

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMINE READERS.

SENSIBLE SHOES IN STYLE.

In the battle of the boots the French seems to be losing its grip, and the common-sense shoe now vaunteth itself. The heels have come down and the soles have spread out. Observation on Broadway on a windy day will display two common-sense shoes to one French heel, whereas a medium style of compromise between the two extremes adorns the feet of the great majority. On Fifth avenue, and from Thirty-third street to Fifth, where the daughters of wealth and luxury most appear, the extreme type of common-sense shoe "takes the field" by a large majority.—Shoes and Leather Goods.

SENTIMENT AND PRACTICE.

J. Randolph Tucker, in a few remarks addressed to the young ladies of the Newwood, told them that it was not the desire of the light fantastic toe that should smile upon, but the man who could work best with his head and the girl who could work best with her hands. He applauded vociferously. Half an hour afterward nearly every girl in the hall was wearing about the floor with some of these self-same dudes, and the young ladies with a great head and a combative heart were leaning against the wall, bewailing at the luck because he couldn't dance. Such is life in large cities. And still Mr. Tucker isn't altogether wrong.—Washington Critic.

CROWNLESS BONNETS.

The majority of women rejoice in that it is a bonnet season, and that there are few occasions when either the shapely little bonnet or the becoming big hat is not permissible. Leading among the vagaries in millinery is a bonnet absolutely crownless. What extremists we are, to be sure. One day we defy the criticisms of the masculine punster, who likens the crown of our favorite bonnet to the Tower of London, and the next day, as if we were, we are enthusiastic over a "creation" that has no crown at all, but is literally nothing more nor less than a wreath of fine flowers, violets, daisies, or forget-me-nots, encircling the head, and over which the rolls and twists of shining hair are distinctly visible. More recent millinery triumphs are shown in finely woven straws and chips, and in Neapolitan and Milan braids, and the shapes most in vogue include the demure Alsatian bonnet, the French capote and the toque, while the hats strike variations on the Directoire and Gainsborough shapes.—Star-Spang.

WOMEN AS BEE KEEPERS.

I wish for the benefit of many women who are desirous of supporting themselves, or aiding in the support of the families, to cite them to an employment by the aid of which many women make money, and do it independently and easily, says an Atlanta lady in the Sunny South. In this avocation I know women who have regained lost health, and at the same time made money in abundance. Indeed, I know women who make as much as fifty hundred dollars per annum, and do so without leaving the home. In what I regard to be the most profitable, profitable and pleasant of all businesses—that of keeping bees—scientifically. And what more pleasant place is there than a well kept apiary where the hum of the ever industrious workers make music in their flight, and where vines and flowers lend an enchantment to the scene? Every lady who has a rod of ground should have an apiary, and more especially those who live in the suburbs of cities, in villages and in the country, where blooming flowers constantly exude their sweetness which would be otherwise lost except for the industry of these pets. What is more fascinating than producing comb honey in all its purity and whiteness in one pound sections for home use or sale at home or abroad, or in rearing Italian queens for the market where there is a constant demand at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 each?

A colony of bees will give twenty-five green cells weekly, which can be hatched in little hives having frames 4x5 inches. A queen will lay two thousand eggs daily, from each of which a queen can be reared in twenty-one days, and if we have enough little hives we can rear hundreds of queens. As is said in Roor's standard work on bees: "One hundred of these little hives will give us ten laying queens each day," from April to September. In honey one thousand pounds per colony has been reached.

What business is more beautiful than this which has been truthfully said is "the poetry of labor?" Ladies who will start with Italian bees and in a proper manner will reap success, and to all who wish to embark in this and will write me enclosing a stamp for reply, I will cheerfully give full particulars. Or, if desired, and the editor wishes it, I will answer in a general way through the Sunny South.

FASHION NOTES.

The skirts of tulle dresses are made in fan shapes. There is a revival of the garnet as a fashionable jewel. Jeweled hairpins are being produced in every conceivable design. Ribbons intended for sashes vary in width from ten to twelve inches. Sandal shoes are worn with Empire and Directory gowns on the other side. Nothing thicker than tulle or net is used as a lining to the brims of large straw hats. The toque capote is a bonnet with long, oval crown, like a toque with strings attached. Beautifully printed mohairs and alpaca are among the dressy yet inexpensive materials of the season. The summer stocking par excellence is of fine black silk thread. With toes, heels and upper half all in white. The latest fashion in neck lingerie is the deep black ribbed and the narrow upright ruche of sulphur-yellow gauze. The newest earrings are a revival of the old Creole hoops of gold or silver, plain, chased or set with jewels. Some of the daintiest parols of net and tulle are fringed all around with the petals of roses, poppies, lilies or ferns. Pongee, tussore and China silk in combination with plaided surah make pretty and comparatively inexpensive summer gowns. The combination of velvet with all species of tissues will continue to be a feature of costumes for day, and of toilets for evening wear. Straw braids and stripes, composed of braided rushes or straw embroidery on an open ground, give pretty trimmings for hats and bonnets for the summer.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S VEILED WOMEN.

The women of the higher classes of Constantinople society may be seen in the fall at the Sweet Waters of Asia, and in the spring at the Sweet Waters of Europe—charming open glades, where they resort on Fridays and take the only public promenade of the week. Brought from the harems in carriages and caïques, they are dressed in gala attire and adorned with jewels. A group sitting on the grass or walking to and fro is at once suggestive of association in marital vow and subjection under one lord. I have seen as many as fourteen together, all of various ages, different heights and different degrees of attractiveness, indicating the mood or the traits of the amiable man. Most of the women are coarse of appearance. Some are exceedingly fair of complexion, with black, lustrous eyes and grace of carriage. They relax the rigidity of Mohammedan usage when there is no danger of detection and loosen their veils. The yashmak, the Egyptian style of veil, covering the face from the eyes downward, is now the fashion in Constantinople. In Damascus the veil is dark in color and covers the entire face, which it fully conceals. In Constantinople many of the women wear a white veil drawn back and bound behind the head. Some wear dark bany Turkish costumes and wear dainty Turkish caps. If the veil is a misery to the young and fair, it is a solace to the ugly, whom it puts on a par with the attractive. We noticed that the latter class were strict conformists to the law. There is a growing freedom in the use of the veil which every few years calls for a fresh order from the palace ordering rigid observance

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

STIFF NECK IN A COLT.

Any injury to the muscles of the neck may cause stiffness; an injury to the spinal cord, which passes through the vertebrae of the neck, will have the same effect. By throwing a colt for an operation by means of a rope around the neck, such injury as would produce this stiffness can scarcely be avoided. To throw a colt safely proceed as follows: Put strong straps or noosed ropes around the pasterns, gradually draw these together, and push the colt over on a thick bed of straw; then tie the feet fast and proceed with the operation.—New York Times.

ABOUT CUTTING ASPARAGUS.

A cultivator of this delicious vegetable says that it is bad practice in cutting asparagus to leave the small shoots that are not large enough for use. The better way is to cut all off clean, until the middle of June. Then all cutting should cease, and the plants be allowed to make their summer growth. The old practice of planting the roots deeply below the surface, and cutting the shoots as soon as they pushed through the ground, with barely a green tip, is exploded. Green weeds, and not bleaches, is the springing or dried kind of hair that by careful washing will possess the requisite fluffiness, and that the one woman never likes it. The effect is usually produced with curling irons and with artificial conditions of curly hair. The coils of braids so frequently seen below round hats, on the street are very often put on and taken off with the hats, for they are really becoming to few faces and more suitable for the street than for more dressy occasions, and ladies prefer to dress their hair high when it is becoming and pin on the braids at night.

CULTIVATING FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees succeed best with cultivation, but there is more than one way of cultivation. I have planted a row of quinces along an open ditch one-fourth mile long, where the plow and cultivator cannot go. I first laid down around each tree a mulch of potato vines, then having many loads of stones that were picked from the meadows and berry fields, and no other use for them, I made a stone pile over the mulch, close about the trees and three feet distant. These stones are equal to cultivation as far as they go. The soil under a stone pile, if always loose and moist, and free from grass or weeds, will better cultivate it than any other. As the trees grow larger the limits of the stone pile should be extended. I consider this even better than ordinary cultivation, for the roots of the quince feed near the surface, and are injured by cultivation and severe winters if unprotected by such mulch.—Green's Fruit Grower.

ORCHARD STARVATION.

From the orchards of a single small neighborhood the waste fruit ground for cider yields from 200 to 300 bushels of apple seed to the nursery trade yearly. In a good year for fruit the crop of seed in apples and stone fruits equals or exceeds the average crop of wheat in the same locality. And then the leafage, year by year carried away by the winds of autumn, removes a large amount of choice and necessary minerals extracted from the soil by the roots. Added to this is much of the same matter with drawn from the soil and deposited permanently in the wood growth. Most of the complaint of the unprofitableness of orcharding comes from ignoring the demands of the crop upon the soil, and of the soil, thus weakened, upon the orchardist. An underfed orchard is apt to produce unprofitable fruit.

REMOVING STUMPS.

It is no easy matter to remove green stumps from a newly cleared field, and to do so at once for any considerable number will be found to cost more than the use of the land they occupy will be worth, until they have decayed so that their removal by fire or otherwise will be comparatively easy. Stumps that have partly decayed roots can often be twisted out by placing the largest end of a long and stout piece of timber against the side of the stump and chaining it fast, then pull a team at the other end of the lever pulling in the direction of the circle around it. A method that has been recommended is to bore a hole as deep as you can down to the center of the stump in the fall, and put in two ounces of saltpetre and plug it up. In the spring remove the plug and fill with kerosene oil, and afterward ignite it. This, it is said, will cause the stump to smoulder away entirely. The experiment is one that can be easily tried. There is no doubt that saturating a seasoned stump with oil by boring into it or otherwise will greatly facilitate its burning. As a general thing it will be found best to leave green stumps to season and then destroy them as fast as you can with fire. Stumps are expeditiously blown out with dynamite, but for farmers care to handle this explosive. When expense is no object patent stump pullers may be resorted to.—New York Sun.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG CRICKETS.

The young crickets should not be stunted in their diet until after the downy coverings have gone, and a good coat of feathers has appeared. The moulting season is another critical time in their lives, and if they are not generously supplied with good wholesome food they are liable to sicken and die from little exposure or change in the weather. The strong tissues of the body are now being formed, and they should be liberally supplied with egg-shells, oyster-shells, or bones. Their craving for such food will manifest itself at once. The egg-shells should be dried before the fire, and then ground as finely as corn-meal. The oyster and clamshells should be pounded and crushed in the same way. The bones should be burnt and crushed as far as possible, and the whole mixed up together. If distributed around the yard where the crickets have been accustomed to find food, they will eat freely of this mixture every day. To be very particular about the food it would be an improvement upon this plan to mix the ground shells and bones with corn meal, and cook the mess before the fire. Add a little linseed meal, and feed the crickets with it every morning. Such a diet as this supplies the crickets not simply with fat, but with the elements necessary for the growth of feathers, bone and muscle. If they are not allowed to roam about in woods and fields they should have chopped-up fresh vegetables. Usually the tops of vegetables that are thrown away before using on the table will do for this. Such a diet, I think,

CELESTIAL BEES.

THE ORDINARY DISTANCES AT WHICH CELERY IS PLANTED IN ROWS FROM THREE TO THREE AND A HALF FEET APART, WITH AT LEAST THREE PLANTS TO THE FOOT IN THE ROWS. AT THESE DISTANCES CELERY LARGE ENOUGH FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES CAN BE RAISED, PROVIDED THE SOIL IS SUFFICIENTLY RICH, AND PROPER ATTENTION IS GIVEN IN THE CULTIVATION AND EARLY-ING-UP. AS WILL READILY BE SEEN, A ROW OF TWENTY-FIVE FEET WILL GIVE AS MANY STALKS AS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR AN ORDINARY FAMILY. BUT THERE ARE CASES WHERE THE LAND FOR EVEN THIS QUANTITY CANNOT WELL BE SPARED, OR WHERE THE CELERY IS NOT SO MUCH WANTED FOR THE TABLE AS FOR SOUPS, STEWS, AND THE LIKE, WHERE SIZE OF STALKS IS NO OBJECT. IN THIS CASE WE HAVE SUCCEEDED WELL IN GROWING A PART OF THE CROP IN BEDS. FOR EXAMPLE, A PIECE OF LAND SELECTED, SAY, 8x20, CAN EASILY BE MADE TO GROW 150 CELERY PLANTS OF QUITE SUFFICIENT SIZE FOR THE PURPOSES MENTIONED, AND, INDEED, THAT WILL ALSO DO FOR THE TABLE, AT A PINCH.

FIRST, THE SOIL MAY AS WELL BE TAKEN OUT THREE OR FOUR INCHES DEEP AND LAID TO THE SIDE TWO FEET SIX INCHES WIDE. THIS WILL AFTERWARD BE USEFUL IN FURNISHING SOIL FOR PARTIAL EARTHING UP. EXCEPT IN VERY RICH SOIL, A GOOD COATING OF MANURE SHOULD BE SPREAD INTO THIS TRENCH, AND THEN THE BED IS READY FOR THE PLANTS. THE PLANTING MAY BE DONE IN JULY. THREE ROWS MAY BE PLANTED IN THIS BED ONE FOOT APART, AND THE PLANTS SET FOUR INCHES FROM EACH OTHER. ALL THAT IS NECESSARY DURING THE SUMMER IS TO KEEP THE WEEDS DOWN, AND THE SOIL OCCASIONALLY STIRRED.

AS IT IS SUPPOSED THAT THIS CROP IS MAINLY FOR FALL AND WINTER USE, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO DO ANYTHING UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, AND THEN ONLY SUFFICIENT TO KEEP THE STALKS WELL TOGETHER, IT BEING WELL KNOWN THAT FOR LATE KEEPING, CELERY IS BETTER NOT TO BE THOROUGHLY BLEACHED WHEN PUT AWAY. AS A PART OF THE CROP MAY BE WANTED FOR FIRST USE, THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT ONE END OF THE BED FROM BEING EARCHED UP AND GOT READY FOR USE FIRST, SELECTING AS MANY AS ARE LIKELY TO BE WANTED. OF COURSE, WHERE A GREAT QUANTITY IS GROWN, WHEN LAND IS NO OBJECT, THIS METHOD IS NOT LIKELY TO BE MUCH FOLLOWED. BUT AMONG SUCH AS HAVE ONLY LITTLE LAND, AND YET WANT TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT, WE COMMEND THE FOREGOING TO THEIR CONSIDERATION. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT LAND FOR THIS PURPOSE IS NOT WANTED UNTIL SOME OF THE EARLY CROPS ARE READY TO CLEAR OFF.—Prairie Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not allow the early lambs to stop growing, you cannot afford it. Poultry is king, comparing the cost of production with its marketable value. For scaly legs nothing is so certain a cure as kerosene, but it should be used very carefully and sparingly, as it bleaches the skin and destroys the natural color. One of the largest horse breeders in the country is now using ensilage, and some farmers report that they have wintered their pigs on it with very little grain in addition. Joseph Huston advises that at the birth of pigs the mother should be given meat of some kind, such as chickens or bacon—this as a preventive against her eating her young.

IF THE HEN LAYS ONE EGG A WEEK SHE WILL PAY ALL EXPENSES OF KEEP. EVERY EGG WORTH PROTECTING. THE GREATER THE NUMBER OF EGGS SECURED THE LOWER THE COST OF EACH EGGS PROPORTIONATELY.

FARMERS WHO HAVE NEVER TRAINED THEMSELVES TO BE METHODOICAL, EXACT AND INTELLIGENT IN THEIR WAY OF DOING FARM WORK, MIGHT AS WELL GIVE UP THE DAIRY BUSINESS FIRST AS LAST, OR ADOPT METHOD.

PRICES FOR CHOICE MUTTON, ESPECIALLY FOR WELL FATTED SPRING LAMBS, HAVE BEEN QUITE GOOD DURING THE PAST YEAR, AND THE PROSPECT OF AN INCREASED CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND AUGURS WELL FOR THE FUTURE OF THE SKILFULLY MANAGED FLOCK.

WHAT IS THE BEST BREED, IS A QUESTION THAT CANNOT BE SETTLED. IT IS A QUESTION OF SOIL, HABITS, TASTES, MARKETS AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, THE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY EACH INDIVIDUAL FOR HIMSELF, AND NOT FOR HIS NEIGHBOR OR THE PUBLIC.

CORN IS STILL KING. TESTS OF A NUMBER OF NEW FORAGE PLANTS LAST SEASON AT THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LED PROFESSOR JOHNSON TO THE BELIEF THAT, COMPARED WITH INDIAN CORN THEY ARE OF LITTLE VALUE, AND HE ADVISES FARMERS TO STICK TO THAT CHEAP AND INEXPENSIVE THOUGH LUXURIANT NATIVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

LET ANY DAIRYMAN WHO FINDS IT NECESSARY TO KEEP SEVERAL SKIMMINGS OF CREAM, TO COLLECT ENOUGH FOR A CHURNING, SUBMERGE IT UNTIL A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY IS OBTAINED, THEN RISEN IT ALL AT ONCE, AND TRY TO SEPARATE IT BY HAND. THE GREATER THE QUANTITY OF CREAM, THE SAFER, PROFITABLE AND PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE OXIDATION, FERMENTATION, STIRRING-UP, SAYS JOHN BOYD, IN COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

AMONG INSECTS THAT ARE THE FARMER'S FRIENDS AND DO GREAT GOOD IN KILLING INSECT PESTS, PROFESSOR A. J. COOK MENTIONS THE YELLOW JACKETS, THE LARGE WHITE-FACED WASPS AND THE SOLITARY MUD-WASPS (USUALLY BLACK, OR BLACK AND BROWN, OR BLUE-BLACK OR BLUE); THE GROUND-BEETLES, WHICH ARE USUALLY BLACK, WITH LONG LEGS, AND DESTROY HOSTS OF CUT-WORMS, WHITE GRUBS, ETC.; AND THE LITTLE YELLOW, ROUNDED LADY-BIRD BEETLES, WHICH FEED UPON PLANT LICE AND OTHER INSECTS.

TO REMOVE MOSS OR SCALE LICE FROM APPLE TREES NOTHING ELSE IS BETTER THAN STRONG LYE OF WOOD ASHES OR LIME WASH MADE OF FRESH LIME. TO KEEP OFF MICE AND RABBITS THE FOLLOWING PREPARATION HAS BEEN FOUND EFFECTIVE: VIZ: LIME WASH; COWDUNG, CLAY, AND ENOUGH CARBOLIC ACID TO GIVE IT A STRONG ODOR (ONE OUNCE TO A PAILFUL OF THE MIXTURE IS ENOUGH) ARE MADE INTO A THICK WASH THAT CAN BE PUT ON WITH A BRUSH. ONE APPLICATION WILL LAST THROUGH THE WINTER.

CULTIVATION OF THE SWEET CASSAVA.

It is predicted that the cultivation of the sweet cassava, from which is made starch, glucose and tapioca, will at a very distant date become one of the important industries of Florida. It is claimed by those who advocate its introduction to be true, it is one of the most productive, easily cultivated, and remunerative of crops, and its cultivation will add much to the resources of the State. It is excellent for feeding stock, and it is also valuable as an addition to the list of vegetables for human food.

CURIOS FACTS.

A Charlestown (Mass.) man claims to prove that the earth is flat and floats in water. The illumination of the dome and cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, usually requires over 200 men. The master and engineer of a trading steamer on the Columbia River, Oregon, are husband and wife. A fifteen-year-old boy of Fitchville, Conn., has trained six sheep to harness and drives them daily about the village. The machinery palace of the Paris Exposition is 1400 feet long and the largest building ever constructed under a single roof. The fortune of the richest man in New South Wales, Sydney Burdekin, began in pawning brooms. He is worth several millions of dollars. A "sandwich man" in New York parlance, is a man who walks along the streets between two advertising signs, strapped over his shoulders. Windmills are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the Knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. Sea lions are so plentiful on the coast of California this year as to be a nuisance, especially to fishermen, while their barking annoys the farmers for two miles inland. In China grief is associated with a white dress, in Ethiopia with brown, in Turkey with violet, and in Egypt with yellow. Thoroughly civilized nations all affect the black. A rustic chair, bought by a citizen of York, Penn., was made of green sassafras wood, and a few warm days have caused it to put forth many sprouts, some an inch long. Mathematics has its oddities. The multiplication of 987,654,321 by 45 gives 44,444,444,445. Reversing the order and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45 a result equally odd is obtained, 5,555,555,505. Judge J. H. Gaston, of Merrifield, Ga., has jumped across a thirteen-foot gully every birthday of his life for many years. The other day he was seventy-five years old, and he made the jump with perfect ease. A man on Long Island, N. Y., has had a dog fish in a pond for twenty-eight years, and there is no sign of his being worn out yet. He figures that the life of a dog fish who takes proper care of himself is at least forty years. J. E. Vardeman, who died in Sparta, Ga., a few days ago, possessed a wonderfully retentive memory. He knew the greater part of the Bible by heart, and had a vast array of political and historical facts at his tongue's end. Beekeepers at Independence, Inyo County, Cal., complain that for no reason that they can see their bees are killing and not gathering honey. One man keeps a hive on a platform scale and says it did not increase in weight over a pound in a week. A curious feature in ornithology is reported from Eckington, Yorkshire, England, where a hen has hatched two chickens from one egg, both chickens being in a perfect state except that they are joined together on one side of the body. A Montgomery (N. Y.) farmer has a colt that has learned to ring the farm bell by catching the rope in his teeth and prancing back and forth. He knows, too, when to ring it—at daybreak, to awaken the farm hands, and at noon, to call them to dinner, and is never five minutes late or early. An Experiment in Fish-Culture. Last spring about half a million young shad were placed soon after hatching in a large pond in Washington, and were carefully tended and fed and protected from enemies during the whole of the period which the young shad spends in fresh water. The young fishes prospered and grew rapidly, and nearly all of them were still alive when the time for migrating to the ocean came in the fall. The gates of the pond were then opened one morning, and all day long the silver stream of young shad poured out through them and started on the long journey down to the sea. All naturalists will look forward with the greatest interest to the time when these fishes return, bringing back with them to the fishermen of the Potomac the wealth of food which they have gathered in the ocean. In the mean time we may indulge the hope that the strong constitutions which they have acquired during their carefully nurtured youth will enable them to excel their less favored brothers, and that when they reach our market they will have some of the excellence of our improved garden products. But this is not all. These shad were reared from selected eggs. The adults which entered our waters first in the spring are most valuable to the fishermen, since they are put upon the market at a time when fresh fish are scarce and high priced. Our experience with garden vegetables justifies the expectation that the eggs of early shad shall themselves give birth to early shad. Now, all the young fishes which were put into the Fish Commission pond were hatched from eggs taken from the earliest shad of the season, and if this process of selection be pursued for a few years, we may feel confident that the Potomac River will soon abound in shad of extra quality at the time when the fish are hardest to get and most valuable.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Humorous Plant.

A good-natured plant has been discovered, one which has the same desire as Punch is supposed to feel, namely, to make people laugh. The seeds are black, resembling a French bean in size and shape, and have a sweet taste, a flavor somewhat like opium and a sickening odor. Small doses of the pulverized seeds give rise to peculiar manifestations. The person laughs boisterously, sings, dances and cuts up all kinds of fantastic capers. The excitement continues about an hour, when the subject falls into a deep sleep of an hour or more, and awakens utterly unconscious of his late ridiculous behavior.—London Court Journal.

Cold Comfort.

The ice. The price. This is an illustrated "home," and is especially applicable to the present season.—Rutland Telegram.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

GOOD POSITIONS—GOOD SALARIES—PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING—LIGHTNING CALCULATIONS—FAST MONEY COUNTING. Jennings' Business College, Nashville, Tennessee, though yet in its infancy, has on its register more than six hundred students from seventeen states and territories, 90 per cent. of these have secured good positions in localities scattered from New York to Mexico, and from Washington Territory to Florida. Many of these young men are receiving salaries from \$600 to \$1,500 per annum. The students of this school are taught not only practical book-keeping and commercial usage, but are also taught to calculate interest by the shortest rule ever discovered, and by this rule many of them have been able to get the interest at 6 per cent. per annum inside of five minutes on one hundred examples of \$1,000 each, the time to run in each case was years, months and days, and no two periods of time alike; this is at the rate of three seconds to the example. The principal of this school having had experience as a bank teller, teaches his students the art of rapid money counting. The rule is to take a package amounting to \$500, composed of thirty-nine bills as follows: Twenty bills in \$5's, ten bills in 10's, five bills in 20's and four bills of 50's, then secretly remove four of the bills, either a five, a ten, a twenty, or a fifty, and require the student to count the package twice correctly in succession, taking the slowest time of the two counts for a record. Many of the students have accomplished this in 10 seconds, and one of them in 9 1/2 seconds. Now, therefore, believing this I challenge the students of any other business college in America (or out of it) to equal this time, and I challenge any bank teller in America (or out of it) to beat the time one second; I also challenge the students of any other business college, or any person who has not attended this school, to equal the time in interest calculations above mentioned. A copy of this has been mailed to the business colleges and bank tellers throughout the country. R. W. JENNINGS, Principal Jennings' Business College, Nashville, Tenn.

A Long-Lived Turk.

Those who are anxious to remain in the flesh beyond the ordinary duration of this mortal life will be interested in the habits of the old Turk, who recently died at Haditha, aged 130 years. Old Hadji Soliman Shih had seven wives, all of whom died before him; he was the father of sixty sons and nine daughters, who have also gone the way of all flesh, and the year before his death he was thinking of marrying again, but could not obtain the necessary funds to buy a bride. Saba was a farmer until his life's end; his diet consisted mainly of barley bread, beans and water, and only twice a year in high festivals, did he eat meat. His clothes were even more simple than his diet, consisting of a shirt only, and when he traveled, a pair of trousers. His bed was a mattress and straw mat, and it had never been a "bed of sickness" till three days before his death. At Last. One of the oldest engineering schemes projected in the world is now gradually approaching completion and the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece. Work was actually begun on the canal under the Emperor Nero, so that over seventeen hundred years will have passed between its beginning and its final completion. As finally excavated, the canal will be four miles long, with a depth of eight metres, or sufficient for the largest vessels which usually navigate the adjacent seas. Value of Silk-Worms. The value of silk-worm cocoons grown in the world annually is enormous. The last great estimate of the world's silk product it was calculated that it reached the grand total of 67,000,000 lbs., which, at an average value of about 16c. per pound, realized over fifty-three and a half millions of dollars. China contributed 23,000,000 lbs., value over eighteen and a half millions; Japan to the value of \$3,400,000; India, \$7,000,000; Italy, \$12,000,000, and France, \$6,200,000.

"BEAUTIFUL LAND."

The first baby born in Oklahoma City, a wee girl, was named Oklahoma by the highest bidder at an auction for the privilege of naming the first baby born in the new territory. The auctioneer was a gambler, and the bids were offered by a company of boomers, cowboys and land speculators. \$58 dollars was paid to secure to the baby her name, and the name was at once handed over to her poverty-stricken parents, who received it with tears of gratitude. The frail little visitor had already proved to be their mascot. Our Girls. Kitty is pretty. Nettie is pretty. Lottie is cute and small. Irene is a queen. Annette is a pet. Nell is the belle of the ball. Diantha is wealthy. Bertha is healthy. And health is the best of all. Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and self-reliant. It is secured by Wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Beware of cheap imitations. This is the only guaranteed cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money refunded. For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Peppery Vegetable. One a Day. The greatest of fools is he who imposes on himself and thinks he knows that which he has least studied, and of which he is most profoundly ignorant. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle. A pocket mirror free to smokers of "Tan-still's Punch" Cigar.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, renewed and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is reinvigorated, the nerves strengthened. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all."—D. W. BEATT, a Martin Street, Albany, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES BIRTH EASY. SHORTENS CHILD LABOR. DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

DUTCHY'S FLY KILLER

MAKES ROOMS AND SHEDS FREE FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES. Sells at 25c per bottle.

JONES' PAY-FREIGHT

3 Ton Wagon Scale. 1000 lb. Platform Scale. 500 lb. Platform Scale. 250 lb. Platform Scale. 100 lb. Platform Scale. 50 lb. Platform Scale. 25 lb. Platform Scale. 10 lb. Platform Scale. 5 lb. Platform Scale. 2 1/2 lb. Platform Scale. 1 1/2 lb. Platform Scale. 3/4 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4 lb. Platform Scale. 1/8 lb. Platform Scale. 1/16 lb. Platform Scale. 1/32 lb. Platform Scale. 1/64 lb. Platform Scale. 1/128 lb. Platform Scale. 1/256 lb. Platform Scale. 1/512 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1024 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2048 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4096 lb. Platform Scale. 1/8192 lb. Platform Scale. 1/16384 lb. Platform Scale. 1/32768 lb. Platform Scale. 1/65536 lb. Platform Scale. 1/131072 lb. Platform Scale. 1/262144 lb. Platform Scale. 1/524288 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1048576 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2097152 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4194304 lb. Platform Scale. 1/8388608 lb. Platform Scale. 1/16777216 lb. Platform Scale. 1/33554432 lb. Platform Scale. 1/67108864 lb. Platform Scale. 1/134217728 lb. Platform Scale. 1/268435456 lb. Platform Scale. 1/536870912 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1073741824 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2147483648 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4294967296 lb. Platform Scale. 1/8589934592 lb. Platform Scale. 1/17179869184 lb. Platform Scale. 1/34359738368 lb. Platform Scale. 1/68719476736 lb. Platform Scale. 1/137438953472 lb. Platform Scale. 1/274877906944 lb. Platform Scale. 1/549755813888 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1099511627776 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2199023255552 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4398046511104 lb. Platform Scale. 1/8796093022208 lb. Platform Scale. 1/17592186044416 lb. Platform Scale. 1/35184372088832 lb. Platform Scale. 1/70368744177664 lb. Platform Scale. 1/140737488355328 lb. Platform Scale. 1/281474976710656 lb. Platform Scale. 1/562949953421312 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1125899906842624 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2251799813685248 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4503599627370496 lb. Platform Scale. 1/9007199254740992 lb. Platform Scale. 1/18014398509481984 lb. Platform Scale. 1/36028797018963968 lb. Platform Scale. 1/72057594037927936 lb. Platform Scale. 1/144115188075855872 lb. Platform Scale. 1/288230376151711744 lb. Platform Scale. 1/576460752303423488 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1152921504606846976 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2305843009213693952 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4611686018427387904 lb. Platform Scale. 1/9223372036854775808 lb. Platform Scale. 1/18446744073709551616 lb. Platform Scale. 1/36893488147419103232 lb. Platform Scale. 1/73786976294838206464 lb. Platform Scale. 1/147573952589676412928 lb. Platform Scale. 1/295147905179352825856 lb. Platform Scale. 1/590295810358705651712 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1180591620717411303424 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2361183241434822606848 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4722366482869645213696 lb. Platform Scale. 1/9444732965739290427392 lb. Platform Scale. 1/18889465931478580854784 lb. Platform Scale. 1/37778931862957161709568 lb. Platform Scale. 1/75557863725914323419136 lb. Platform Scale. 1/151115727451828646838272 lb. Platform Scale. 1/302231454903657293676544 lb. Platform Scale. 1/604462909807314587353088 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb. Platform Scale. 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb. Platform Scale. 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb. Platform Scale. 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb. Platform Scale. 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb. Platform Scale. 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb. Platform Scale. 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb. Platform Scale. 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb. Platform Scale. 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb. Platform Scale. 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb. Platform Scale. 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb. Platform Scale. 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb. Platform Scale. 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb. Platform Scale. 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb. Platform Scale. 1/1584563250285286751