

The Pullman Herald.

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PULLMAN, WASH. TER., DECEMBER 29, 1888.

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PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Matters of Local and General Import Gathered from All Sources for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Truckee talks of a toboggan slide. Five cases of small-pox at Merced. Bakersfield is filled with land speculators.

The bounty law of Sonoma county has been repealed. The Pinites are unlawfully trapping fish in Walker river.

Twenty-five pioneers have just organized a society at San Diego. Frozen meat is to be shipped from Kansas City to Sacramento.

A recount of the ballots for sheriff of Nevada county is to be had. The building of a railroad from Seattle to the Canada line is assured.

The money in the state treasury last Saturday amounted to \$1,161,513.27. Otto Schultz' slaughter-house and ice house at Carson, Nev., were burned Sunday.

Harvey H. Clark has been appointed postmaster at Lodi, San Joaquin county. Violations of the fish laws are reported from Taylorville and the mouth of Paper Mill creek.

Ulmer, San Bernardino county, and Emerald Bay, El Dorado county, are postoffices just established. Jack Logarbo has been charged by the grand jury at San Jose with the murder of his stepdaughter.

A strong protest against statehood for Utah has been signed by the liberal territorial committee of Utah. The governor refuses to pardon Arthur D. January, who stole \$50,000 while his father was state treasurer.

The course of the opium seized at Port Huron, Mich., has been traced to the shipper, Joselyn, at Victoria, B. C. A bill will be introduced into the coming legislature of California to make two counties out of Los Angeles.

A company composed of leading men at San Jose is to be organized to bore for oil and gas in Santa Clara valley. At El Paso a strong effort is being made to create a strike on the Southern Pacific by dissatisfied engineers.

A large meeting of merchants of Los Angeles one night last week instituted a move to bring down rents. Concerted action is to be secured. John Wesley Hill, a Methodist minister at Ogden, is delivering radical anti-Mormon lectures, and has incurred great hostility from the Mormons.

On the roof beams of an old out-building at Nevada City was found Saturday in an old sack \$100 in \$20 pieces. It had evidently been there for years. At the drawing at Sutter City last week Oscar Boehn, of San Francisco, won the hotel; H. Best won the 2-story house, and W. Eddington another house.

Cases of burglary, highway robbery and small thefts are plentiful at Los Angeles. More than the regular winter supply of rascals has reached that city from the east. William Jones, one of the four men arrested at Los Angeles for robbing the railway station at Sepulveda and plundering the guests at the 4-mile house, has made a full confession.

Gen. Sohn J. Brewster, in the early days of California deputy county clerk of Sonoma county, and subsequently surveyor-general of the state, was sent last week to the county poor house from the town of Sonoma.

Rasmus Larsen is fighting the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The company passes over his homestead, near Willows, Or., and won't pay him his price for the land, so he tore up the track and was arrested.

A rich strike is reported in the 4th of July mine, in the Salmon river country, Idaho. A large quantity of sulphate of silver, worth \$1000 a ton, has been found. This is said to be the richest mine in Washington territory or Idaho.

The mental condition of Elle Ellen, a rich Truckee lumberman, will be contested over the effort to get possession of the gift to a deceased daughter, just previous to her death, of \$15,000. It is claimed he was incompetent mentally to make the gift.

At Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, Monday, the locomotive of the Santa Fe Short line struck a wagon containing William Bentley, sr., aged 76 years, his wife, aged 80 years, and his daughter and daughter-in-law. They were all four killed outright. They were residents of El Modena, six miles from Santa Ana.

George P. Harding, late democratic candidate for the state senate from the district composed of Yolo and Napa counties, has served a notice of contest on his republican opponent, F. S. Sprague, who holds the certificate of election. The illegality of votes of the inmates of the Veterans' home at Yountsville is the basis for the contest. There are but 68 votes in difference on the face of the returns and Harding claims that 182 votes were cast against him at Yountsville that should not have been received.

The employees of the New York city library recently discovered an ancient document between the wall and the shelving in the librarian's rooms. It was an engrossed copy of the declaration of independence on vellum bound in folio form and attested August 2, 1826, by the then only surviving signer, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

A call for a convention was published at Aberdeen, D. T., Monday, to take measures to prevent, if possible, the division of Dakota. A quiet meeting of the leading citizens was held on Saturday to devise means to defeat the divisionists. They say that division is a purely political move and opposed to the best interests of the taxpayers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A Brief Mention of Matters of General Interest.—Notes Gathered from Home and Abroad.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is in Philadelphia. The base-ball team at Sydney, Australia, is being lionized. Jersey City will not permit sparring exhibitions by noted pugilists.

Mrs. Diss Debar, of "spirit-pictures" fame, has been released from prison. Warner, N. H., with a population of 1500, has not had a death in five months. Natural gas has been struck by the drillers at Thorold and St. Charles, Canada.

Senator Beck does not get any better, and he may never be able to return to the senate. James C. Morford, aged 93 years, the last member of the Association of Old Defenders, is dead. The recent cold weather damaged the tobacco and coffee crops in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Bakers in Chicago are now required by law to stamp the weight and their names on every loaf of bread. But one session of the public schools was held one day last week in Boston, owing to a severe snow storm. F. W. Scott, vice-president of the Pratt county, Kansas, bank, is charged with robbing the bank of \$400.

George Beechman accepts the challenge of Balton, of the Pacific Coast, to skate for the roller championship. A joint resolution proposing an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution was introduced in the house. Lawler, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the house last week pensioning veterans when they reach the age of 30.

A report to the forestry congress discloses the fact that arbor day is now observed in 31 states and territories. General Charles G. Dahlgren, who took a prominent part in the Confederate army, is dying at his home in Brooklyn.

The town of Three Rivers, Mich., is in a fearful condition. It has over 5000 bushels of onions piled up and no sale for them. The switchmen on the Burlington road who have been on a strike have resolved to continue to try and embarrass the road. Dr. Jeffrey, of the First Baptist church at Indianapolis, preached a sermon recently indicating a disbelief in the orthodox hell.

Miss Harris, an ex-clerk in one of the departments at Washington, is reported from Indianapolis to have gone insane through political excitement. A gigantic cattle-stealing scheme has been discovered at Rawlins, W. T., through the stock-growers' commission, in which a gang of butchers are thought to be implicated. About 100 of Denver's leading business men have arranged to attend the inaugural ceremonies in regulation cowboy costume, and accompanied by a genuine cowboy band.

A fellow calling himself "Jack, the Ripper," has been arrested at Montreal. He is evidently a lunatic. He had a bright knife and was running after a screaming woman. His name is John Langhorn. General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, has just paid a visit to Mr. Blaine. While politicians believe the visit was in reference to a cabinet position, General Alger states that it had no political character.

The Maine Pomological society is making a collection of choice apples for exhibition at the World's exposition, which opens in Paris next May. The apples are to be placed in a preserving liquid before being shipped. It is said that there is a good prospect of carrying out the scheme of connecting California by cable with Honolulu. There is no doubt that the scheme is one that promises many advantages to the growing commerce of the Pacific coast.

The damage inflicted on the South by the yellow fever pestilence is now felt in the loss of hotel patronage, and the coming season will be a trying one with the grand Florida establishments, as well as with northern capitalists who have investments there. The official count of the vote of Montana shows a total of 40,014, which is well up to the vote of Washington, the latter being 45,467. Montana's vote, by the usual calculation, would indicate a population of not far from 200,000, but it is probably nearer 150,000.

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THE AGRICULTURALIST

Newsy Notes Concerning the Farm and of Especial Interest to the Pacific Coast Husbandman.

It is claimed that on an acre get the food of a cow should yield 2 1/2 per cent. in dry food matter of her own weight, but this depends upon many conditions. A small cow will sometimes eat a large quantity and produce more than a larger one.

W. A. Henry says: "To secure good results from stover or corn-fodder, the crop should be harvested while the leaves are yet green, so that they will dry crisp and bright, in which condition there is no more palatable food on the farm for horses, cattle or sheep."

Hedges are not in most localities an advisable fence. They take up too much land and do not form a perfect barrier, as numerous gaps often occur. If the owner does not care to root out the hedge he should at least get some good from it. Barbed wire stretched across the open place will prove an effective barrier, and besides it gives stock a very wholesome respect for the hedge itself, however much they have learned the bad habit of breaking through the weak places.

Those who intend to set out plum trees should not forget that plums, pears and poultry are a trio which flourish well together, and when planted in yards occupied by pigs or chickens, or both, good crops seldom fail to be obtained, as it is believed that the continued disturbance of the soil and the prevention of the growth of weeds and grass prevent the curcution from secreting themselves at night. They also destroy the insects as fast as they expose themselves upon the ground.

With even the most abundant capital a farmer sometimes gets behind hand with work. It is not always possible to procure farm help as needed. For years the tendency of labor has been to concentrate in cities. Though often idle or more poorly paid than on the farm, the city life is preferred for the social and other advantages that it gives. This is making labor in the country harder to get every year, and thus indirectly obliging farmers to subdivide large farms, diversify their crops and do as much as they can without hiring.

Crab apples make a very firm and palatable jelly. The Siberian crab apples are easily obtained and are fine in flavor, but, if one can get them, the wild species, the sour, green things that grow on the thorny trees in the country—give the greatest satisfaction. They have a spicy flavor and a pleasant acid which are particularly delightful to invalids. The juice of the crab apple, of either kind, may be used for jelly with that of other fruits, such as peach, raspberry or cherry, and give firmness without injuring the flavor. The proportion may be left to the taste of the maker.

Jellies should stand open a day or two before being put into glasses, that the moisture may evaporate; but they should be protected from dust. If thin, let them stand in the sun's rays. In a day or two cut papers to fit the glasses; dip these in brandy, alcohol or white of egg, and press them on the top of the jelly. A very old-fashioned method is to pour melted butter or clean mutton fat on top and let it harden. All such preserves should be covered, then if mold appears it can easily be removed without wasting the fruit. Afterwards put on the glasses the covers made for that purpose, or cover with paper, pasting the edges down.

The question whether bighorn or wild sheep of the Rocky mountains (ovis montana) would cross with the domestic sheep has been successfully settled. The wild sheep was captured and tamed in Colorado and allowed to feed with domestic sheep. It can be seen that the cross has diminished the length and size of the horns in the progeny. The fleece is also much heavier and of finer staple. Such a cross as this is highly interesting from a scientific point of view, but is of no economic value, unless further crosses with mutton breeds of domestic sheep should result in permanent increase in size of carcass without impairing the value of the flesh or wool.

Manure has to be applied with caution to the pear to avoid causing blight. The great point is never to stimulate a sudden flow of sap by manuring when its effects will be immediately felt. For this reason it is best to apply manure just before the pear tree enters the dormant state indicated by the falling of the leaves. Early in the fall is the best time. In practice, however, August is said to be the proper time, for there are rarely rains that come early enough to stimulate growth the same season. Thus during the whole of winter the manure has had an opportunity to become mixed with the soil. The tree starts with a vigor which can be steadily maintained during the summer.

Heard's Dairyman says: "A great deal of vagueness exists yet among butter makers on the subject of ripening cream. A great many men and women who have had a chance, at least, to know better persist in putting fresh skimmed cream into the churn. Mr. N. G. Gilbert, of New York, made not being satisfied that he was getting all the butter from the milk, he tried the experiment of keeping the two skimmings separate until the second mess of cream was cured and then putting them together and churning.

From one churning thus treated he obtained six pounds of butter to the 100 pounds of milk. Here was a gain of 20 per cent., all for an experiment."

Thousands of acres of potatoes do not produce half they should for lack of sub-soiling. It is better and safer to plant fewer acres in this crop which is necessarily expensive, and do the work thoroughly. If the potato ground is sub-soiled, and the manure applied is turned under the surface furrow, and a good seed-bed made, the crop will nearly always pay double what it would without the extra preparation of sub-soiling. The benefit from the sub-soiling endures several years unless the land is sodden with water. In fact, there is some difference in the soil ever after.

The practice of mowing down strawberry patches is recommended by the American Cultivator only in cases where the vines are overgrown with weeds. The object is to give the weeds a setback, with the hope that a little care will give the strawberries the advantage in the race for life. It is of doubtful utility at best to try so harsh a remedy. We tried it once, but we also took the precaution to dig up some of the best plants and set them in a place by themselves where they could be kept from weeds. These were not cut back, and from these we got all our berries the subsequent season.

We saw once an old experiment in stunting grain made by an old and shrewd farmer. On one corner of his field sown with oats was a very rich place, where a barn or stack or manure heap had once stood. Here the grain always lodged. Taking his cue from this, the farmer drew a heavy 40-tooth drag over his place after the oats were two or three inches high, and then rolled it down. Neighbors said this would hurt the oats. That, he replied, was just what he wanted to do. They were growing too rank. The drag tore the leaves, caused the plant to tiller, and in the check thus given to its rampant growth the grain stood up till it ripened.

Four-leaved clover is not a distinct variety of clover, but only a sport, the variation being in the presence of four leaves in the plant which derives its botanic name, trifolium, from its three-clustered leaves. It is barely possible that by judicious selection a four-leaved trifolium may be bred. The difficulty is that the same plant often produces both three and four leaved clovers, and little dependence could be placed on getting seed that would perpetuate the abnormal characteristic. Four-leaved clovers are said to be especially abundant this year in localities having a great amount of rain. It has been suggested that the exuberance of vegetation in wet, warm weather causes the clover to indulge in an extra leaf.

Professor Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, writing of alfalfa, says that to raise it successfully the ground should receive thorough preparation by plowing and harrowing. Sow no less than 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and sow this about the middle of April. Harrow in lightly, following with a roller, if possible. Do not be discouraged if the plant makes a feeble growth during the first season, as they usually do. Alfalfa should not be pastured or mowed during the first and critical season. The mower should occasionally be run over the ground high enough to miss the alfalfa and cut off the tops of the weeds. After this season the alfalfa will take care of itself and all the weeds within its reach.

As the cold weather approaches, every kind-hearted man who owns a horse will provide his animal with a comfortable blanket, both for stable wear and for covering when hitched out of doors. Nor is it a matter of kindness of heart alone, but it is really a matter of economy with the owner of the horse. An animal which is kept comfortably blanketed will keep in good condition and come out in the spring better prepared for hard work on less feed than one that is afforded none but its natural protection. The cost of the blanket will be more than saved in the feed, beside adding to the physical comfort and appearance of the beast. When purchasing blankets it is an object to get the best for your money, and the cheapest are not always those that cost least at the start. A good blanket, which will prove durable and last, is the cheapest in the end.

An Eastern journal says: "It seems to us that some of the old calculations about the cost of fences in this country and of keeping them in repair, as being respectively greater than the national debt and the interest on it, are becoming somewhat superannuated. No doubt fences cost more than they should, but their yearly cost is decreasing, in all the older parts of the country at least, by substitution of soiling and ensilage for the old pasture system. The national debt has greatly decreased since calculations were made, and the interest account still more; but we think that the disuse of fencing has kept pace with either of these. A great deal of fence material is still used, but it is every year in larger proportion of wire. Very few rails are now put up in the old-fashioned worm fence. Old rails are sometimes used, but they are mostly spiked to posts set in straight lines, and generally surmounted with a barbed wire at the top, to make the rails go farther and to make the fence more effective."

The departure of about fifty Union Pacific railroad surveyors from Redding recently created much excitement among the people. It is believed the surveyors are to look for a route to Boise City, Idaho.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT.

The state of the mercantile market has remained unchanged throughout the past week, wheat being alone affected. Cable advices from Liverpool do not give promise of a change for the better until after the Christmas holidays. The retail holiday trade is very active, ready money being more plentiful than usual at this time of the year.

GROCERIES—Sugars have fallen since our last report. We quote C 1/2c, extra C 1/2c, dry granulated 7/16c, cube, crushed and powdered 7/16c. Coffee firm, Java 25c, Costa Rica 19c, Salvador 18c, Arbuckle's roasted 24c. In canned table fruit, assorted, 2 1/2c \$2 per doz; pie fruit, assorted, 2 1/2c \$1.20 \$1.30, \$8 \$3.75.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams are quoted at 14 1/2c, breakfast bacon 14c, factory hams 10c, Eastern meat is quoted as follows: Hams 13c/16c, breakfast bacon 13c, sides 11c.

FRUITS—Green fruit receipts 1253 bxs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 50c/65 per bx, Mexican oranges \$4, lemons \$10 \$15 per bx, bananas \$3.50 \$4.50, quinces 40c/60c.

VEGETABLES—Market well supplied. Cabbage 1/2c per lb, carrots and turnips 7c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 4c/4 1/2c per sack, sweet 1 1/2c/2c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts 400 pkgs. Standard apples 14c/15c per lb, factory sliced 8c, factory plums 8c/9c, Oregon prunes 7c/9c, pears 9c/10c, peaches 10c/11c, raisins \$2.25 per box, Cal. ornia figs 8c, Smyrna 18c per lb.

DAILY PRODUCE—Butter receipts for the week 150 pkgs. Fancy creamery 32c per lb, choice dairy 3c, medium 1c/2c/30c, eastern 25c/30c.

EGGS—Receipts 192 cases. Oregon 35c, eastern 32c/34c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$3.50 \$4, for large young and \$4.40 for old, turkeys 13c/15c per lb, ducks \$5c/7c per dozen, geese \$8 \$9.

WOOL—Receipts for week 231,900 lbs. Standard \$1.75, other brands \$1.25.

HOPS—Receipts for week 187 bbls. Choice 1 1/2c/1 1/4c.

GRAIN—Receipts for week 94,206 cts. Valley \$1.37 \$1.40, Eastern Oregon \$1.32 \$1.40. Oats 32c/35c.

FLOUR—Receipts for week 2670 bbls. Standard \$1.75, other brands \$1.25.

FEED—Barley \$23 per ton, mill do \$18 \$18.50, shorts \$18.50, bran \$15.50, baled hay \$13 \$15, loco \$12 \$15.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, live, 3c, dressed 6c, mutton, live, 3c, dressed 6c, lambs \$2.25 each, hogs, live, 5 1/2c, dressed 7c, veal 6c/7c.

PITH AND POINT.

—We need each other's forbearance as well as encouragement in order to do our best. We do not all see alike; we can not all work in the same way.

—When marriage is a failure, there is a good deal more wrong with the man or woman, or both, than with marriage.—Philadelphia Press.

—A frog which depends on his brains instead of his legs would stand a mighty poor show in a puddle near a school-house.—Detroit Free Press.

—In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail, but later on, when the youth gets into business for himself, then the word shows up in good shape.

—Corn is not only king, but it is the fodder of our country. Hence no American's patriotism can be questioned when he shouts: "God save the king!"—Western Plowman.

—It is a greater wrong to be extravagant with strength than to be extravagant with money. It is poor economy to save pennies at the expense of a great deal of strength and time. Spend all in moderation, but hold time and strength as of more value than money.

—The finer the nature the more flaws will it show through the clearness of its best things are seldom seen in their best form. The wild grass grows well and strongly one year with another; but the wheat is, by reason of its greater nobleness, liable to a bitter blight.—Boskin.

—When a man's finger is not like those of other people he knows to feel dissatisfied; but, if his mind is not like that of other people, he does not know to feel dissatisfied. This is called ignorance of the relative importance of things.—Hindu.

—The Portland Oregonian tells of a peculiar sight witnessed the other day by passengers on the ferry from Vancouver. A seal was in pursuit of a salmon. The fish darted hither and thither, and frequently leaped out of the water. The passengers became very much excited in watching the race. Finally the fish darted up to the boat and jumped on board. A member of the boat's crew sold it to a farmer, to the great indignation of the passengers, who wanted it taken to a safe distance and restored to the water.

—There is one old-time habit, says an exchange, that used to be widely prevalent in the United States, especially in the West and South—the tobacco chewing habit—that has certainly declined in the present generation. The manufacturers of chewing tobacco say that the trade in it has not grown with the growth of our population, but that in many States it is less than half as large as it used to be before the war. In the New England States it has become of very slight account. The States in which it now has the greatest hold are Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas. It is an unwholesome habit; offensive to decent people, and ought to disappear.

—My boy, do you recollect the home-made shirt that your dear old mother made for you long ago with her own hands? Do you recollect the handful of shirt-bosom that you could pick up and duck your chin into, where the throat ought to be? Then don't sit down and grumble about Fate, because the world's affairs don't fit you as if they were made to measure. If you grow too big for your garment, you may split it and have none.—Pack.

—"Ma," said a little student of natural history, "do frogs go to Ireland in the winter, when every thing is frozen up?" "No, my dear; what makes you ask such a question?" "Because teacher says they always hibernate in winter," was the reply of the observing young hopeful.

—The genius of America is stepping high about these days. The average number of patents issued weekly is over three hundred.

PUTTING AWAY CLOTHES.

How to Take Care of Summer Clothing Through the Winter Season.

Although the putting away of the summer clothes does not involve as much labor or time as the winter, yet the careful housewife knows that any care expended on this work now is amply repaid when the clothes are wanted for use in the warm weather.

Some women who are extremely careful when putting away winter clothes, are very careless in regard to summer clothing. If there are woolen goods among them, such as soft, light-weight flannel, so popular nowadays that a person's wardrobe is not thought to be complete lacking a suit of this kind for summer wear, they are treated in the same careful manner as those of the winter, but the rest of the summer garments are but indifferently cared for.

As moths do not thrive on a diet of cotton, there is little need of precaution in regard to their invasion, consequently the summer clothing is generally hung or packed away carelessly.

There are some women, most excellent housekeepers, who when putting away wash dresses, such as lawns, cambrics, prints, etc., always have them washed, starched and done up, so that when taken out in the spring they only need an airing to make them ready for use. This is not a good plan, for clothes put away in this way are sure to cut. Clothes of this kind should not be starched, but if they are, as in the case of being ready to wear, and the change of the season forbidding it, the starch ought to be washed out, and the garment put away rough dry. If the dresses are hung in a closet or room, they should always be covered with a cambric curtain. Long cambric bags are used by some housewives for putting away dresses, and where there is room enough, they are excellent, but where there is a large family, more particularly where there are children, this plan could not be followed successfully. Where a woman has a roomy house, she has very little trouble in deciding where the clothes shall be laid away, but where she is cramped for room, it is hard to decide what shall be done with them. Some women, who was boarding, and was confronted with this same problem, had a long, narrow pine box made with hinges at the top, so it would open like a trunk. This she lined with white cambric, and covered the outside with cretonne, first putting a cushion on the top. In this box she put her superfluous clothing. Her winter-garments were placed in it in the summer, and her summer clothing in winter. When closed it made a pretty divan, and with castors on it could be moved to any part of the room. A soap box, covered in the same manner, answered the purpose of a hat box.

All garments needing repairs should be mended, if possible, before putting away. It seems a little thing, and it is mostly very convenient and tempting to place them away just as they are, trusting to mend them early enough in the spring. Usually there is so much to do at the latter season that the repairing of summer clothing is wholly forgotten, and only remembered when wanted for use. There are few things as discouraging to a housewife as a pile of summer clothes waiting repairs when her time is required for other work, consequently, if the summer mending is done ere putting away, it will not have to be done after the spring cleaning, when the housewife is exhausted in body and mind.

Woolen garments will need to be cared for the same as winter clothes, using a good piece of camphor, and doing each garment tightly in newspaper or trunks, fastening the edges so as to exclude moths. Sunshades brush well, do up in paper and place away in drawers or boxes. If hats with velvet or feathers are to be placed away put away the same as woolen garments, as moths revel in feathers. Lisle thread or any of the common summer gloves may be washed in warm suds, rinsed and dried, and they will look almost new. Before putting away the clothes make a memorandum of all the articles to be placed away, and you will find it a great help when readjusting the family summer wardrobe.—Boston Budget.

A Gotham Fairy Tale.

"You see," said a Broadway car conductor, as he registered two fares on the indicator in response to three just received, "it isn't as easy for us conductors to cheat the company as the public seem to think. We are required," he continued, "as he collected five fares and rang up three in a buoyant manner, 'to obtain five cents from every passenger, and then to register each fare on the indicator. Of course," he observed, "measurably ringing up one in exchange for two fares taken in, 'each passenger sees me ring the indicator for his or her fare, and it is impossible not to do so without being found out. 'Why,' he added, jerking the rope so gently that the indicator didn't ring for the two fares he had then pocketed, 'if I did not register every fare I receive I should deem it proper for any one to have me arrested for dishonesty.'" So I had him arrested.—Pack.

—"Ma," said a little student of natural history, "do frogs go to Ireland in the winter, when every thing is frozen up?" "No, my dear; what makes you ask such a question?" "Because teacher says they always hibernate in winter," was the reply of the observing young hopeful.

—The genius of America is stepping high about these days. The average number of patents issued weekly is over three hundred.