great Dry Goods Store of C. L. WILKINSON & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia. Send your address, including 4 cents for postage.

Merrell's Female Tonic. Is prepared solely for the cure of complaints which arise from the female system, and gives tone and strength to the system. It is a powerful and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, it is to be decided upon, viz.: a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an infallible specific for nervous debility, displacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and wretched. They who try it, praise it. Of Druggists.

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