DAKOTA NEWS.

Gathered from Various Sources and Representing Varied and Conflicting Views of Men and Things.

The Devil's Lake Land Office.

WASHINGTON Special Telegram, May 22.—The land office at Crooksburg, Dak., in the Devil's lake land district, has at last been established, and to-day the president appointed Hon. Henry W. Lord of Michigan register and Abram O. Whipple of Minnesota receiver. The appointment of these gentlemen was anticipated some time ago in these dispatches. Mr. Lord owes his appointment chiefly to the fact that he was an ex-congressman, and had the strong endorsement of the congressional delegation from his State. He is simply one of the more lucky Republican ex-congressmen who at the close of their congressional careers at once became standing candidates for office. He will make an honest, faithful and capable officer, and will probably settle in Dakota and help build up the future State. Both appointments are regarded here as good ones. The new register and receiver will enter upon the discharge of their duties and organize the office immediately. They have received instructions to this effect.

Ex-Congressman Lord is a resident of Detroit, and was born at Northampton, Mass., March 8, 1821. He received an academic education at Andover, Mass., and in 1839 removed to Detroit. Four years later he went to Pontiac, Mich., where until 1876 he was engaged in farming and mercantile business, except while on foreign service. In that year he returned to Detroit. In 1861 he was appointed United States consul to Manchester, England, which place he resigned in 1867. While there he devised measures by which our consular service all the world over became more than self-sustaining. In 1876 Mr. Lord was a presidential elector-at-large from Michigan. He has served on the State board of corrections and charities since its organization, in 1871, for four years past having been its secretary. His papers read at National conventions of the American Social Science association have had wide circulation. He served as a Republican member of the Forty-seventh congress, representing the First (or Detroit) district.

Abram O. Whipple is a lawyer, about thirty years of age, and is associated in the practice of the law with O. F. Perkins, at Northfield. He came to Minnesota eight or ten years ago from Shaftsburg, Vt., and although he has mingled to some extent in county politics, has never held any public office. He is a nephew of Gordon E. Cole of Faribault, in whose office he began the study of law, soon after coming here.

Dakota Lands and Fargo Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, May 23.—Reports received from the Dakota land offices indicate that all the public lands east of the Missouri river will be taken up within a year. This applies, of course, to the choice agricultural lands, there being some wet or rough pieces which for the present will be passed by. It is expected that for the fiscal year, ending June 30, the report of the general land office will show that fully 65 per cent of the public domain settled during the previous twelve months was taken in Dakota. Some surprise is expressed at the delay in reappointing ex-Gov. Austin register of the land office at Fargo, Dak. It was found on inquiry at the interior department, to-day, that Secretary Teller has decided to do so and has so informed Mr. Austin, but prefers to allow him to hold over during the recess and to make the nomination at the beginning of the next session of the senate. If the reappointment is made now it would also have to be made then and a new bond filed and commission issued if he is confirmed. The secretary has written to Gov. Austin that if he wanted to be appointed now and again next winter he should be, but suggested the better plan would be to continue under his present appointment until that time, when his reappointment will be made. It is understood that Gov. Austin prefers to wait, as he will then save the expense of filing one bond.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, May 23.—The locaters of the Dakota capital sped into Fargo at daylight, got breakfast, left for Steele City about 9 and dined at Jamestown, the citizens setting a dinner for them. In the middle of the afternoon the train reached Steele City and the commissioners looked over the farm of Steele, he being the man who offered $100,000 for capitol, with 160 acres of land. The commission stayed about an hour, with rain falling fast. They arrived at Bismarck a little after sundown. Hundreds of people and the Fort Lincoln band were in waiting and made loud music with lungs and brass on the arrival of the train. Several of Bismarck's belles and beauties, with their attendants, are visiting the ladies of the party at the Bly house. Thursday there will be the usual circus, as Commissioner Scott calls it, in the evening, after all have driven around town to see its attractions and its future capitol grounds. They may also visit Fort Lincoln. The talk tonight is that the special train will run out to the coal fields Friday, to examine their formation. The signs now are that the commissioners will not get back to Fargo before Saturday morning or later, as Jamestown is to give a banquet to the commissioners on their return trip. There is positively not one word of news as to the place that will be selected for a capital. The bids of Odessa and Steele are believed to be only boomers for those towns. Not a commissioner gives any idea of how he will vote.

JAMESTOWN WITH A BID.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., May 23.—The capitol commission stopped long enough here to-day to partake of a good dinner provided by the people of this city. It was found that the commission would still receive bids, and at once a large valuable tract of land near the center of this city and extending back a mile was selected, containing 800 acres that the people of Jamestown bind themselves will produce at least $500,000. This, with a cash deposit of $100,000, discounts any other bid made. The bond is being signed at this writing. On the return of the commission they will be tendered a banquet.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Special Telegram, May 22.—The beautiful day was improved by the capital removal commission, who stayed at Bartlett, seventy-five miles west of here, last night. Early this morning they were taken in carriages to Odessa, at Devil's Lake, twelve miles from Bartlett, and remained there inspecting lands a few hours. Afterward they returned to Bartlett and came from there this evening. They go to Fargo to-night, which place they will leave in the morning for Bismarck, arriving in the evening. They may stop at Steele and spend a couple of hours on the way to Bismarck. The commissioners regard Odessa rather too far north to be available as a site for the capital. Bismarck seems in high favor with the commission at present, and the liberal offers of both Odessa and Bismarck are more than they anticipated. A number of Grand Forks people accompany the commission to Bismarck.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, May 22.—The officers who have been invited to attend the reception to the capital commission to-morrow night arrived this afternoon; also the full Fort Keogh band, which has been engaged for the occasion.

Red River Valley Acreage.

The following table of wheat acreage in the Red River valley, by counties, is given by the Fargo Argus:

Counties.	Area.	Acreage in wheat.
DAKOTA SIDE.		
Cass	1,100,000	200,000
Traill	770,000	127,340
Grand Forks	790,000	100,000
Walsh	550,000	55,000
Pembina	660,000	66,000
Richland	880,000	155,000
Barnes	920,000	115,000
Ransom	528,000	53,000
MINNESOTA SIDE.		
Wilkin	480,000	48,000
Clay	660,000	66,000
Norman	620,000	50,000
Polk	1,408,000	140,000
Marshall	500,000	30,000
Kittson	880,000	40,000

Brule Domestic Discipline.

Chamberlain, Dak., Special:—The Indian woman outraged at Lower Brule was a daughter of D. K. How by a woman or squaw who is separated from him and who sold her daughter to an Indian for a pony or ponies. The Indian had another wife already. The young squaw refused to live with the Indian and went home. This was a flagrant violation of the Indian code, and to punish her for this crime she was forcibly taken to the prairie by a number of Indians, her person outraged in a most brutal manner and the woman nearly killed. She is recovering and will live. The United States authorities have been trying to arrest the Indians. The old agent going out and the new one coming in makes affairs unsettled at the agency and the arrests may not be made for some time.

Dakota Postal Matters.

There were 654 postoffices in Dakota April 30, 1882. Of these, five are of the second class, fifteen of the third class, making in all twenty where the postmasters are appointed by the president, and 634 of the fourth class. There are 48 money order offices. Dakota has more postoffices than Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Lousiana, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Utah, Washington Territory and Wyoming. More than Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island and Montana combined with all but fourteen of Wyoming added.

A Dakota Woman Lawyer.

Several years ago, according to the Detroit News, Miss Cynthia E. Cleveland was an efficient dressmaker at Pontiac. She got interested in the temperance cause, and became one of the most efficient workers in Michigan, and as such was favorably known throughout the State. Two or three years ago she went to Dakota, where she likewise became famed in the anti-beer and anti-whisky cause, becoming president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Less than a year she was admitted to the bar, being the first lady to enjoy that high distinction in Dakota. A short time ago she had her first case in court, and, stranger than fiction, it was in defence of a woman selling liquor without a license—and she won her case.

Dakota Territorial News.

Chambelain has expended $50,000 for new buildings this spring.

A Methodist college is to be located in Ordaway.

The first creamery in Bon Homme county will start with the milk from 500 cows.

Spink county will build a $3,000, court house at old Ashton.

Rapid City wants to issue $150,000 bonds to secure railway connection with the outside world.

Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, held the first Sunday services in Creel City last Sabbath, which were attended by the entire population. The saloons were all closed during the services.

The heaviest loss ever experienced in Clay county, from lightning was that of Moody Bros., on Monday night of last week. Their barn was burned, containing five horses and seventeen hogs.

Ground has been broken at Milbank for the new $15,000 church to be built and presented to the town by J. Milbank, of New York.

The Sioux Valley Baptist association will meet with the Baptist church at Huron, June 7, 1883.

Capt. J. Q. Wheeler saw a herd of seven elk in town 114—57, Clark county, last week.

The lost Traill county records have been found at Traill Center, the new county seat.

The capital commission were in Bismarck Wednesday morning and at Jamestown in the evening. The latter place offered as a bonus 800 acres of land valued at $500,000 and $100,000 in cash.

The Huron Times is authority for the statement that while G. C. Hull and A. D. Hawes were scouring the country, in Campbell county, on the Missouri, in search of land, they found the skeletons of five white persons, with their skulls mashed in.

On the 20th inst., at Sioux Falls so much of the Queen Bee mill movables will be sold as is necessary to satisfy a judgment of $57,831.43. The real estate is not included in the sale.

Recently a boy named Michael Brackner, aged twelve years, tried to jump on gravel cars passing the Mandon depot, at the rate of three miles an hour. He fell between the wheels and was instantly killed. His head was crushed to pieces. An inquest was held and a verdict given that no neglect was shown on the part of the Union Pacific employes.

Mrs. Noxon, wife of the alleged Inkster, rapist, says she has conclusive evidence of her husband's innocence. She states that the doctor left the house in answer to a call before the girl did, and that the latter deliberately put on her shawl and departed, making no complaint or outcry at any time. She accounts for her husband's flight by stating that he was afraid of lynching, having witnessed the death of Thurber last summer.

Fargo Argus: It is reported that Duff, who was taken here last week on a requisition from the governor of Colorado, on the charge of forgery and defaulting has been getting in his work on O. W. Bennett, with whom he was connected here in business. Mr. Bennett says he played his game to the extent of about $600.

The name of the Jamestown Episcopal church has been changed from St. James to Grace Protestant. Prof. Dickey, superintendent of the Episcopal academy at Moorhead, is temporarily supplying the pulpit.

The following is a statement of the filings and receipts in the United States land office in Fargo, for the week ending Friday, May 18: Homesteads—fillings; 27; acres, 4,320. Tree claims —Filings, 19; acres, 3,040. Declaratory statements —Filings, 67; acres, 10,720. Soldiers' declaratory statements—Filings, 3; acres, 480. Final proofs—Filings, 32; acres, 5,120. Total acreage,—Filings, 148; acres, 23,680. Total of cash receipts, $9,687,61.

Dr. Ward, father of the boys murdered near Devil's lake, has been endeavoring to settle the affairs of his sons. He complains bitterly of the shameful extortion practiced. Among the bills brought in was that of a doctor by the name of Lane for $280 for testifying at the coroner's inquest and for a post mortem examination. The expenses of the tragedy amounted to nearly $1,500, exclusive of transportation. Dr. Ward declined to be bled in any such wholesale way and paid a fair and reasonable price for the services rendered, as deemed, equitable by disinterested parties.

How President Taylor Prevented a Duel.

When Gen. Zachary Taylor was president, his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, afterward a president himself was in the senate. At one particular time under this administration Colonel Bissel, afterward governor of Illinois, who had headed an Illinois regiment in the Mexican war, was in the house of representatives. One of Bissel's enemies took occasion to remark, in debate in the house one day, that in a certain battle on Mexican soil, Bissell's cowardice nearly lost the day to the American arms. "Nothing," he declared, "but the skill and bravery of Colonel Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and his brave regiment prevented a disgraceful rout." Bissell jumped up promptly, and angrily denounced this statement as false. In fact, he said the case was just the other way—Colonel Davis's cowardice nearly lost the day. Colonel Davis's regiment lost its heart; Colonel Bissell's bravery saved the day. His regiment was only less brave than himself.

It does not appear from the story that came to me the other day that the representative to whom Colonel Bissell gave the lie cared to take it up. But Senator Jefferson Davis immediately sent Colonel Bissell a polite note inviting him to retreat or fight. The colonel replied that he preferred to fight, and, after the blood-thirsty manner of those days, named muskets, slugs and five paces as the terms. He expressly requested that the place and the hour be so arranged that the police could not possibly interfere. Senator Davis agreed with his antagonist as to the conditions, and the seconds were instructed accordingly. Colonel Bissell returned to the city and went to his rooms. There he found the president's private secretary with an invitation to come at once to the white house. Of course he went, and, as he had expected, found his challenger in the library with President Taylor. The latter said to Colonel Bissell that thinking it a pity that two such men should make war upon one another he had himself arrested Senator Davis, and had sent his private secretary to arrest Colonel Bissell. Now that he had them he proposed to keep them at least until after lunch, and as they were his guests they must also be friends. So they shook hands with more or less cordiality, and declared the duel off.

AARON BURR'S PISTOLS.

A Formidable Pair of Weapons, With One of Which Hamilton Was Killed.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some weeks ago I ran across perhaps the most famous and fatal firearms on this continent—the superb duelling pistols of Aaron Burr. They are a bone-breaking brace of the first calibre, and the property of Captain Brent Hopkins of this city. One of these pistols fired the ball that killed Alexander Hamilton at Weehawken. It is identified by a long, deep notch indented on the handle. The pistols were made by Mortimer of London, England, and were imported by Burr at the close of the revolutionary war. The barrels are thirteen inches long and carry an ounce ball. They are flint locks, and the pans for the priming are lined with gold, and the touchelos are bushed with the same metal. They are hair triggers, and shoot with great force and accuracy. The locks are very superior and of exquisite mechanism. The pair came into the possession of Capt. Brent Hopkins, the present owner, through his uncle, Capt. Goode Hopkins of the Forty-second regiment of United States dragoons, who purchased them from Burr in Washington city in the winter of 1813 or 1814, paying $500 in gold for them. Burr remarked at the time that he would not let any one have the pistols, as he had used them with Hamilton.

The weapons have surely a blood-stained history. They have been used with fatal effect in eleven duels. Among the sanguinary combats, Pettis of Virginia killed Biddle on Bloody Island near St. Louis; Edward Towns of Virginia killed a Frenchman near New Orleans; Capt. Sam Goode Hopkins killed a Spanish Count near Madrid, Mo.; Hugh Brent killed a man from Georgia on Diamond Island, below Henderson, Ky. They were used several times in Virginia, twice in South Carolina, and more than once in Kentucky, with deadly effect, Robert Triplett of Owensboro shot the old lawyer Phil Thompson, of that city through and through with one of them, but strange to say, Thompson recovered and grew as fat as a bear. Henry Clay and Capt. Hopkins were fast friends, and the former was to have used the pistols in one of his duels, but they arrived a day too late.

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Nord, the Rush City wife-slayer, will be tried in October.

That great Dermotologist, Dr. C. W. Benson of Baltimore has prepared his favorite prescription for general use and now any person, however poor, can get the benefit of his best treatment for skin diseases. It consists of both external and internal treatment.

A Harvester Works' building is being erected in Winona.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

E. Alexander of Lake City is to build the Wabashaw county poor-house for $7,940.

New Bern, N. C.—Rev. G. W. Offley says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it one of the best medicines known."

Dr. Hutchins is now pastor of Plymouth church Minneapolis.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents for any color.

Georgia will this year raise watermelons worth on the ground $1,500,000.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

David Burns, a pioneer of Minnesota, died at Pelican lake aged seventy years.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Rev. J. S. White, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It restored me to strength and vigor."

Senator Edmunds has taxable personal property at Burlington, Vt., worth $75,000.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases.

Campbell & Smith, the heavy dry goods men of Duluth, have sold out to J. Freemuth, of Tonawanda, Pa.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

We recommend Wise's Axle Grease.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health having used no other medicine.

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys worms, and removes the secretions that cause them.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, etc. Get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations. Price 25 cents.

Allen's "Iron Tonic Bitters" is the best tonic in existence. It tones the liver, purifies the blood, creates a healthy appetite, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, and gives vivacity and buoyancy of spirits. The label on every bottle of the genuine bears the signature of J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

Wise's Axle Grease never gums.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Every one wishing to save money should send to James Morgan, Milwaukee, Wis., for his catalogue of Dry Goods.

Bismarck's illness is now said to have been greatly exaggerated, his only ailment being his customary neuralgia.

HOUSE AND FARM.

For and About Women.

To cultivate and to commune in heart and soil with flowers elevate to a holier sympathy with all mankind, and lifts the affections to a higher level.

Paris ladies wear masses of flowers from their highest phrenological bump to the ends of their skirts.

A correspondent writes to the London Spectator—"We have heard a good deal, lately, about 'rational dress,' and we are promised one, if not two, exhibitions of it this year; but as everybody does not go to exhibitions, and as, moreover an exhibition is rather calculated to convey to ignorant minds the idea of something not intended for everyday use, I am anxious to suggest a method of propagating the new doctrines.

Lady bank officers are getting to be quite numerous. We have already noted the fact that a national bank at Marion, Iowa, and another at Raleigh, N. C., have lady Presidents, and now we learn that Mrs. M. H. Galloway is President of the Savings Bank at Fond du Lac, Wis., Sarah F. Dick, the Cashier of the First National, at Huntington, Ind.; Annie M. King, Cashier of a bank at White Cloud, Kan.; Jennie Combs, Cashier of a bank at Middleville, Mich., and Miss M. W. Bond, Treasurer of the savings bank at Florence, Mass.

Says a lady correspondent of the London Spectator: "There must be no half-measures, no compromising with vicious fashions. We are told that all shoes should have flat soles and broad toes; that all waists should be as guiltless of restaint as that of the Medician Venus; that sleeves should be roomy, skirts straight, and bonnets fit to protect the head effectually from sun and wind, and a great many other things which I, for one, should like to see exemplified, not only on the persons of young and pretty girls, who look well in anything, but on the more mature ladies, who have hitherto done the talking and writing, and who are, naturally, the persons to show the world the excellence of the new way."

The Business of Hop Growing.

The high prices paid for hops during the last three years, and the extremely high price which has been paid the last season, have led some farmers to suppose that by raising hops they could soon become rich. This is certainly not a good impression, and if carried out there must be a crash in hop growing. There has not been a year since hops have been grown, prior to 1882, but that many of the old hop yards have been ploughed up. But last season it would have been almost impossible to find a man who had ploughed up a hop yard. At the same time the number being planted is very great. By this appearance of things it is evident that the number of acres of hops under cultivation in 1884 will be and must be nearly double what it has ever been heretofore. With such an increase in the acreage, certainly more hops will be produced than is required to supply the demand of the market, and the price must necessarily fall. Every one is aware of the uncertainty of the hop market, that the price one year is likely to be high, and the next year low. To make a correct prediction on the future hop market is almost as impossible as on the weather. But experience teaches us that when an occupation becomes extremely profitable every one will follow that occupation. When hops are high, all will raise hops, and by so doing the market will become so overrun that it is very difficult to dispose of hops, the price being almost nominal. Then comes a crash, farmers will plough up their hops and abandon the folly. This changes the whole system. Hop yards will be ploughed up, but not planted. The acreage will gradually decrease. The large surplus which has been accumulated becomes exhausted, and the price must rise again.

There are also other things which cause the market to fluctuate. A light crop generally commands a high price, and a heavy crop a low price. A heavy crop is generally followed by a light one, so that the market must have its ups and downs. At the present time the farmers of hop-growing districts are putting all their dependence on hop growing, while other crops are being slighted. That all cannot raise hops and do it profitably is certain; so look out for low prices and loss! Let farmers be prepared to fall back on some resource other than hop growing. When the price of hops fell in 1877, many farmers were left in a very bad way, having nothing but hops with which to meet their liabilities. If farmers would not crowd the market, they would do better. As long as the price is high they all plant. When it is low, they all plough up, If some of them would realize that it would be better to reverse this, they would have less hops when the price is low, and more when it is high.—J. F., in Country Gentleman.

Bran For Milch Cows.

It is well known that phosphorus is an essential ingredient in the formation of bone, and, indeed, that bones are the principal source of our supply of phosphorus. Wheat bran is rich in phosphoric acid. Wheat contains in the whole grain, 8.2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and corn only 5 1-2 per cent; but nearly the whole of the phosphoric acid of the grain exists in the husks or bran. Thus, wheat bran contains nearly 29 per cent. of this valuable substance. What percentage is in the bran of corn we have no means of ascertaining, but it is certainly less rich in phosphoric acid than wheat bran. Rye bran is richer still than wheat bran, containing over 34 per cent. of phosphoric acid, which is a larger proportion than is contained in any other article of food for stock. Wheat bran is also far richer in lime than corn, and is therefore a better food for poultry than the latter. If wheat bran is preserved free from damp or mold it will not deteriorate in quality by keeping for any moderate length of time—a year, for instance. Our dairy farmers and stock raisers will see by this the value of brans for feeding purposes. —Prairie Farmer.

The Corn Crop of Kansas.

In Kansas the prospects of the next coming corn crop are promising. The deep freezing of the severe winter placed the soil in the best possible condition for plowing and planting. In some localities the lack of rain has been retarding the planting, but in most sections timely showers have left nothing to be desired. Nine-tenths of the acreage is now planted and in the southern portion of the state the plants are coming up nicely. The large acreage of last year has been added to very nearly 11 per cent. making the state area this year about 5,229,090 acres. Twenty-four per cent. of the crop of last year, it is estimated, is still in the hands of farmers, or 37,430,476 bushels—a larger amount than was ever raised in the state in any one year prior to 1873. Not nearly so large a proportion of the corn crop is sold in former years. Farmers are finding use for it at home. But little of the amount now on hand will be disposed of on the market; the greater portion of it will be fed where it was raised.

To Prepare Pie Plant.

Cut it in small pieces as for pie; put in a porcelain kettle with a little water in the bottom and until tender. Add sugar till it is sweet enough and simmer until only liquid enough remains to nicely cover the pie plant, then put boiling hot into glass jars and seal like any fruit.—[O. (2) Pare and cut into small pieces two pounds of rhubarb, add one and one-half pound of white sugar and the rind of a lemon cut fine. Mix these ingredients in a dish and let them stand till the next day, then strain off the juice and boil three-quarters of an hour; add the rhubarb and boil together one quarter of an hour;—[E. S. (3) Fill a glass can with raw pie plant cut in small pieces as for pies. Pour on cold water to fill the can and seal it up. This will keep the year round and make as nice pies as when freshly picked. Try it.

Wire Screens.

Wire screens in the windows and doors before the season has progressed very far save trouble. If flies once get into the house it is difficult to get rid of them. Then too, the screens keep out a good deal of dust. Before they are put in they should be carefully examined, dusted, and if necessary, painted. This may be easily done by almost any one. A can of green paint, costing perhaps 2 shillings, with a small brush, and a little turpentine to thin the paint if it should be too thick, is about all that is needed. First clean off the dust thoroughly with a duster and brush, a regular paint duster is the best, it is a fine bristle brush about the size and shape of a large round paint brush, used by painters to dust with before applyng paint or varnish; then lay the screen with the woodwork resting on a couple of barrels, if you have nothing else, and paint the wire carefully. The paint must be thin or it will fill up the meshes. If any is spattered on the frames it can be cleaned off with a piece of cloth wet with turpentine. Do this work in doors, if possible, as dust flying will settle into the paint while it is wet.

A Widow's Fine Gowns.

New York Letter in Washington Star.

Some dresses of extraordinary beauty were made recently for a widow of 30, who is about to enter the matrimonial state the second time. One was of irony satin with long plain train embroidered in a rich scroll pattern with pearl, white jet and heavy silk down the sides and round the bottom, which was edged with a narrow triple pleating lined interiorly with a double pleating of lace. The front was cut out in leaves, to a triple series, embroidered and laid over flounces of pompadour lace, the width diminishing toward the bodice which formed a very deep point, and the hollows of which upon the hips were filled in with embroidered leaves, below which were deep paniers of the lace. The bodice was cut square, embroidered in front, and surrounded with a standing fraise of exquisite lace. The sleeves were formed of a single puff of satin and double fall of lace, the lower one descending over the elbow.

Another dress was a very delicate combination of shrimp pink with a lovely brocade on a tinted ground. The bodice of this dress was cut in one with the train, which was trimmed with irregular falls of lace at the sides and softly puffed at the back. The entire front was covered with a net-work of pearl embroidery as light almost as lace and forming barred sections divided by twisted ropes of small seed pearls which cost as much in time and labor as jewels.

On the Flower Garden.

It is a poor plan to sow seed to transplant too early, before the weather has become settled and one is sure of plenty of warm rain and sunshine. Decide what flowers you want to have in your garden and arrange the beds with reference to them. It is a great mistake to try to have more than can be well cultivated. The practice of putting a dozen different kinds of plants in one bed, or setting several plants where there should be but one, should be avoided. Give every plant plenty of room and its growth and flowering capacity will be much greater. Arrange your garden with reference to color, size, and form so that the general effect will be harmonious. Select the places for different varieties of flowers in accordance with their especial wants. Certain kinds of plants need a cool, shaded spot, rich earth and a good deal of moisture, while others thrive best in a lighter soil, or where they can have the greatest heat. Take all these things into consideration, and study the habits of each plant, if you would be successful. Roses, carnations, gladioli, and pansie will bear to be set out earlier, and harsy climbers should have been pruned and trained before this time. Delicate seeds, however, require the most tender handling. They should not be planted till the soil be warm and dry, and can be made smooth and fine. Simply cover the seeds with earth; if they are buried deep, in minecases out often, you will never see anything of them. The tiny shoots will be unable to force their way out of the ground.

If you are so unfortunate as to have a number of plants already started in a hotbed or cold frame be careful not to transplant them too soon. Use them first to the cold air by gradually uncovering them, and when they are transplanted give them plenty of room, and shade them for several days. It is hardly safe to do anything with seeds or hotbed plants before the very last of May or first of June.

Mr. S. G. Garmo of Springfield, O., writes: "I want every one to know that I was cured of dyspepsia, heartburn, sour stomach and other disagreeable symptoms of weak digestive organs, by using only one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. My stomach now readily digests any kind of food."

London's Wine Vaults.

London Letter in Boston Herald.

The wine vaults of London are not to be seen every day or by every person The other day I was fortunate enough to secure a "tasting order," and I, in company with one or two others, made a tour of the St. Katharine's and London Dock vaults. I saw over 5,000,000 packages of port and sherry, over 1,000,000 of of claret and 500,000 of spirits. They were in vast tuns, hogsheads, casks and barrels and the total amount in storage was 260,000,000 gallons. In fact, there were six and half gallons for every man, woman and child of the population of Great Britain. Some of it had been in store for years. The owners had forgotten about it and the old moldy casks had rotted away at their chines and had been several times replaced. One lot of 1,000 gallons of sherry had been in the vaults for nearly 50 years. It was brought from the south of Spain by its owner, who had fallen dead in the vaults. The wine, along with his other property, had passed into chancery, and the litigation, which had continued for nearly a century, is as far from being ended, apparently, as when it begun. But the wine has been growing old and valuable, and, if sold now, would probably bring five guineas a gallon.

Let me explain that these vaults are simply great cellars under the dock-houses. In area they aggregate some 35 acres. They extend under the Thames on one side, and well under Tower hill on the other. There are about 16 feet from floor to roof, and are by one means regular in form, but reach out in strange passages and alleys in all directions. They are bonded by the government, and owners can have their property in them as long as they like without paying customs duties.

A long, narrow flight of well-stone steps that have been in constant use since 1804, opened before our view, and at their foot were dim, twinkling lights that flickered fitfully, as if in a struggle to overcome the fumes of the wines that came up the stone channel like a breeze from a distillery. It was warm, rich with the odor of the wines, and musty and moldy, A sniff of it wasn't half bad, but you remember the fate of the Persian esthetic who had his choice of death. "To die amid sweet perfumes," he said. So they chucked him into a hogshead of ottar of roses and he expired in great agony. At the bottom of the flight of steps the guide met us, a tall, broad-shouldered ruddy cockney, who handed each a lard-oil lamp, fastened to a straight stick about 10 inches long. He began by asking us if any one was a teetotaller. None of us were. "Because," said he, "if you don't take a drop of something on your stomach you'll get screwed because of the smell." He drew a glass of sherry for each of us out of a big cask near the foot of the stairs. It was heavy, full-bodied wine; with a rich nutty flavor and an aftermath like leather smells. It had been hung in leather skins over one season; having been the last made and too late for the regular wine harvest, but it was good for all that and "wery mellowin' to the horgans."

Turning then sharply to the left, the vaults spread out before us in vast underground acreage. Lights twinkled here and there, moldly men were engaged in moving the packages at some places, and down the long passage under the Thames the polished steel skids for riding a barrel stretched in narrowing perspective; till they joined apparently in one and flashed on under the line of lights above them.

Straw Lumber.

The other day we had occasion to investigate pretty thoroughly the character properties and uses for straw lumber. As some of our readers know, this is an article manufactured at the west, and turned out in boards or sheets thirty-three inches in width by twelve feet in length, and of various thicknesses. It is heavier than black walnut, has no grain, is of the color of straw-board, though considerably darker, and is much stronger and stiffer than ordinary timber. Though made in considerable quantities at the present time, the supply seems hardly equal to the demand. There are advantages in this material which in the near future will probably make it of the highest value, not only for carpenters and architects, but for the car-builder, and, in fact, for mechanics generally. Its toughness, the firmness with which it holds nails and screws, the ease with which it can be cut, and the fact that it can be bent by the aid of heat, shaped in dies, and is not liable to shrink and warp, and is little effected by water, even when unprotected, makes the range of its probable uses extraordinarily great. It seems to be a non-conductor of heat and electricity. It can be rolled up into pipes of great strength and light weight, and is available for a range of uses for pannelling purposes for which we have no equivalent.—The Iron Age.

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