NOONDAY.

I hear a bird, sweet singing near its nest,
And see the sunshine on the water's breast,
[illegible]
That hold their clustered heads up to the sky.
I see a butterfly a-wing a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A call [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] the [illegible]
With [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
The little [illegible] and [illegible] one by one.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

A JAPANESE CURIO STORE.

A Disregard of Modern Ways—Rooms Full of Relics and Oddities.

A curio store that most delights my heart is kept by one [illegible] a [illegible] gentleman of the old school, who still shaves the hair in a strip across the top of his head and turns it forward on the [illegible] of the ancient samurai. [illegible] ways and [illegible] a huge wooden [illegible] and has a [illegible] into his head to peruse his way across the garden [illegible].

Hidden away back there is a room full of old saddles and state [illegible], a niche full of old [illegible] and spears, an apartment piled high and hung with [illegible] bronze [illegible] and [illegible] carved and gilded Buddhas, divine Kwannons more or less battered and worn, and rooms of [illegible] and [illegible] and it [illegible]. [illegible] looks upon a little garden [illegible] of course, its miniature pond crossed by a stone bridge, its stone lantern under the shade of a [illegible] at the water's edge, and bronze storks and stunted pines along the edge of its small mountain; [illegible] end. Across the garden are three more rooms of armor, coins and all kinds of ancient things, and a second story repeats all the labyrinth of rooms filled with more and more curios.

Hari [illegible] was the kind of [illegible] I had been dreaming of, and [illegible] the accident that led me there I have found that few knew of him and he remained outside of the [illegible] in the curio business. [illegible] was followed [illegible] and Hari Shin's [illegible] crowded and hidden away [illegible] come our distraction, [illegible] we insisted on dragging an art [illegible] there one [illegible] be hauled from the steamer.—[Letter from Kioto, Japan.

The Jumbo of Human Existence.

I'll tell you what I believe. I believe the man doesn't live who can afford to be curious about the future about [illegible] religion. It is the biggest thing he will ever be called upon to deal with. His first smoke, his first pair of red top boots, his [illegible] his marriage [illegible] none of these is any [illegible] to the immensity and importance of his future business. [illegible] of all human [illegible] shouldn't let it walk on him. I [illegible] furthermore, that men shouldn't be afraid to talk about this thing.

Why, it's almost a forbidden subject in ordinary conversation. People act as if it was not fit to mention. They steer clear of it both in their thoughts and their conversation, and if a chap who has [illegible] about it begins to talk in its direction he is at once frowned on and made to understand that it is tabooed. Of course, one man can't think out another's religion for him [illegible] ought not to [illegible] nobody talks of it, nobody thinks of it and minds run to [illegible] profits, follies, and [illegible] and millions of people go along through life without giving an hour's thought a year to the most stupendous thing in the universe.—[Chicago Herald "Saxby."

The Popularity of Athletics.

One might almost say that athletics had at once destroyed literature on the one side and religion on the other. The audience or congregation is the test of popularity of anything; and not even Moody and Sankey can draw the audiences which attend the walking matches. The arrival of the pope, or of Spurgeon, or the Mahdi, or the Great Mogul, would not draw as many people as go to one of the big horse races at Sheepshead Bay or Monmouth park. The coming of a Pharos or extra colossal statue, surpassing in size all the colossi of antiquity, does not bring out as many boats as come to see two yachts unknown but yesterday sail for an international cup.—["Gath's" Letter.

Acid Stains on Fabrics.

It is customary to use ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of fabrics. This must be applied immediately or the color is usually imperfectly restored. After careful use an application of chloroform will bring out the colors as bright as ever. Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after sponging with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well.—[Scientific American.

Two Dogs to Catch a Rabbit.

Although no dog can catch a full-whiskered, jan-tailed jack rabbit, yet dogs soon learn the coyote's trick, and one will chase after the rabbit, while another, who has found out that the long-eared animal always comes back to the place from which he started, lies in wait, and as the panting and tired rabbit near the home base he pounces upon him and gathers him in.—[Portland Oregonian.

Gen. Jackson's Uniform.

A sight to be seen in Uncle Sam's museum at Washington is the blue uniform worn by Gen. Jackson when he thrashed Pakenham and his red coats at New Orleans.

Magnanimity, which is so highly praised, usually consists of a good deal of pity, and a little contempt.—[Texas Siftings.

An Eye on the Idlers.

An Alabama merchant, with many debtors among the planters, white and black, proclaims that he keeps an agent riding through the state to discover idlers, whom he will promptly discredit. "Only by industry can you and I thrive together," he explains.—[Chicago Herald.

A party of workmen engaged in blasting for a railroad in the mountains of Pennsylvania came upon a rich vein of amethyst.

No less than 3,000,000 gallons of Vichy are exported yearly.

John McCullough and His Wife.

A day or two ago John McCullough's wife went over from Philadelphia to visit him. They had not lived together for a long time, but he always supported her and his children, and there was no bitterness between them. Her kindness was such that when the question of putting him into a madhouse was broached she waited until the very last before she would take any legal steps in the matter. She had visited him several times, but on this occasion, showing clearly how terrible a hold disease had got upon his mind, he failed altogether to make her out. Some friends who were with him told him gently who she was. But an instant afterwards his thin hand resting upon hers, he asked, with a smile and a manner that recalled, with unspeakable pathos, the genial and gracious address that in other days won him hearts everywhere: "My dear madam—ah—ah—I—I hope your husband is well."

"Husband," his wife echoed, her eyes filling with tears. "Husband! I never had a husband but you, John."

"I—you—your husband?" he cried.

"Yes, dear. Do you not know me now? I am your wife."

"My—my wife!" he went on with a low laugh. "My wife! Some mistake, surely. I—I—never had—had—"

Then strength gave way and he lay back in his chair, faint and trembling.—[Philadelphia Press.

A Civilization Complete in Itself.

John Russell Young, lately United States minister to China, says the Chinese government is not disturbed by America's [illegible] Government [illegible] that its people should stay at home, and it only [illegible] that the Chinese who are admitted to foreign lands shall be protected in their rights equally with other people. Of literature and the history of the [illegible] of the Chinese empire the best Chinese scholars are profoundly ignorant. They study Chinese history, poetry, theories of government, and give much attention to memorizing the sayings of great men.

"When," says Mr. Young, "I expressed some surprise at the neglect by Chinese scholars of what we consider so important to a proper knowledge of men and things, a member of the ministry replied, 'Well, we can do nothing about it; it's nothing to us. That is your [illegible] and we learn ours. For centuries we have gone on satisfied to know what we know. Why should we care to know what you know?' [illegible] heard of Alexander on account of his invasion of India, but never of Homer or [illegible]. He had heard of Bonaparte, but was without particular [illegible] Hannibal and Peter the Great he knew nothing of. Gen. Grant was known by his visit."—[Detroit Free Press.

Bismarck and the Doctor.

The following true story relating to Prince Bismarck's first meeting with Dr. [illegible] When the doctor [illegible] the [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] After he had been asked a [illegible] of questions as to his sympt[illegible] habits of life, diet, etc., the prince [illegible] his impatience and expressed himself [illegible] with Dr. Schweninger's persistency by saying abruptly, "I think you have asked me quite enough." The doctor replied: "Just as you please, highness. If you wish to be cured without being asked questions you had better consult a [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] after having [illegible] to several more of [illegible] questions, concerned himself with [illegible] at the conclusion of the interview: "I hope, sir, that I will find your skill equal to your impertinence."—[San Francisco Argonaut.

THE FASHIONS

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.

The illustration herewith given shows the prevailing shapes of hats and bonnets ultimoment. They are more or less variations of walking hats and turbans.

BONNETS AND HATS.

The trimming is still heaped very high. It is more immense in quantity than ever. Birds' wings, breasts, and even whole birds are put on, along with ostrich tips occasionally, which is poor enough taste. Ribbon bows, velvet bias bands, aigrettes, dotted tulle, jet, steel, brass and wooden beads and ornaments, everything almost that imagination can conceive for this purpose is utilized for hat and bonnet trimming. And still, as always, the best dressed ladies adhere to small bonnets, simply, though often richly trimmed. The hats are very large, but bonnets are coming to be more and more worn by everybody. The trimming of both hats and bonnets is massed in front, though now there begins to be a tendency, particularly in hats, for it to slide slightly around toward the left side.

The Home Dressmaker.

(Harper's Bazar.)

The amateur dressmaker who observes new basques closely will see that the darts are now carried up very high, in the English fashion, and are nearer together at the waist line, giving, with the narrow double side forms, the slender and long-waisted appearance which has come into vogue with English fashions. The high officer's collar band with its [illegible] interlining is also conducive to the severe military effect now sought after, as it keeps the chin up and requires a plain linen collar, or else folds, in preference to frills, with a very simple brooch, to complete its desirable plain style. The shoulder seams are of medium length, and the sleeves are set in "easy," as seamstresses say, being eased always with the sleeve next the sewer, yet without the gathers that made them high and bunchy last year. A large armhole with well-rounded curves, with its inner seam set straight down the middle of the arm its entire length, will have the proper and comfortable fit. In skirts all that back appearance is avoided, and the covering over the hips is not nearly so smooth as formerly; there are still, however, tapes at the back and steels as described last week, but these are only meant to hold the foundation skirt in place, while the lower skirt and its draperies are made to look very full. Worth begins to lengthen basques on the sides in [illegible] fashion, though the preference here is for very short sides to basques. A pretty fashion with Worth is that of making a plaited faille guimpe inside the front of velvet or plush basques, with the top part of the velvet waist turned down in revers, and the plaited faille guimpe [illegible] the front extending from the collar to the top of the darts under the revers; pendant beads, balls or tiny tassels are set on the plaits.

Crocheted Mittens.

(Boston Globe.)

Materials—One skein Starlight Scotch yarn, any shade, and a steel crochet hook of medium size. These mittens will fit a lady with [illegible] hand.

Make a chain of fifty-two stitches, join the ends of the chain, crochet two rows of single crochet. On the third row, exactly opposite the starting point, widen by crocheting two stitches in one, then one plain, then widen again, rest of row plain.

Fourth row—All plain single crochet.

Fifth row—Widen opposite the first widening in the third row, crochet three plain, and widen again, rest plain.

Sixth row—All plain single crochet.

Seventh row—Widen as before opposite the starting point and crochet five plain between the widenings. Thus continue, every other row plain and every other row widening twice, increasing the number of plain stitches between by two every time, until the number of rows are twenty-five and the number of stitches between the widenings are twenty-three.

Join the mittens where the last two widenings occur by drawing the wool once through on the hook. Crochet the rest plain till it reaches the end of the little finger; narrow at one side by skipping one stitch, and draw the mouse tight so as not to leave a hole.

Narrow only twice in the first row, then one row plain, twice in the next row, and after that shape it to the hand by narrowing more frequently until completed.

Join on yarn at opening left for thumb, and [illegible] it to your thumb.

The Moonstone.

(Jeweler's Circular.)

Fashion's wheel, ever revolving, has taken all but [illegible] the [illegible] out of sight, and lifted the neglected moonstone into high favor. The present popularity of the moonstone is due largely to the changing, undulating luster of the stone, and the fact that it can be readily carved and tinted. The idea, by whomever conceived, of transforming plain white moonstones into finely tinted faces, with chatoyant reflection, was an exceedingly clever one, and these moonstone faces, especially when surrounded by little borders of brilliants, gained a quick and hearty welcome for the gem that could be so agreeably employed. Now are to be seen not only smiling baby faces, looking up from diamond hoods, but owl heads and other fanciful designs. So popular is the moonstone now that it is employed not only when tinted and carved, but plain, and showing the pearly white color natural to it.

The finest moonstones come principally from Ceylon, and are sometimes called ceylon opals. In olden times considerable value was attached to the Ceylon moonstone, the ancients employing it in their works of art. An opaque and green variety of feldspar, which derives its tint from an admixture of copper, comes from Siberia, and is termed the Amazon stone. Then there is a moonstone of inferior color to the best Ceylon opals, called Adularia, from the name of one of the peaks of the St. Gothard, where it is found.

Orchids and Weddings.

At a recent very fashionable wedding orchids, which had [illegible] to become a craze among the wealthy and fashionable, were brought largely into use, and sprays of their delicate blooms traced out the panels of the [illegible] flowers, while some of the rarest varieties formed a fringe work to the wedding bells. The bride's veil of old point de Venise was an heirloom in the family, and was of a length and richness to arouse the envy of Mrs. Astor, who is said to have the most valuable collection of lace in this country. There was a recent occasion in wearing the blossoms of the [illegible] into the home[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] in which the marriage ceremony was signed. But there can't then be any more or less interwoven with every earthly lot.

Front Breadths.

A great display is making at present of "panels," or ornamental front [illegible] for the front breadths of dresses. Sometimes the jet or embroidery pattern covers the whole front breadth below the draping. Sometimes it is merely a flounce half a yard deep, across the bottom. Again it forms a panel, the embroidery or beading going in beautiful patterns down the side where the overskirt opens, and across the front, till it is concealed by the draping. Such dresses are for indoor toilets. They are of all colors, and the [illegible] or embroidery matches. There are very novel and striking Grecian and Oriental designs in the patterns for these "sentes."

For Mourning.

Here is a design for the most stylish mourning suit that has appeared recently. The underskirt is of Henrietta cloth or other suitable goods. Overskirt, basque and mantle are of crape cloth. Mantle has revers faced with the Henrietta cloth. High standing collar to mantle flares open and is trimmed in the same way. Mantle with wing-like half sleeves, outlined at the front.

BLACK COSTUME.

Dull jet beads edge the mantle all around. A double row of them is put over the front of the bonnet. Crape veils are not now so fashionable as heretofore. Very fine thin [illegible] and for the one that sweeps over the shoulders behind. Occasionally such a veil is worn over the face, but this fashion is extremely questionable. It hides the wearer's face entirely, showing only a black draped figure. Besides, it is difficult to breathe through and impossible to see through.

For full evening dress, patent leathers with plain silk uppers, in imitation of a stocking, continue to be the swell thing for men's wear.

Sea Water for Seaboard Cities.

A Boston scientist predicts that within twenty years chemistry will show how sea water can be made suitable for drinking and for culinary purposes more cheaply for seaboard cities than fresh water can be brought for any considerable distance.—[Exchange.

Weak characters never show any decision except when they commit some act of stupidity.

Russian proverb: Trust in God but mind your own business.

some winter fruit. We can now have pears nearly all the year round, to such perfection has their culture been brought.

VEGETABLES.

We were particularly interested to see what vegetables stood the test of competition best, that we might make a note of them for our readers. Of potatoes it was easy to observe that among all the new-fashioned varieties there was not one that could yet equal the old reliable Early Rose. You can set that down.

PRIZE TOMATOES.

The picture shows the best looking heap of tomatoes on exhibition. Two kinds are in the pile, the Acme and the Livingston's Favorite. Both are as smooth as an apple, quite without the wrinkles and ridges that make the old-fashioned tomato a burden. The Acme seems to be the first favorite. It has more of a peachish tinge than the Livingston, and seems perhaps a little softer.

For some reason the show of corn was very poor. In respect to other things, it was plain to be seen, what every [illegible] has not yet learned, that the old and well-known varieties of both fruits and vegetables will do to depend on, every time. The following old varieties are still the "boss": White and Purple Strap-leaved turnips, Early Blood turnip beet and Mammoth Chili squash. There was one of the grandest "Fan-fare" [illegible] [illegible] feet and a half through, [illegible] as a mammoth all. A big pumpkin was almost a yard across, measured [illegible]. It [illegible] enough to furnish Thanksgiving pies for a regiment. It was of the pale yellow ridged kind.

Fall Planting of Bulbs.

(Our Country Home.)

By all means plant some bulbs this fall. In no way can you expend a small amount of labor in the garden to make it give you more satisfaction. Tulips, hyacinths, crocuses and narcissus bloom early in the spring, before any other plants are strong enough or advanced enough to produce flowers in any satisfactory amount. They are so brilliant, and keep their beauty so long, that no garden can afford to be without them. Two or three dollars will buy quite a quantity of mixed bulbs now-a-days, and the mixed collections are quite as satisfactory to most lovers of flowers as the named bulbs are, which will quite likely cost as much singly as a dozen of the unnamed ones, and prove to be no more beautiful.

These bulbs should be procured and planted in September and October. Send a place for them where the ground can be kept free from water in spring. If not naturally well drained, remove the soil to the depth of a foot or more and put in coal, old bones, broken crockery, and so forth, which will hold up the soil you have removed, sufficiently, when it is returned, to allow all surplus water to drain out of it. Make this soil rich with old and perfectly rotted manure from a yard in which cows have been kept. Nowhere is so good for bulbs. "Leaf mold" is the next [illegible] earth, in which your bulbs are to be planted. This is all there is to be done, until you set out your bulbs. When you do that put the largest ones, like tulips and hyacinths, four or five inches under the soil and about eight inches apart. The smaller ones can be put more closely together, and not quite so deep. When cold weather sets in, it is well to cover the beds with some coarse litter from the barnyard. This must be removed as soon as the plants begin to show up in spring. After they have bloomed annuals can be planted in the bed, without interfering in the least with the bulbs. Do not cut off the tops, but let them ripen and die off to suit themselves. In planting them do not set them out in a set or formal way, but keep each variety by itself. It is a good plan, when one has but few, to plant the tulips in the center, with the hyacinths in a circle about them, fitting the crocuses and scillas along the bed.

Hen Cholera.

This disease destroys $15,000,000 worth of poultry every year, somebody says. It comes chiefly in consequence of filthy hen houses. The symptoms are like this. The chicks move feebly about with their wings drooping; their comb turns black and they die in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and on examination their crops are hard and the contents black.

Kill all the infected fowls and burn their bodies. Burying won't do. For the others, have all the surroundings as clean as a pin washed well. Then a few drops of carbolic acid in a quart of water mixed with their feed, or alum water, or common baking soda and water, used for the same purpose, will generally bring them through. They must be watched, however, and every sick fowl instantly removed.

About a Certain Fruit-Canning Patent.

(Rural New Yorker.)

Salicylic acid should not be used for preserving fruit in the least only in glass cans, says The Philadelphia Press. We say, don't use it at all either in the glass jars. Put the fruit in glass cans; seal them well and seal them tightly, and it will keep till doom's day, and when you eat it, it will not turn your stomach into a drug shop. Be sure that every chemical that will preserve fruit is not good for the human stomach, or for that of any other animal either, for that matter.

Things to Do and to Know.

Americans are poor cheese makers.

Eighty to 100 cotton bolls make a pound.

This is the best season of the year to put down drain tile.

The crop of buckwheat this year is very large and a little late.

Many excellent authorities declare that Mrs. Lease Cotton and her [illegible] are a fraud.

Mr. Henry Bergh is trying to make blacksmiths stop putting red-hot shoes on horses.

Holstein-Friesian cows are reckoned the finest, by experienced cheese makers, for this branch of the dairy interest.

Kill the English sparrow and eat him upon toast. It is all he is fit for. Do it in the fall, while he is plump.

Thousands of tons of cheese are made in France from the milk of sheep, and in some of the European markets it brings the highest price.

More attention should be paid to teaching young horses to walk fast than is done. A fast-walking horse is a desideratum not often met with.

White Russian oats yield, with the use of 200 pounds of phosphate fertilizers, 65½ bushels to the acre. The Welcome gave 64¼ bushels.

Small-Pox in Europe.

The deaths in Europe from small-pox are said to be 60,000 annually. The mortality is almost wholly confined to civilians, as owing to constant vaccination and revaccination the armies are almost wholly free from the disease.

Oysters Not Profitable.

Oysters are a cheap food, and yet a steward explains that they are unprofitable for hotel tables, because guests never think of letting them take the place of any regular course in a meal.

The Way of Mankind.

Verily, man is fearfully and wonderfully Maid of Athens and his clothes are not paid for. When he is a tiny baby he cries because he can't walk and when he can walk he won't, and waits for hours for the street car or elevator. When he has good health he ruins it, and when it is ruined he takes good care of it and declares it "never was better." He goes to sleep in church and lies awake and worry about things that may never happen on a morrow that may never dawn.—[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

FARM AND GARDEN

Cure for the Apple Codlin Moth.

At the meeting of the American Pomological society Mr. E. Moody gave his method with the codlin moth in his large apple orchard. He sprayed the trees with a solution of London purple, in ratio of one half pound to eighty gallons of water, by means of a force pump and a barrel on a wagon. He had a machine so arranged that the motion of the wheel did the pumping as the wagon progressed. One man could manage it and could sprinkle 1,000 trees a day, at a cost of not more than one-half a cent per tree. By this easy and inexpensive method he produced abundance of apples without the mark of a worm upon them.

Mr. Fortunley, of Michigan, had an orchard of 1,500 apple trees. He adopted much the same plan with that of Mr. Moody, and with equal success. He used about 100 gallons of water, in which was dissolved one-half pound of London purple, for spraying each 100 trees. So it seems to be settled and proved that fruit growers can fend off the codlin moth, and give us perfect fruit if they will make the necessary effort.

Fruits at the Fair.

The American Institute is a venerable and conservative society that has given an industrial fair annually in New York city for fifty-four consecutive years. The fruit and flower display is one of the most interesting features of the show.

APPLES.

Naturally, were the chief center of interest, since their culture is becoming so large a source of income to the country, both from home and foreign consumption. There was a large variety, but it was gratifying to see how few perfect ones there were. They were of splendid size, many of them, but scabs, knots, lopsides and worm holes were [illegible]. We ought to make a united effort through the country to get rid of the apple pests that are ruining our orchards so fatally. Almost every year a new and unusual variety of insect or fungus springs up, and the raising of orchards begins to be invested with new terrors. The only remedy is high culture and eternal vigilance. Give your orchards liberal manurings of manure and potash fertilizers. Let the grass in the orchard be cut and the enemy fruit as fast as it [illegible]. Keep the trees carefully trimmed so as to make them compact, leafed, and remove all the useless growth of wood that takes away the strength of the tree. Other points in orchard culture will be mentioned from time to time.

We noted some of the most perfect of the fall and winter apples at the fair. The fall varieties were among the best. There were plenty of magnificent pippins, apples for [illegible] Alexander, Gravenstein, Duchess of [illegible] [illegible]. One of the finest looking fruits was the old Vandervere. Among fall and early winter apples the Fisher apple was a beauty. So were the Wealthy, Robinson Father and Ladies' Sweet.

WORDEN BLACK GRAPE.

The Baldwin apple was very sound and handsome. The Domine was a fine late one. The Gloria Mundi is a winter apple of tremendous size and quite perfect growth. But the late winter apples par excellence are the Russets. They are medium sized and compact and hard in the fall. As January approaches, however, they mellow down softly, and with their nuts and cider of the time, and evening are just unspeakable. The Roxbury and Golden Russets are the most noted. In the city market these are on the fruit stands in the summer till apples come again. At the Institute fair there was a plate of tolerable, though wilted, Golden Russets that had been kept over from 1884.

GRAPES.

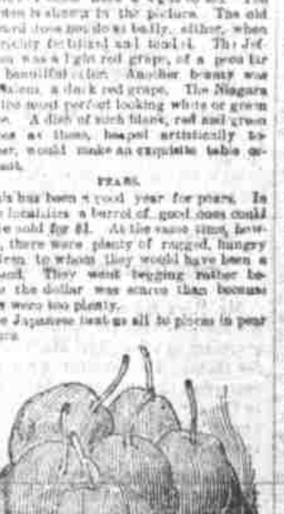
Fruits that will grow in the latitude of New York state will grow rather generally throughout the Union, except in the most southern parts. Therefore, the grapes, apples, etc., that thrive best in New York are worth trying elsewhere.

Among grapes, the hardy black ones were the Wilder and Worden. Some of the clusters of these were a sight to see. The Worden is shown in the picture. The old Concord does not do as badly, either, when it is richly fertilized and tended. The Jefferson was a light red grape, of a peculiar and beautiful color. Another beauty was the Salem, a dark red grape. The Niagara was the most perfect looking white or green grape. A dish of such black, red and green grapes as these, heaped artistically together, would make an exquisite table ornament.

PEARS.

This has been a good year for pears. In some localities a barrel of good ones could not be sold for $1. At the same time, however, there were plenty of ragged, hungry children to whom they would have been a godsend. They went begging rather because the dollar was scarce than because pears were too plenty.

The Japanese beat us all to pieces in pear culture.



MME. VON SIEBOLD.

The illustration shows a plate of the best and handsomest pears that ever grew. They are a fall ripener, golden brown, perfect in shape and coloring. The Mme. Von Siebold is a Japanese pear. So is the Mikado, another beauty, also ripening in the fall. There were 100 varieties of pears at the show. Of [illegible] the choicest for early fall was the Canandaigua. The President Mas and the Black Worcester were prodigious winter pears. The Easter Beurre was a fine one that mellows very late in winter. The Columbia is a sound and hand-

BRILLIANTS.

The clouds, which rise with thunder, slake
Our thirsty souls with rain;
The blow most dreaded falls to break
From off our limbs a chain.
—[Whittier.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see
What gay distress! What splendid misery!
I envy none their pageantry and show,
I envy none the gilding of their woe.
—[Young.

Oh, thou heart's dearest, take me, hide me, hold me
Close in the tranquil keeping of thy breast,
For storm and strife and stress of fears are fold me,
And the great sea's unrest.
—[Household Words.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THIBET.

Idleness of the Men—Heavy Work of the Women—Universal Dirt.

The Thibetans who live in the valleys are not as a rule fine men physically, but the highlanders, or hill men, such as the shepherds, etc., up in the high Thibetan mountains, are massive beaux hommes, having somewhat the appearance of having been hewn out of solid blocks. The people of the valleys are more or less idle gossips, disliking work intensely. The men do not work in the fields, except plowing, and few who can afford to pay another to do it for them will do even that much. When not in repose—i. e., when not absolutely doing nothing—the men occupy themselves by sewing, spinning, looking after the mules, horses and cattle, but above all in attending to the petty business of the family.

The women sow, irrigate, weed, cut the harvest, thrash, winnow, carry the grain to the granary, and do all the household work as well. If there are loads to be carried the women carry them. If a man be asked to carry a big case or heavy load he is certain, on seeing it to say at once: "That! That's a woman's load," and of the baggage he will select the smallest parcel he can find as his burden. In the pasturages, the women milk, make the butter, and look after the flocks when these are grazing near the tents or encampment. The men herd the flocks when grazing at a distance. The women ride as well as the men, and in the same fashion. From constantly throwing stones at the cattle the women are adepts at this, and can and do make it very unpleasant for any person who may have irritated them into putting their science into practice.

Dirt is the ruling feature everywhere in Thibetan households. It pervades their houses and their persons, prevails in their customs, and gives a tone to and bears fruit in their speech. A European, an English official in India, once desiring to see the real color of the Thibetan skin, paid the parents of a child to have it washed in hot water, several times, and with an unlimited supply of soap. Every effort was made in vain; the skin could not be reached through such an armor plating of dirt. It is said with every show of truth that it would be quite impossible to wash an adult Thibetan down to the skin. The beauty of a woman in Thibet consists in her being stout, broad, thick-set, and heavily membered, and the accomplishments to be desired are, that she should be able, above all things audacious, a good hand at a bargain and at [illegible].—[Nineteenth Century.

Incompetent Alpine Guides.

Once there were but few guides, but these few were good guides. Now, apart from the good men, there has sprung up a class of guides, so called, which is far from being composed of the conscientious and competent leaders who showed the way of old to victory. These new guides will undertake to conduct any man, woman or child up anything. The old guides would not work with a man upon a dangerous peak unless they knew that the applicant for their services could go and climb, that he would not become dizzy, that he would not break down or slip.

To-day a stranger may be waylaid by unskilled guides, who will try to induce him to attempt the most difficult things, the things of most renown. They can bring the stranger up bad places; if they fail they fail, but then they try for full fare, and not infrequently they expose their victim to an amount of danger which he is happily unable adequately to estimate. The great guides and true men of noble craft hold these sham guides in great abhorrence and contempt. The really good guide is a really fine worthy.—[Tinsley's Magazine.

A Chinese Farm-House.

The chinese farm-house is a curious-looking abode. Usually it is sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans. The walls are of clay or wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room, extending from the floor to the tiled roof, with closet-looking apartments in the corners for sleeping-rooms. There is a sliding window in the roof, made of cut oyster shells arranged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the bare earth, where at nightfall there often gather together a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons and a litter of pigs, all living together in delightful harmony.—[Foreign Letter.

An Odd Scene.

At the home of William Umangst, in Berk county, Pennsylvania, recently occurred an odd scene. No less than thirteen spinning-wheels, so placed that they formed a circle, were handled by thirteen fair flax-spinners, and the flax they spun was twenty years old. A flush came into the cheeks of a wrinkled granddame as she looked on from the center of the circle, for it "minded" her, she said, of days lang syne. A feast followed the performance.—[Chicago Tribune.

Safe Travel.

During the fifty years since the first train ran in Belgium, the railway companies claim that only twenty-one travelers have been killed through any error or disaster in the railway service itself, although 7,350,000 passengers have been carried over the lines.

The Shah's Globe.

The shah of Persia has had a globe constructed the diameter of which is eighty centimeters; the seas are made of the finest emeralds, and the different countries are represented by diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones.

Neglected by the Queen.

The fiftieth year of Victoria's reign is drawing near, and yet she has only spent twelve days out of that vast time amongst the people she "loves," and the capital of whose country is not twelve hours' journey from London.—[London Truth.

Buttons from Hogs' Blood.

Hogs' blood is said to be now manufactured into buttons and similar articles, and the hard shell that covers the cartilage of the foot is now sold to parties who manufacture springs for railroad cars.

GERMAINS' "Notesco" Remedies.

The "Notesco" remedies comprise five articles:

Notesco No. 1. For kidney, Liver and Urinary Affections, also Malaria.
Notesco No. 2. A Linament for Cramps, Sciatic, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Neuralgic Affections. It is combined with
Notesco No. 3. A Bathing Preparation and is of special value for Inflammatory Rheumatism and Paralysis.
Notesco No. 4. Is used in all cases of Fever, Spasms and Epileptic Fifts.
Notesco No. 5. Is for Whooping Cough and Throat and Chest Diseases.

Price $1.00 a Bottle.

We also make a NOTESCO LOZENGE, which is a pleasant, palatable sweetmeat for Singers and Speakers. See press opinion.

UNNECESSARY AMPUTATION.

How many people are crippled for life by the wholesale system of amputation in vogue. We beg to impress on sufferers, before having their limbs cut off, to send for Prof. A. Z. Germains—and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he guarantees a cure without knife, caustic, ligature, or any of the barbarous methods of modern surgery.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mrs. Campbell, Washington street, Astoria, Long Island, was bitten by a mad cat, on the middle finger of the right hand. As the wound was very bad, she consulted the local physicians who attended her for some time, and then advised her to go to the Medical College, N. Y. At the close it was arranged for her to have her finger cut off—on the 17th of September, 1884—that is to say, the whole of the joint was to be removed. We were introduced to this case by James Whitcombe, of Astoria. We are pleased to say we cured this finger in a few days.

DEMENTIA.

This case call for a few remarks. Mrs. William Farley, of 322 E. 125th St., had lost her mind; would not understand a single word which was addressed to her, and in fact was so bad, that there was some chance of her being sent away to a lunatic asylum. This state of things was cured entirely by five bottles of Notesco No. 4, and the lady is, we are pleased to say, entirely restored to reason.

Notesco Remedies have cured:

Mr. J. Gordon, for kidney disease. Third Ave., between 74th and 75th Sts.
Mr. John Duran, 1533 First Ave. Liver complaint.
Herman Millienthal, 1621 Boulevard. Insipient consumption.
Henrietta Rosenthal and family, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and a severe burn. 225 E. 78th Street.
G. Schnell, 1433 Third Ave. Black Eye.
Mrs. Malone, family medicine. 218 E. 74th St.
J. Mac Clellan, malaria. 1406 Second Avenue. Extraordinary cure.
Mrs. Riley, 314 E. 107th St. Infant cholera Infantum. Cured by two doses of Notesco.
Mrs. Otto, erysipelas. 303 E. 80th St. Extraordinary cure. She was cured by the first application in twenty-four hours.
Mrs. Millenthal, burns. 1621 Boulevard, [illegible]
Mrs. Murphy, infants, for whooping cough and swelling on head. Mr. Murphy, horse bite. 303 E. 80th St.
Mr. Macaulin, East 63d St., near 2d Av. Extraordinary case of a sprained ankle.
Mr. Spiss, epileptic seizure. 1490 2d Av.
Miss Sarah Lewis, sore eyes. 1490 2d Av.
Miss Schrieman, 1319 2d Av. Malaria, cured by one bottle.
August Kay, 1497 2d Av. Sores on head. Cured by an application of Notesco.
Peter Graf, 1342 2d Av. Extraordinary cure of Chills and fever, which had lasted several months, by one dose of Notesco. [illegible] Zeitung, 1st July, 1885.
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] St. Lumbago.
Christian Weiss, piles of old standing. Cured by two applications.

Many men have unhappy homes because of their wives suffering from certain complaints incidental to women. All these homes can be made happy by the use of our specifics.

CAN BE ORDERED THROUGH ANY DRUGGIST.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, 114 Fulton Street, New York.

Prepared by Prof. A. Z. GERMAINS for the Germains' Notesco Remedies Company.

CONSULTING ROOMS AND DEPOT,

155 East 57th St., New York.

Checks or P. O. Orders must be made payable to A. Z. Germains, Treasurer.

1-1y.

Western North Carolina Railroad Company,

Gen'l. Passenger Office.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1885.

On and after the 6th inst., the following schedule will be operated by this Company.

WEST.

Main Line.	Train No. 1. Arv.	Train No. 1. Lev.	Train No. 3. Arv.	Train No. 3. Lev.
		A. M.		A. M.
Salisbury.		1 25		6 30
Statesville.	2 34	2 35	7 54	8 14
Newton.	3 43	3 44	10 02	10 07
Hickory.	4 09	4 10	11 07	11 25
Icard.	4 40	4 41	12 20	12 23
Morganton.	5 15	5 16	1 05	1 35
Marion.	6 23	6 33	2 39	2 59
Old Fort.	7 13	7 14	3 49	3 53
Round Knob.	7 31	8 01		
Black Mountain.	8 42	8 45	5 17	5 19
Coopers.	8 55	8 56	5 38	6 00
Spartanburg Junc	9 21	9 21	6 45	6 47
Asheville.	9 29	9 39	6 57	P. M.
Alexanders.	10 12	10 13		
Marshall.	10 48	10 49		
Barnards.	11 12	11 12		
Warm Springs.	11 43			

EAST.

Main Line.	Train No. 2. Arv.	Train No. 2. Lev.	Tain No. 4. Arv.	Tain No. 4. Lev.
		P. M.		A. M.
Warm Springs.		3 15		
Barnards.	3 50	3 50		
Marshall.	4 11	4 12		
Alexanders.	4 45	4 49		
Asheville.	5 22	5 32		6 55
Spartanburg Junc	5 41	5 41	7 07	7 07
Coopers.	6 06	6 06	7 55	7 55
Black Mountain.	6 19	6 20	8 30	8 43
Round Knob.	7 07	7 27		
Old Fort.	7 42	7 43	10 25	10 40
Marion.	8 12	8 12	11 35	11 55
Morganton.	9 10	9 10	1 22	1 39
Icard.	9 38	9 38	2 17	2 19
Hickory.	10 04	10 05	3 57	3 20
Newton.	10 32	10 32	4 00	4 05
Statesville.	11 29	11 30	5 30	5 39
Salisbury.	12 30	A. M.	7 20	P. M.

WEST. Train No. 7. Arv.	Train No. 7. Lev.	MURPHY DIV.	EAST. Train No. 8. Arv.	Train No. 8. Lev.
A. M.				P. M.
	9 49	Asheville.	4 39	
10 28	10 29	Hominy.	3 59	4 01
10 54	10 58	Turnpike.	3 37	3 39
11 21	11 26	Pigeon River.	3 19	3 17
11 51	11 54	Clyde.	2 45	2 47
12 19	12 29	Waynesville.	2 00	2 25
1 49	1 53	Hall.	12 34	12 37
2 28	2 29	Sylva.	11 56	11 55
2 39	2 41	Webster.	11 45	11 46
3 21	3 31	Whittier.	10 54	10 55
4 15	P. M.	Charleston.	A. M.	10 09

Round Knob is breakfast station for train No. 1, and supper station for train No. 2.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8, run daily.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

V. E. McBEE, Supt.

W. A. Turk, A. G. P. A.