

## THE PINE KNOT.

### SOUTHERN PINES. N. C.

Francis Murphy, the temperance agitator, is having great success in the interior towns of Ohio.

One of the results of the Charleston earthquake is the loss of animals from terror. Many of the milch cows have gone dry since the earthquake in the country about Charleston, and one man lost seven horses from the effects of terror.

Christmas is not celebrated in Mexico with a tree, but with a pinata. The latter is a large earthen vessel, gaily decorated and filled with toothsome dainties or candies, hung from the ceiling in the middle of the room. The children are blindfolded and armed with sticks to break the jug, when it is shattered they throw off their masks and scramble for the scattered goodies. Presents are then distributed, and dancing follows.

Garrett P. Serviss, the astronomical lecturer and writer, notes in a recent newspaper letter a curious sensation which he has experienced in gazing through a telescope, and which doubtless has been felt by others. He says: "Looking into another world from a safe perch upon this one—for that is what the observer with a powerful telescope seems to himself to be doing—is in itself an occupation that almost takes one's breath away. I have more than once gazed at the full orb of the moon through a telescope until the palpable rounding of its globe under the eye made one positively dizzy, as if one should be held over the edge of the world with a 4,000-mile drop beneath him."

Baseball magnates have their own troubles. Listen, for instance, to President Von der Ahe, of St. Louis: "There is an unlimited number of people who think that they are cut out for ball players, and if only given an opportunity to appear on the diamond would prove veritable wonders. I am pestered to death with such people. There is scarcely a week but that some one comes to me and implores for a trial. He is positive that if he is only given a chance to display his abilities he will be engaged at once. I never pay any attention to them, unless they can give some assurance that they have played with a professional club. At first I used to give them trials, but their utter inability to fill any of the positions for which they claimed they were best suited has caused me to give them no countenance whatever. A good man will not remain long undiscovered. Ball players are not born. They are made only by experience."

Europe has been described as breaking down under her weight of armor, and when we consider that the expenditure of the six leading States last year, upon their armies alone, was more than \$500,000,000, and that the navies under the same flag were an additional expense of over \$100,000,000, we can begin to realize what the necessity of preparing for war, as a means of preserving peace, means to the jealous powers of the Old World. Europe may summon more than 10,000,000 men, more than one sixth of the population of the entire United States, to slaughter and be slaughtered. These men, too, are all in the prime of manhood, the bone and sinew of their respective countries, so that the death of the hundreds of thousands who must inevitably fall means more even than the sentimental loss to wives, mothers and children. It is a great question what these ten millions of men might accomplish if war was a relic of the past, and they might turn their attention to productive labor; but it is, unfortunately, a question that we can scarcely hope will be solved without delays and bloodshed.

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

### PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

#### Women and Sleeping-Car Porters.

A New York Central Railroad sleeping-car porter says: "I have been on the road for fifteen years and I know of only two ladies who ever offered to pay the porter for his trouble. They are from Chicago, and are sisters of a young man who travels frequently over my run. The family are all alike, and I have yet to find one of them who ever carried more than a small gripsack, not too large to be easily carried in the hand. There is some pleasure for a porter to meet folks like these, especially when the three of them come in together. I like their free and independent style, as they never want attendance, and the young ladies, before retiring, hand me their bottles of patent polish, so that I won't spoil their shoes with a cheap blaking. In the morning they stand up to be brushed and the two girls drop me a quarter apiece. They always consider the porter, for I met the sisters when I was on the New York run, on an extra, and they passed out four bits when half the men in the car who rode through from Chicago only gave the regular one-eight tip of a quarter. I guess they got the habit from their brother, but anyway I shan't forget them, as they are the only two women in the United States who ever remembered the poor porter."

#### What to Teach Our Daughters.

At a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed:

Teach her that 100 cents make a dollar.

Teach her to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her how to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her how to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her how to make the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

Teach her that music, drawing and painting are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poor-house."

Teach her that a good, steady, church-going mechanic, farmer, clerk or teacher without a cent is worth more than forty loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information, in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.—*Charleston (S. C.) Dispatch.*

#### A Last Century Fashion Revived.

The remarkable discovery has recently been made that "white hands are coming into fashion again." It would seem that hands have been growing less white than they used to be, and have suffered from too great attachment in ladies to lawn tennis and boating, and other masculine accomplishments. "Chapped and red hands are never pretty, and these, of course, invariably follow on outdoor exercise. The evil is, happily, not beyond remedy, and to effect this purpose 'the daughters of fashion,' as many of them will learn with surprise, now have dishes of hot water shaped like a flower leaf on their toilet tables in which they steep their hands for a while before going to bed, then anoint them with vaseline and put on gloves lined with a preparation of cold cream. These gloves should be of washleather and several sizes too large for the hand."

Before this paragraph has gone its tardy round in print these night gloves will surely be made an instance of the amazing luxury of our degenerate days, and point, we may be sure, a very doleful

meral. In the absence of any general knowledge on this point, the ladies of fashion will be looked upon as having originated a pernicious practice, which, taken together with the toilet masks of which we recently heard so much and saw so little, might indicate a lamentable degree of over-refinement, has invariably preceded the decay of empires.

One old receipt for perfuming gloves runs: Take amber grease a dram, civet the like quantity, orange flower butter a quarter of an ounce, and, with these well mixed and odored, daub them over gently with fine cotton wool and so press the perfume into them. Other devices for making them "richly redolent" point generally to the use of oil or fats as being the best available and most largely employed means to secure a good and lasting perfume. As for such gloves being considered excellent for night use, we have the lines in Swift's poem on "The Lady's Dressing-room," showing on the table:

There night gloves made of Tripsey's hide,  
Bequeath'd by Tripsey when she died.  
—*London Queen.*

#### Fashion Fancies.

Paris dressmakers make the sleeves of dresses full over the shoulders.

Imitation coral necklaces, bracelets, and brooches are worn with tulle toilets.

Hats are correctly worn with tailor-made suits, whether the wearer is young or not.

White corduroy is popularly combined with white wool stuffs for dressy tea and morning house gowns.

Evening dresses are again made of tulle or gauze and richly embroidered with cut jet or crystal beads and bugles.

Cloth polonaises are worn over velvet or plush skirts of contrasting color, whether plain, striped or plaid.

A gray velvet princess gown over a pale pink petticoat was one of the most admired tea gowns lately imported.

Bodices of plain as well as striped materials are made on the bias. Dressmakers declare that a better fit is attained in this manner.

Jersey cloth suits of fine quality are in all dark colors, and are the most durable garments which can be found for little boys' suits.

There are many natty little shoulder capes in many varieties of fur which will prove one of the popular fashions for young girls.

White fur is the fashion in Paris, where a long, white, fluffy boa and muff are considered the most "chic" thing in outward adornment.

Leopard and tiger skin plush is much used for trimming cloth dresses. The new imitation monkey fur is also employed for trimming.

A pretty novelty for evening wear, particularly for young girls, is colored tulle on which are sewn tiny blossoms covering the entire surface.

The skirts of wool dresses are made plain, even the foot plaiting is dispensed with, a band of the material pinked at the edge being used in its place.

The prettiest little knitted hoods for babies are in white zephyr wool in shape of a Normandy cap with ribbon strings and a full bow in front of satin.

Sashes of wide soutache braid a quarter of a yard wide are finished with a large tassel, and are very pretty with almost any woolen costume for little girls.

Some of the favorite Tartans are made up with velvet corsages, and are very stylish. These basques are adorned by silver or gilt buttons of small size.

The three-button cutaway coat worn by gentlemen for morning dress this season looks better than that it did, as it is cut lower down, and a little longer than it was last winter.

The prettiest hats for little girls are those of velvet felt, which has a smooth close pile. These are in brown, dark green and black, and have wide brims which can be bent into any shape.

#### The Californian Sheep.

Californian wool always reminds me of the time when the gold diggings were first discovered in California. At Oxford it used to be the custom at Christmas time for the butchers to exhibit the prize sheep which they had bred and purchased. One butcher procured a very fine sheep, dyed its wool purple, gilded its hoofs, and exhibited it as a Californian sheep. It seems hardly credible, but numbers of persons went away in the firm belief that all Californian sheep had purple wool and golden hoofs.

—*Longman's Magazine.*

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

Careful observations by Schroder, in Germany, show that one part of sulphuric acid in 54,000 parts of air will cause a serious damage to plants in a very short time. Coniferous trees are more sensitive than deciduous. Fruit trees are very sensitive.

In a British Association paper, Mr. W. H. Perce has recorded an experiment by which he localized a fragment of a needle in his daughter's hand. A fine magnetized needle was suspended by a delicate fiber over the hand, and on cutting at the point indicated by this needle the troublesome bit of steel was found and extracted.

It is very unsafe to paper a room, as is too often done, over another paper. Sometimes several layers are placed on the walls. These layers, together with the paste, become breeders of disease. The only proper way, when the paper needs renewing, is to remove the old paper entirely and clean the wall. For sleeping-rooms it is better to have no paper at all.

A new use for the tobacco plant has been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. Tobacco waste costs less than \$10 a ton, linen rags \$70 to \$80. There is no expense in assorting the former and very little shrinkage, as against a loss of one-third of rags. The yearly tobacco waste is estimated by the census reports at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds.

While the subject of earthquakes is under discussion it might not be inappropriate to mention that one notable feature in connection with the New Madrid earthquake was its effects on forest trees. Gigantic oaks that, from their exterior, appeared to be solid, were discovered, upon being cut for sawmill purposes, to be much impaired and injured internally, and as a rule presented rotten hearts of splintered bodies. This fact was noted and has been commented upon.

The world's blind are computed to number about 1,000,000, about one sightless person to every 1,400 inhabitants. In Austria, one person in every 1,785 is blind; in Sweden, one in every 1,418; in France, one in every 1,191; in Prussia, one in every 1,111; in England, one in every 1,037. The proportion is greatest in Egypt, where, in Cairo, there is one blind person to every twenty inhabitants; while in New Zealand it falls to one in every 3,550 inhabitants. Germany has the greatest number of institutes for the blind, thirty-five; England has sixteen; France, thirteen; Austria-Hungary, ten; Italy, nine; Belgium, six; Australia, two; while America, Asia and Africa together are said to possess only six.

It is well understood that Great Britain and other parts of Northern Europe owe much to the warming influence of the gulf stream. The extent of the effect has been given in the calculations of Dr. James Croll, who has found that the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic by this stream is equivalent to 77,479,550,000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy a day, which is equal to all the heat received by 1,560,935 square miles at the equator, and more heat than is conveyed by all the air currents. The heat of the Arctic seas and north Atlantic would be diminished that much by the stoppage or division of the great ocean river.

#### Nevada's Salt Fields.

The abundance of the salt formation in Nevada is illustrated by the fact that in Lincoln County there is a deposit of pure rock salt which is exposed for a length of two miles, a width of half a mile, and is of unknown depth; in places canons are cut through it to a depth of sixty feet, and not only has the deposit been traced on the surface for a distance of nine miles, but it is so solid in places as to require blasting like rock, and so pure and transparent that print can be read through blocks of it some inches thick. In Churchill County there is said to be a deposit of rock salt some fourteen feet in depth, free from any particle of foreign substance, and which can be quarried at the rate of five tons a day to the man. What is known as the great Humboldt salt field is estimated to be some fifteen miles long by six wide. According to the description, when the summer heats have evaporated the surface water, salt to the depth of several inches may be scraped up, and underneath there is a stratum of rock salt of the purest description, and of a depth unknown.