EDWARD ATKINSON ON THE SOUTH'S GREAT RICHES.

Possibilities in Agriculture and Mining That Eclipse Anything Thus Far Realized in America or Europe.

Edward Atkinson, the Boston political economist, contributes to the Manufacturers' Record a review of the South and its future, based on his recent trip through that section. Mr. Atkinson says that it may seem officious for him to deal with the resources of the South, but that his justification is found in the strange fact that in the very heart of the eastern part of the United States is an area nearly as large as France, endowed with more varied resources, and with a better climate than almost any other similar area within the limits of our common country, which is sparsely settled, and until a few years ago scarcely known to New England people. "The time has now come," he says, "for men to comprehend that there lies at our door a very large area of almost unoccupied territory capable of being made the homes of millions of intelligent and industrious families. It is a territory capable of supplying meats, fruit, and vegetables in almost measureless abundance, where yet a large part of the grain and meat are imported from the

Mr. Atkinson confines his review main ly to the great Apalachian region of the South, from the Potomac to North Alabama and from the Piedmont region to the Blue Grass district of Kentucky. Of this section he says: "The half has not vet been told of this imperial series of deposits of coal and probably of iron, to say nothing of the other resources of this part of the Southland. The whole area is so much elevoted above the level of the sea as to be in a true sense a white man's country. This mountain and plateau section possesses a climate in which any kind of work may be performed by white or black alike. In some portions of the area described are probably to be found the best conditions of climate, of soil, of humidity and rainfall, and of all the other elements which go to make stalwart men and women."

Referring to the coal and iron area of the South, which covers about 250,000 square miles, Mr. Atkinson says that it is about equal to the combined area of England, Wales, Scotland, and Belgium, a half of France and a half of Germany, which are the main sources of the iron production of Europe. He adds: 4'Are not the mountains of iron ore and the mines of coal the true loadstones to which all forms of industrial energy are attracted? At a few points the cated were provided for the horse and crystallization has begun, but as buckled on the head stall. "The horse yet it is only a beginning. Moreover, in seemed a little surprised," he says, European iron countries large quantities when I first put them on him, but his of ore have to be drawn from Sweden and Spain. European railroads have strations of the keenest pleasure. He largely been built to serve war purposes, southern railroad's wholly in the interest of peace, and for the distribution of the abundance which makes for human welfare. In Europe, passing from Great Britain into France, from France through Beigium and Luxembourg to Germany, and taking into view the conditions of Spain, would not one find every possible obstruction that could be placed in the way by difference of race, creed, or condition, by national animosity, accompanied by a burden of debt five times as great as that which now rests upon us? Does it not require the product of the work of one man occupied in the pursuits of peace to support every idle soldier in camp or barracks, waiting for the spark by which war and revolution may be engendered at any moment? Is not the border of each country an armed camp? Are not all the railways laid out more for the contingencies of war than for the service of peace? Again, one may put the question: Must not Europe disarm or that there used to be," said a well known starve in the face of the coming compe- taxidermist. "I don't think there are tition of this country in supplying the more than two taxidermists in New York great commerce of the world when we re- to-day who make a living without having move the obstructions which we our-

"With respect to the resources of the used to get \$10 apiece for stuffing pet South, it needs only a trip of two weeks, cats and dogs and we could run off two or even less, to prove the existence of and three a day. There isn't any call toalmost unlimited supplies of fire clay, day for that sort of thing. Our principal kaolin, and glass sand, iron ore, coal, sales now are stuffed doves for funeral manganese, and salt, to say nothing of purposes. We sell about 7000 a year. Insome of the metals of less importance, the lower part of the city they bring Coal, ores and timber exist in such \$1.25 or \$1.50 apiece, and uptown \$3 abundance as to make the question one apiece. A dove, you know, is really no of the proximity and of the relative qual- larger than a robin, and these so-called ity of the supplies rather than of their doves are, in fact, pigeons. Genuine abundance, and of their existence. The doves would be worth \$10 a pair. Most surface only has been scratched. The of these pigeons are bred by fanciers on supply of hardword timber is endless, the outskirts of Baltimore and marketed and in the limestone country as soon as in New York. We were the first to inthe trees are cut away the blue grass troduce pigeons in New York to be used comes in. In Virginia we saw the larg. for funeral purposes. That was in 1875. est herd of registered short-horned cattle and at the start we got \$3.50 for each that there is in the world, whose progeny one. We used to turn out \$500 a week. are being scattered throughout the blue There are so many now in the business. grass country. It may be deemed ex- however, that the price has been cut travagant to suggest, but one cannot down one-half. help believing that when a sufficient "Nearly every taxidermist does his population, endowed with thrift and in- own shooting. He usually takes a run telligence, shall occupy the valleys and out to Long Island in the season and plateaux of this section, the potential in shoots snipe and any other game he wheat production of this section may be comes across. Sometimes he can sell a equal to the supply of all the wheat that case of stuffed birds to a private family the people of this country now consume. at a good figure, but unless he has some One needs only to view the valleys of big business house to work for he will the Shenandonh, the Roanoke Valley, have a hard time in making both ends the 10,000 square miles of the so-called | meet."-New York Telegram. 'blue grass' in Kentucky, the Powell River Valley, and the many limestone valleys and plateaux which are traversed in other parts of this section, to accept even this forecast as only perhaps a little too sanguine or roseate in its terms."

knew thirteen of Shakespeare's plays and Tennyson's 'Idyls' by heart, besides a A Fashion Nipped in the Bud. A curious instance of a fashion nipped process was simple. I went hard to work in the bud took place in New York dur- and learned them by rote. Sometimes I ing the early part of this century. A would read ten lines over carefully party of young men one day rigged up a several times and then attempt to repeat coach-and-six, and drove around town in them. If I failed I would keep at them style. This incited another clique of till I knew the lines perfectly; then I young men, who, not to be outdone at would try ten lines more. By memorizthis sort of thing, immediately fitted out ing ten lines at a time thoroughly I had a coach-and-eight, and appeared upon little trouble to repeat an entire poem of the principal streets in great splendor. a thousand lines or more. My favorite So amusing was this to the workmen of | way of memorizing is while I am walkthe town, that a party of sixteen carmen ing. Often I have walked fifteen or determined to burlesque the whole affair. twenty miles repeating long poems like They dressed themselves in clean, white 'Miles Standish,' 'Enoch Arden,' and frocks, and appeared in the most 'Elaine.' It somehow comes natural to fashionable parts of the town in a new me to memorize what I have conned. coach, which was driven by no less than Shakespeare's plays are difficult to sixceen horses tandem. Each man had memorize, because the author has so his hair powdered; Thirteen of them many striking lines and so many original acted as postilions, and their extraordin- characters. Naturally it is more difficult ary appearence sent a laugh from one to recite dramas than poems. If I happen end of the town to the other. So ridi- to make the slightest mistake in reading culous did the carmen make the new my lines I hear from it, so I am careful custom appear, that no further attempt to know what I recite perfectly."-Chiwas made to introduce it on the part of cago Post. the young swells, who, however took the affair in such good part that one of them wrote an ode which, by a happy Latin pun, he entitled "Carmen Triumphe."-Argonant.

veh (Penn.) oil fields. Two years ago Beaconsfield's Joke. too's became stuck in the Hiram Axtell Henry Lake, among the anecdotes he well, and the casing was drawn and the tells in his just ublished "Reminiscences hole abandoned. A vein of gas had of Lord Beaconsfield," has one of the la- been struck, however, and when the borer at Hughenden, who, addressing well filled up with water the pressure of His Lordship's coachman, and not know- the gas forced the water to bubble most ing that His Lordship was in the car- extraordinarily. One year ago some one riage, inquired, "How's the old man toset fire to the gas, and ever since then it day?" "I'm quite well, thank you," re- has been burning, pre-enting every agplied the Earl, looking suddenly out of pearance not only of a berning spring, the carriage window, and thoroughly enjoying the joke .- New York Journal, Brancisco Ohronicle.

An Old Virginia Estate. Westover House, with its broad facade

encompassing fields of wheat and clover,

close to the river's edge. These fields

are to-day the pride not only of their

owner but of the State. One does not

readily forget a drive over grassy roads

behind fleet Virginia horses, skirting on

one side the fence enclosing a hundred

and forty acres of growing wheat, a vast

sea of living green, rippled by winds of

May, but showing neither dimple nor

ridge in the soil below, and on the other,

clover as rich, wherein stand Jersey cat-

tle knee-deep in purple blossoms amid

the booming of inebriated bees. The

nansion and estate, more fortunate than

many others in being admirably kept up,

convey to modern guests some of the

same impressions carried away by Chas-

tellux, the airy marquis, who, as he

from his finger tips to his kindly enter-

tainers. At Westover the Frenchman

broke into preans over the great extent

of rich acres, the happy slaves, the ele-

gance indoors, the sport, the sturgeons,

and the wall of honeysuckle covered

with humming-birds. Seen through the

hall, always open in summer weather

upon outer flights of quaint three-sided

steps of stone, the great gates, sur-

rounded by the martlet crest, display

their iron tracery against a background

of wheat fields girdled in by woods.

To the right and the left of the door,

upon the river front, the avenues from

by smaller gates of delicate design,

has grown up since the founding of the

house. Some of them have survived

fire and lightning-stroke. Looking out

through their branches by moonlight

from the bed-room windows at the wide

reach of shining river beyond a lawn

washed in silver brightness, one may, if

he listens keenly, hear them whispor the

secrets they have been hoarding this ceu-

A Horse With Spectacles.

A correspondent of the Manchester

(England) Sporting Chronicle tells the

readers of that paper some interesting

circumstances in connection with a

"good gray steed in his own possession."

He came to the conclusion that this

equine friend of his was short-sighted, so

he-took the quadruped to an oculist.

That person soon ascertained that the

horse had a No. 7 eye, and required a

concive glass. The glasses thus indi-

amazement rapidly gave way to demon-

now stands all morning looking over the

half-door of his stable with his spectacles

on, gazing about with an air of sedate

enjoyment. When I take him out for a

drive," continues this voracious narrator,

"He capers about as frisky as a kitten;

his manner altogether changed from one

All day he hung about the gate lead-

ing into the pasture, whinnying in a

what was the trouble, sent up to the stable

Taxidermy a Decaying Art.

"There isn't the money in taxidermy

ago there was money in the business. We

Training the Memory.

cutionist, says that the way memory can

be trained is by constant exercise. "I

volume of miscellaneous poetry. My

A Burning Waterfall.

waterfall has attracted a great deal of at-

tention for some time past in the Nine-

A curiosity in the shape of a burning

Sidney Woollett, the New York elo-

to pasture without the spectacles on.

in his paroxysms of delight.

tury or so .- Century Magazine.

ourneyed through Virginia at the close

of red brick, its steep slated roof, and its glorious row of overshadowing trees, | TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN. stands amid close-shaven lawns and wide

AGRICULTURAL.

EASY WAY TO RID GROUND OF WEEDS. Do you want a garden patch that is rich and also free from the myriad weeds that infest your old garden? Change the hen yard to a new site and use the ground where it stood. Repeated plowing and spading, as well as poultry scratching, has given the seed all soils contain a good chance to sprout, and each turn has been killed by the industrious birds. Also a weed-cursed garden should be penned in for biddy. -American Agriculturist. CULTIVATING THE BLACKBERRY.

In its natural state the blackberry is found in neglected fields and along weedy fence rows. No fruit plant is more persistent in its growth or more of the Revolutionary war, threw kisses sturdily resists extermination. While the fruit of its wild estate has always been highly prized, under cultivation it has developed greatly improved varieties. Without particularizing any one as the best the following may be mentioned as among the more desirable varieties: Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early Harvest. Taylor, Snyder, Erie, Minnewashi, Lawton, Kittatinny and others. It is, however, to be observed that not all of the varieties are sufficiently hardy to succeed equally well in all sections, so that in selecting choice varieties for any locality, it is well to have the advice of an experienced nurseryman. Along with the the boat-landing are cut off for vehicles strawberry and raspberry the blackberry wrought in England two hundred years forms a trio of delicious fruit, of which every person who has the land to spare ago, their hinges moving stiffly in the embrace of the roses and the wistaria of for the purpose, should at least raise enough for family use. vesterday. The line of trees whose tops caress the dormer windows of the roof

The blackberry will grow on poor soils, but flourishes best on such as are well adapted to other crops. Indeed, it flourishes too much unless kept in subjection by severe pruning. There is no time in the year except during the winter, when it will not be benefited by care and attention. At the present time there are growing up by the side of the bearing canes, thrifty, green sprouts from the roots. These are to be the bearing vines of the next year, and after they have fruited those bearing this season should be cut off and carefully taken out. Care-

ceedingly brittle and easily broken. Of the new canes from one to three may be preserved, according to the distance apart of the stools. For a few vines in a garden it is quite a good plan to set them about three feet apart, training one thrifty cane to each stake, and clipping to make a bushy head and prevent too extended a growth of the laterals. Where several capes are allowed to grow from each stool they must have are necessary in all cases, and tying to bill. stakes is advised .- New York World.

PLANT COLOR AS A SOIL TEST. Georges Ville, the French agricultural nvestigator, contends that there is a constant relationship between the color of the growing plant and the composition of the soil. That is to say, a plant in a soil containing phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogea in sufficient quantities of extreme timidity." A week or two ago, however, he turned the animal out and in valuable form will show a certain green color. The same plant, if either one of these three elements is in insufficient quantity, or in a form not availplaintive manner, until his master seeing able to the plant in the soil, will show quite a different green. The kind of for the spectacle head-stall. As soon as this green indicates whether it is potash or phosphoric acid, or nitrogen that is curious contrivance was adjusted and the glasses placed over his eyes, the horse mainly wanting to the soil. He maintains, on the strength of experiments exwas so glad that he tried to show his tending over a period of five years, that the absence of nitrogen manifests itself pleasure in a hundred different ways, kicking up his heels and fairly dancing by a yellowish green, the absence of potash by a pale green, and the absence of phosphoric acid by a green much lighter in shade than the color of a healthy and well-nourished plant. If this holds true, then the farmer is in a position to know what composition of three elements of plant food will be required for any particular crop and soil, and the agricultursome other iron in the fire. Fifteen years

> to give with much more certainty sound reliable advice as regards fertilizers. It is admittedly very difficult even with the aid of soil analyses to tell exactly what a soil requires for a particular crop. Now, if the plants by their color furnish, so to speak, a natural fertilizer barometer, a decided step forward would be made. Mr. Ville's conclusions will be viewed askance, as were his nitrogen experiments, but a set of very simple experiments would settle this important question. A few vegetation vessels filled with a soil of known composition and given respectively additional quantities of phosphoric acid, potarh, and nitrogen would establish the variety of color recurring on one and the same plant by the absence of the one or the other ele ment. An experienced eye would soon be able to tell from the color of a field of wheat, corn, barley and oats, presents to the eye what the soil needs principally. Every farmer knows that the same wheat on two different fields may look altogether different, and of course there is some good reason for it, which Mr. Ville's study of the relationship between

o solve. - American Agriculturist. FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Feed no musty hay to your horse. Feed all young animals warm food. If you want good butter, churn often Berbevis Thunbergii is a desirable ornamental shrub

plant color and soil composition may help

Scrape your fruit trees and wash them with soapsuds. Don't cultivate so as to disturb the roots of plants. Small fruits are as easily grown as any

of the farm crops. Look out for the current worm. Hellebore is the remedy. The double varieties of the Deutzias

are valuable lawn plants.

The best fruit grows on the highest airiest and sunniest points. The bearing season of currants may be prolonged by a heavy mulch.

The earlier the application of fertilizers to strawberries the better. Sow beets for succession and thin the young plants to five inches apart.

Keep the heads of your fruit trees open so as to let in the air and sunshine. Corn for ensilage should have just as much care in planting and cultivating as corn planted for a grain crop. Whether for silage, or for grain and

fodder, the man with clean land can grow the most corn with the least labor. Canada wood ashes are being spread over parts of Boston Common for the improvement of the grass. One ounce of sulphide of potash four gallons of water will destroy al

sprayed with the liquid. The weasel is the mortal enemy mice, rats and gophers. It is claimed that one weasel will in a short time clear a ten-acre lot of gophers.

A Kansas man made a small fortune on potatoes last season. When asked how he did it, answered: "I planted them

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The World's Fair will have an electric

There are five species of light-giving microbes. Dr. Dowd, of New York, has found

that each cubic inch of soil contains from 60,000 to 2,250,000 minute organ-Thomas A. Edison is perfecting a new invention which will combine the pho-

nograph and the camera in one instru-A distinguished Egyptologist has recently unearthed with a lot of mummies a will probably made 4450 years ago,

but, curiously, quite modern in form. The roe deer is the smallest and most nearly domesticated of the three species which inhabit Germany. It is likewise

the most beautiful, and its flesh is the daintiest venison known to the epicure. The Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, believes that he has discovered a method of so treating sea water that it

The cooling of milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow is said to be of the greatest assistance in delaying fermentation, and it is thought to be the most practical method which can now be

Divers in the clear waters of the trop-

will not deposit any scale on marine

ical seas find that fish of different colors when frightened do not all dart in the same direction, but that each different kind takes shelter in that portion of the submarine growth nearest in color to that

Professor C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist, has recently introduced living specimens of a small chalcid fly, a Russian parasite of the Hessian fly, in order to acclimatize it. He hopes by its aid to practically exterminate the Hessian fly, as our native species of chalcid fly, only partially checks the development of this destructive pest.

A new till has been put on the market which gives an alarm when an attempt is made to open it by any unauthorized person. The till has five stops on the center of its left-hand edge, any one of which can be set as an opening key. Failing a knowledge of the correct setting, any one attempting to draw out the fully, because the green canes are ex- till will cause a bell to be rung, and ampering is thus provided against.

A peculiar case of increase in coal consumption is reported from France. Au official engineer, having been called to investigate the cause of a considerable augmentation in the consumption of fuel by a large battery of boilers, discovered that the phenomenou was due to the presence of water in the smoke shafts. The measures which were taken to exclude the water have resulted in a saving more room, but shortening and pruning of sixteen per cent in the annual coal

proved mechanical appliances on the development of industries is afforded in the increased demand for the now well-known agatized and jusperized woods of Arizona, since the problem of cutting and polishing the large sections used for table tops and other ornamental purposes was solved. This wood, which promises to become one of our richest ornamental materials, formed a very prominent feature of the American exhibit at the Paris exposition. Though its development has been so recent, fully \$50, 000 worth of the rough material has been gathered, and over \$100,000 worth of it has been cut and polished.

A Remarkable River.

The Saguenay, a large river in Canada, falling into the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the north side, about 115 miles below Quebec, is rightly reckoned as being the deepest and most remarkable stream in the world. Excepting in a very few places, where great ranges of hills seem to cross its bed, the average depth is 900 feet, the bottom at the spot where it joins the St. Lawrence being over 600 feet below the bottom of the last-named stream. Thus a low point of rocks at al scientist will be placed in a position the shore, or an island, is really the top of a moderate-sized mountain springing up from the mysterious depths of this deepest of all rivers. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the current of the river are violent and eccentric; in some places the ebb stream runs four to six miles per hour; the eddies along the shore are like those of a rapid, the undercurrent sometimes laying hold of a vessel to turn her about or to hold her in spite

of all efforts to escape. Before the use of towboats on the Saguenay, a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes drifted against some submerged mountain peak, and, when the tide fell, capsized in deep water. An anchorage being very rarely found, large iron rings have been set in the rocks which show themselves above the water, and vessels often tie up to these "hitching-posts" and await a fair wind. The tide of the Saguenay, for some explained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity, thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current very rarely ceases to flow out of the river, high tide arrives at Chicontimi only forty-five minutes later than at Tadousac, seventy miles away. On the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadousac to Murray Bay, thirty-five miles distant .-St. Louis Republic.

New York for the year 1890 received a total of 400,000 immigrants.

Creates An Appetite

appetite, indigestion, sick headache and other troubles of dyspeptic nature. In the most natural way this medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion and makes one feel "real hungry." Ladies in delicate health, or very dainty and particular at meals, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days find themselves longing for and eating the pialness

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Seld by all druggists. \$1; six for \$1. Prepared only by C. 1, HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass, 100 Doses One Dollar

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deepmildews on plants if they are thoroughly Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every and then staged at home and tended Druggist in the United States and Canada.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

ACCESSORIES OF THE CHATELAINE. The accessories of the chatelaines have become very comprehensive. A silver walnut or an acorn contains a powder and a powder puff; a white mouse with jeweled eyes contains sweet odor; a guinea pig is filled with salve for the lips and in addition to these is a netted purse, a silver tablet, a watch, a pencil, a glove buttoner and a pincushion. Many of them are also furnished with a chime of little silver bells; thus the wearer, like the lady of the nursery rhymes who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, is furnished with music wherever she goes, providing she wears her chatelaine. -Chicago Post.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

It is remarkable that nearly thirty per cent, of the total female population is employed in remunerative occupations. In the last decade the percentage was only 21.33 per cent. of the whole. Out of the eleven classes of occupations, women have increased comparatively in pine, viz.: Government service, professional and domestic service, trade, agriculture, fisheries, manufactures and as apprentices; while they have decreased comparatively as laborers and in personal service. In 1875 there were nineteen branches of industry in which women were not employed; in 1885 the number was reduced to seven .- New York

TRAVELING GOWNS.

The rough, yet light weight homespuns and cheviots in straight or diagonal stripes, checks or soft plaids are neat for traveling, and many are prepared with a long cape wrap of cloth to correspoud, though there are very stylish coats for driving and traveling that may be worn with as much comfort and will effectually shield the dress from all dust, which the capes cannot do.

An English gown of this description is of diagonally striped light and dark gray, with a row of gray and silver gimp beading the deep hem, which is a piece of the fabric put on the skirt like an outside hem. The deep coat basque has an edging of the gimp and silver buttons. A V-shaped plastron of gray and white

drilling showed at the neck. A bride has her suit of checked tan and golden brown cheviot divided by rough lines of white, which has a plain skirt bordered with an outside hem piped with green silk, which also answers for the tiny V-vest showing on the long coat basque, which has a collar, flared gauntlet cuffs, revers and false pockets of green velvet. The large buttons are of pearl, tinted green.

More tailor like suits have the plain two or three graduated layers or in plaits, with a stitching, silk or braid piping on all edges. There is often a vest of ladies' cloth of the prominent shade in figured goods. Revers are worn again on tailor gowns, and traveling dresses are as near these as any. Plain front, fan back and stitched edges form the skirt part of the above suit. Vests and revers of silk braided in tinsel are seen in dressy gowns f camel's hair or cheviot intended for hort journeys.

A rough cloth, showing gray, blue and fawn has the skirt and coat basque cut in tabs over a plaiting of fawn cloth, which is used as a piping for the tabs. The vest is of the cloth, with fawnish pearl buttons. Figured homespuns, etc., are frequently piped with silk or plain "faced" cloth, and usually have a vest to correspond, which is box plaited if of silk .- Courier-Journal.

Pink is the favorite summer color. Finger rings remain as popular as

Diamond half-hoop rings continue in Very seasonable are the tennis bat

A much admired lace pin consists of a row of three diamonds set between double rows of sapphires. The latest cut in skirts has six pieces,

which, sloping sharply toward the belt,

give the desired flare at the bottom. Fleurettes, not much larger than a pea, are strewn in tones of amber, old rose, crimson and blue over a black

A fashionable camail is made of almond shell cloth, draped at the shoulder and trimmed with a pleated pelerine, mounted on an inset embroidered with silver and

Although the fastenings of dresses are mostly invisible, many new buttons have been brought out. Pearl and mother of pearl are to be had in all colors, and stimulated jewels of every hue play their part, also all kinds of jet and much

It is quite the fashion now, if the arms are pretty, to leave them bare from elbow to shoulder with evening dress, the white gloves which have had such a struggle for feminine favor fitting smoothly to the arm and reaching no higher than the cloow.

Velvet sleeves are still used, but those of shot silk are newer. Jockey caps finish the upper part of the sleeves of the newest French gowns and bretelles, epaulets and full puffs or gathered frills that stand erect on the shoulder are seen on the handsomest imported custumes.

Black grounds with colored polka dots are to be as much worn next season as last, and curious large hoops and rings were among the new patterns which were jealously concealed. Black lace, with the bouquet patterns wrought in colored silks, are also among the new designs which are on their way.

Dainty little dresses for children are of crepon in delicate colors, pale blue, pin's and straw color, with silk embroidery at the top of the hem, and buttoning on the bretelles. The latter are ften of chiffon, and makes the fairy wearers of the tiny frocks look even more airy and angel-like than usual.

Ancient Ways of Rebuking Llars.

Our Saxon forefathers had many methods of rebuking liars and boasters, and three object lessons in reproof have come down in proverb to our time. One was the presentation of a cake to a confirmed prevaricator, whence the proverb, "He takes the cake." At feasts a large wooden knife was sometimes provided by the host to be presented to the most outrageous boaster of the company, and by him to be retained until he found a braggart more intolerable than himself. The third was the presentation of a whalebone to a mau noted for lack of regard for the truth, as a hint that he would need to sharpen his invention if he intended to continue in the business. A slanderer was sometimes set in the pillory with a whitstone hung about his neck, the whetstones of three centuries ago being provided with a hole, and by means of a cord were hung from the belts of butchers and other persons who were obliged frequently to use them, - Chicago Mail.

Wooden Clothes.

Wooden clothes! Dresses made of wood! Is such a thing possible, that wood can be turned into silk, for example? It's a simple process, and not near as remarkale as it seems. Wood is chiefly composed of celluloid mixed with fiber. The wood is ground between two large stones, the lower halt of which passes through water that washes away and absorbs the fibril matter. The later is dissolved through chemical substances and the pure celluloid obtained. This product has justly been called "a maid of all work." It plays a conspicuous part in the manufacture of paper; it has a hand in the making of jewelry; it is an ideal collar and cuff material, besides being good for numerous other

Chardonnet, the famous French chem ist, has succeeded in making from this same material artificial silk, and the new invention aroused widespread interest during the last international exposition. The silk was turned out by means of a patent apparratus which looked like a sausage mill. In the place where the latter sends forth the chopped meat Chardonnet has applied a mouthpiece with extremely fine apertures. Out of these tiny holes pours the silk in fine, flossy threads. The winding, weaving and dyeing was cone as heretofore. The artificial silk dyes much more easily than the natural, and the most wonderful color effects were achieved.

Despite these great advantages Charbonnet's invention met with no success, for the reason that this artificial silk was highly combustible; but at the present day this evil has been overcome by saturating the celluloid in a fire-proof solution so that perfect protection against igniting is guaranteed.

We shall dress, therefore, in future in wood and wooden material. Everything will be celluloid, from the handsome silk gown in which my lady promenades Broadway to the dainty molar with which she nibbles her bonbons .- St. Louis Fost-Dispatch.

The Salter Salted.

According to the Leadville (Col.) Democrat a German cobbler, who was reputed to be one of the laziest and most orthless men in that city, dug a hole in his yard and salted it with ore, and showing the pit to the representatives of a company he was able to sell out for \$2500. During the carouse which followed he boasted publicly of the way in which he had fooled the capitalists, but before the purchasers of his property heard of these remarks they had sunk the shaft four feet deeper and had struck one of the richest veins of carbonate in Leadville. The cobbler on learning what had happened danced about the edge of the pit and declared that he had been swindled. The mine yielded about \$1,000,000.

The "Yankee Lock-Picker.

A. C. Hobbs, the Superinten lent of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., is eighty years of age and forty years ago revolutionized lock manufacturing by showing that the most expensive locks then in use could be picked in an hour or two. His success in this line for wagers won for him the give satisfaction in the cure appellation of the "Yankee Lock-Picker." In 1851 he went to the World's Fair in London, where he picked a Bramah lock, a duplicate of the one on the Bank of England vault, for a purse of \$1000 .- Boston Transcript.

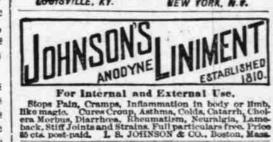
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr.Isaac Thompson's Eye-water.Druggists sell at 25c.per bottl



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