

FOR THE LADIES.

"LIBERTY SCARFS."

"Liberty scarfs" are a novelty in neck-wear. They vary in length from a yard and a half to two yards, and are three-fourths of a yard wide.

HANGING PICTURES.

Different kinds of pictures, says Virginia N. Bush, should never be hung together, and though few modern houses are sufficiently spacious to admit of setting aside a room for each kind, they may at least be assigned to separate walls.

POPULARITY OF MAUVE.

The extraordinary popularity of mauve in women's clothes seems to be clearly derived from the impressionists, who affect mauve over all other tints. The high colors now in vogue, the juxtaposition of strange, hitherto unrelated tints, seem also due to these bold adventurers in art who see unaided more strange colors in the air than most people can see with a prism.

WHAT A WISE MOTHER CAN DO.

She can take ten minutes every day and read to her children a few words on astronomy, geology or physiology. Not dry statistics, which carry no knowledge to the little minds, but the names of planets and stars, their places and the mythological story connected with them.

HOW TO WEAR THE VEIL.

The veil has been dreadfully misused by the tailor-made girl, who has turned into a kind of filigree fence. The veil proper is not a stiff barricade of beads. It is a cloud-like cajoiler. It is not tied back and impassable; it is loose and it floats lovingly across the face.

A WATCH POCKET BADLY NEEDED.

For the person who invents a safe sort of pocket for women's watches a large fortune and the gratitude of thousands are waiting. Women are beginning to grow tired of having their slender chains jerked in a crowd and finding themselves watchless. They don't enjoy even hunting vainly for the timepieces which were buttoned into the front of their bodices, but which have slipped in and are finally discovered two inches above their waists.

tion. Their chains are firmly caught in their buttonholes with a slender little bar or swivel, which holds it safe against jerking. And their watches are in a distant and secure pocket.

If you are determined to wear your watch like the rest of womankind thrust it into your bodice; it is a good idea to have sewed securely to the lining of each waist one of the patent fastening hooks, which have to be pressed in order to pass over anything. Clasp this over the big link at the end of your chain and then you are comparatively safe.

Another excellent plan would be to have a small pocket sewed to the lining of each bodice at the place where it is natural to slip the watch. This pocket could open toward the front, and when the watch was thrust in could fasten by means of one of the patent loops to an eyelid crocheted on the lining of the bodice. With the watch securely tucked in such a receptacle, even with the chain dangling down the front of the gown, a woman might safely venture into a crowd and not be obliged to keep one hand continually to protect her property.

FASHION NOTES.

Colored pearls are very fashionable, but they must be large.

A new shape for menu cards is that of tiny Japanese fans.

Iridescent single petaled roses are among the new brooches.

Velvet and satin ribbon trim all sorts of gowns.

Old-fashioned Panama hats are now worn into a fashionable shape for women.

It is no longer considered good form to crowd the hand into a glove one or two sizes too small.

Nearly all of the small, imported hats have strings, or ties, of velvet or fancy ribbon.

A very new fabric is called sable cloth, and is covered so closely with fine hairs as to resemble fur.

The heavy Venetian lace and silk gimpures, introduced last Spring, will continue to be popular, and a season of fine laces is predicted for the Winter.

The latest fancy is to decorate with hand painting the entire front of the silk blouse, using delicate sprays of flowers, vines, grasses, and so on.

Girls with very small waists are wearing rather broad belts fastened at one side with a really fat rosette, and this is placed right on the belt itself, slightly to one side of the front.

A pretty new fabric is called bengaline, in large waved patterns like moire antique silk. In soft shades of old blue or pink, or Russian gray, it makes up extremely pretty dresses.

The old-fashioned combs of our grand mothers are again in vogue, and tower in tortoise shell carvings or gold filigree in stately height above the soft curls and puffs of the modern chignon.

Great simplicity in form and outline still reigns in the female toilet, but it is relieved by the soft light shades of coloring of summer tissues, and also by the addition of a great deal of lace.

Velvet assumes an important part in the season's costume, being used in cuffs, girdles, sleeves, collars, vests and other fancy jackets, in bands and other trimmings for skirts.

A charming toilet of white cashmere, with red embroidered polka dots, has a French waist. A double circle of red velvet is attached by a great chion behind. The sleeves of red velvet are very full, with deep cuffs delicately embroidered. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with deep points of lace.

The coquilles trimmings, either in lace, mousseline de soie or in a material similar to the dress, are fashionable. They are seen on chemisettes in the shape of jabots on pelerines, on jackets of light material, on the front of waists and quite extensively on skirts.

The toque will appear as a complete framework of jetted wires underlaid with a marvellous filling of puckered velvet and with a little Prince of Wales tuft in gay colors in front and back, supplemented with a butterfly of lace or tinsel.

Velvet is to be in great service, more than it has seen for a long time. For handsome visiting dresses a heavy corded bengaline or gros grain silk is brought in the loveliest shades of light colors. The velvet is to form panels and sleeves and large pieces of trimming.

There is a costly dress material resembling a wool plush, with a light colored back, either red, blue or yellow, with the plush pile of a dark color, black, brown or green. There is also an imperceptible pattern in the weaving and the effect is peculiar.

Corded grounds resembling old-fashioned reppé and Empress cloth, are covered with specks of color or of different colors. These specks are usually thrown up with a thread, and in fact there are many which have embroidered dots and figures on the surface.

Some of the new colors have very poetic names. "Paradis" is a brilliant yellow, "Salammbô" is a vivid red, "Pygmalion" is a yellowish brown, "Iolande" a new shade of blue, "Ceresette" a cherry-red, "Coquelicot" the red of the wild poppy, "Angeliqne" a tender apple green and "Floxiene" a reddish lilac.

The eight bridesmaids at a recent wedding made a charming picture dressed in exact imitation of the Duchess of Devonshire, as immortalized by Gainsborough, in white satin, with plain trained skirts bordered with silver, plain tight sleeves, the cuffs, big white chiffon waistbands of brocaded

silver. Their hats were large white straw ones, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and white satin ribbons.

A characteristic note of this season's fashions is the revival of the sleeve dissimilar. For decollete toilets of light, thin materials the sleeve is of velvet in bright, rich colors and made in halloon shape. With a cream gown the sleeve is of coral velvet; with pale blue will be worn a sleeve of mauve velvet; with straw color garnet or golden brown.

THE RASCALLY COYOTE.

His Destructiveness Among California Sheep—Bounties for His Scalp.

"Up in Medocino County," said Sheriff Standley to the writer, "a coyote—any coyote, mangy, scraggy, or sneaking and mean as he can be—is worth just \$55. I have known one of these pestiferous critters to get in among a band of sheep at night and kill sixty-five lambs and ewes just for the fun of the thing. They seem to have some of the instincts of the shepherd-dog in them, and they will worry and chase about in a circle a small bunch of sheep until the weaker fall from sheer exhaustion, when they pounce upon them and bite into their skull or tear open their throats. Mind you, after they have satisfied their hunger their villainous instincts still hold sway, and they continue the killing just for the fun of the thing. I have been in the business of sheep-raising since 1874, and I have suffered more loss from the depredations of the coyotes, California lions, and bears than ever from hard winters or the machinations of the men who are continually striving to make a corner in wool. When the Legislature, two years ago, passed the act authorizing a bounty of \$5 for every coyote scalp handed in to the county treasurer, let me tell you the business of sheep-raising, in my district, at least, was in a most precarious condition. There had been feeding on the ranges up there as high as 250,000 sheep. They had dwindled down to about 100,000. Well, the bounty seemed to incite the hunters to renewed efforts, and there were many who took to the hills and valleys and made the hunting of these numerous pests their sole avocation. You will say that at \$5 a scalp they had to do a bad office business to amass any amount of capital.

But it is no easy thing to catch a coyote, and so it was found necessary to offer extra inducements to those who are willing to go hunting them. It was decided to call a meeting of the sheep-men in our district, and it was then and there decided to organize a district club, which included all the wool men within a radius of twenty-five miles. Each one of us agreed to assess ourselves a sum pro rata to the number of our herd for each coyote killed within the district described. For instance, a man owning a band of 10,000 sheep would pay for each coyote killed on the range the sum of \$20, while the man owning 4,000 sheep would pay but \$5. And this is why I say that a coyote—any coyote—is worth on our range at least \$50, including the bounty, for that has been the ruling rate during the season just ended.

"As I have said, this pestiferous prowler is one of the most cunning of the enemies we have to contend with, and, though his scap is of such value, you would be surprised to learn how few of them are obtained in a season. His working hours are nearly always by night, and it is not often that one can get a good shot at him. Dogs are seldom able to run him down, and the most of them are captured in stout steel traps. I do not think that over thirty were taken on our range during the past year, and yet the damage they inflicted upon the sheep-men made every sufferer glad and willing to pay tenfold more than his pro rata for the death certificate."

Dust, Upholstery and Disease.

Householders in furnishing would do well to remember that the ordinary practice of covering a floor with carpet is not without its disadvantages, even its dangers. The particles which give substance to the pure search light of a sunbeam as it penetrates the window pane are of the very many of them. Harmless as are more possessed of true moribid energy and capable of almost unlimited multiplication. Anyone can see, therefore, how, when sheltered in dusty, woolen hangings, chair upholstery and carpets, they render these articles veritable harbors of disease. The less we have of such the better, especially in bedrooms. Some practical deductions naturally suggest themselves. As to curtains and carpets, it is but rational that they should, as a rule, consist of the smoother and harder fabrics which will bear thorough and frequent brushing. If thicker floor cloths and rugs be used, they should be such in size and arrangement that they can be readily taken up and beaten. It is but part of the same argument that a much of the floor as possible should be varnished or laid with oilcloth, so as to allow of frequent cleansing. (One and leather, for like reason, are incomparably superior to the richest upholstery when we come to speak of general furniture. Some, perhaps, may imagine that in making these observations we treat this matter too much as a hobby. Only one circumstance however is required, in order to convince any such of their real and practical significance, and that is the actual presence of infectious disease. When this appears all forms of cumbersome comfort in the apartment must give place not merely to a freer and simpler arrangement, but even to bare, sunlit and airy desolation.—[London Lancet.

A NEW Norwegian version of the scriptures has just been published, the work of fifty years bestowed by the most competent scholars in Norway in our day.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

It is Practiced Among the People Known as the Rajpoots.

It would be wrong to suppose that infanticide is prevalent in all parts and among all the people of India.

It is not so, but is only practised by a few of the many castes, and chiefly among the Rajpoots, who were originally the soldier caste.

The custom has existed for many ages, how long is not known, but they are indistinct traces of its having been practised among the people leaving near the Indus at the time of the invasion by Alexander the Great.

Although a Rajpoot speaks of infanticide as only a venial offense, he does not claim any religious sanction for it; he knows, on the contrary, that his sacred books condemn the practice, as for instance, it is mentioned in the *Brahma Sutra* that to kill a female is as criminal as to kill a Brahman, and the severity of such is to suffer in *narka* or hell.

Some of the wealthier Rajpoots in the northwest provinces of India live in houses surrounded by a walled inclosure. This isolation from the nearest villages and neighbors has rendered the crime easier of concealment.

Mr. Charles Raikes, in his "Notes on the Northwest Provinces," has the following: "At Mynpoorie there is an old fortress which looks far over the valley of the Eesun River. This has been for centuries the stronghold of Rajahs of Mynpoorie—Chohans, whose ancient Rajad, descending from the great Pirthee Raj and the regal stem of Noem Rana, represents the creme de la creme of Rajpoot aristocracy. Here, when a son, grandson or nephew was born to the reigning chief, the event was announced to the neighboring city by the large discharge of wall-pieces and matchlocks; but centuries had passed away and no infant slaughter had been known to smile within these walls."

Mr. Raikes gives the following supplement to his story, to show how the Government approved of the conduct of the Rajah who first preserved a female child: "In 1845, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Unwin a magistrate of the district who had exerted himself to put down infanticide a little grand-daughter was preserved by the Rajah of that day. The fact was duly notified to the Government, and a letter of congratulation and a dress of honor were dispatched from headquarters to the Rajah.

"Infanticide is diminishing because of the activity with which the suppression of it is pursued, and for the same reason the cases that escape judicial inquiry are now fewer. It is only with those into which an inquiry is made that any knowledge whatever can be arrived at as to how the death was accomplished. A part of the judicial inquiry may include a post mortem examination by a medical officer, and as a result of this there may be a reference to a chemical expert if there should be a suspicion of poison having been used. Of these cases, I am in a position to say that between the years 1873 and 1888, both years inclusive, 223 cases of infanticide by poison were referred to me from the northwest provinces and Oudh alone, and the result of my inquiries was to show that poison was detected in thirty-six of them. The poison detected was opium in thirty-four and arsenic in two of them.

"No sooner was it discovered that infanticide was practiced among the Rajpoots than a means of suppressing it was sought for. Mr. Jonathan Durcan, only a few months after his discovery, persuaded the Rajpoots around Benares who were under British rule to enter into a covenant by which they engaged themselves to abolish the crime. This, however, turned out a failure, for the crime was still rampant in the same part of the country in 1810; and the magistrates then stationed there—Messrs. Fortescue, Smith, Shakespeare and others—reported to the Governor-General of the day that infanticide still existed."

Rhinoceros versus Elephant.

Williamson, in his "Oriental Field Sports," speaking of the Indian rhinoceros, describes it as an inveterate enemy of elephants, attacking whenever he can find them single, or, at least, not protected by a male of great bulk; ripping without mercy, and confining in his coat of mail to defend him from the puny attacks of the females, as well as to resist the tusks of young males. He relates that the apparent bluntness of the horn of the Indian rhinoceros, which is about as broad at the base as it is high, would make it appear a somewhat insignificant weapon, and inadequate to penetrate any hard or tough substance. This, however, we are informed, is not the case, elephants often being found dead, obviously, it is stated, from the wounds received from the horn of the rhinoceros; and in one case, as is related by Williamson, a large male elephant and rhinoceros phant's abdomen having been ripped transfixed beneath the ribs. Williamson also states that Major Lally, an officer of the Indian army whose veracity is beyond question, while engaged in one of his hunting expeditions, and having arrived at the summit of a low range of hills, was suddenly presented with a distinct view of a most desperate engagement between a rhinoceros and a large male elephant; the latter, to all appearance, protecting a small herd which were retiring in a state of alarm. The elephant was beaten, and decamped, followed by the rhinoceros, into a heavy jungle, where much roaring was heard, but nothing could be discerned. From which Pliny describes, of the rhinoceros ripping open the elephant, is confirmed by modern observation.—[From Cassell's Natural History for September.

A Correspondent Answers: "The history town of Griffiths, made by a company built line and pipe-line. A full description of the town can probably be had by addressing rounds J. A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, Ill."

Almost a third of all humanity, that is, 200,000, speak the Chinese language.

Is It Any Wonder That Dr. Hoxie's Certain Cure should be so universally popular? Of course not, if you take a fair view of the facts. It is safe, sure, and sweet, and as delicate as a child's food, and as effective as a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, etc.

Of Waterloo veterans Francis has written a book, "The Waterloo Veterans," which is a most interesting and valuable work.

E. A. Root, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hoxie's Certain Cure cured my wife of catarrh of the bladder, and she has had no return since a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, etc.

A vase of Sevres ware, only eight inches high, was sold in London recently, for \$10,000.

I Can Walk a Mile Really, although for a long time I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I could not walk a step. I had a terrible running sore on my leg, resulting from milk leg. Nothing did me any good till I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The pain ceased, the sore healed, and the limb is perfectly healthy. Mrs. C. A. ASHLEY, Avon, Mass.

Hood's Pills should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, they are preferred to any other.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn or dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion, Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pains in the heart.

Loss of Appetite, A splendid feeding-to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, and sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not cured, Druggists will refund you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.

"Swamp Root" is a healthful and powerful medicine. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FARMERS SEND YOUR PRODUCE TO F. I. Sage & Son, 193 LEADERS STREET, NEW YORK.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOIDRIK, Boons Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. Mrs. L. M. AHEEN, Cochran, Ga.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

"German Syrup" I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom.

I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlsville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. This Polish, made in Germany, and sold in this country, is the best and most reliable. It is the only one that will not burn or stain the stove.

WHAT STRANGE.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

The recent hanging of the Virginia Grando, Talton Hall, has brought prominence a remarkable little town on the Big Stone Gap, situated among mountains, twenty miles from Wise County, Va. It furnished the courage of Judge who tried Hall, eight of the men who convicted him, and the Captain who directed of the guard that and two-thirds executed. Three years his sentence executed. Three years his sentence executed. Three years his sentence executed.

Big Stone Gap was the worst spot in the South. It was settled then by blue grass Kentuckians and young blue grass Kentuckians, as the Virginians, "furriners," as they call them are graduates of the three Eastern colleges and one Southern university. It was the habit of "toughs" some into the town and gallop through streets, firing their pistols right and left, while the storekeepers shut up shop and went to the woods. These young Kentuckians and Virginians settled at Stone Gap, organized themselves into a volunteer police force, equipped with revolvers, billies, and whistles. They fought the toughs with Winchester pistols, and for a time street fighting was common. They maintained the peace of a Quaker town.

It is similar to the other public means, by means of which the public occasionally regales itself with perfume or chewing gum. A penny, or two, as the case may be, is dropped into a convenient slot and a hand is turned, and the purchaser is confronted with the paper he desires, which he removes and gives way to the next customer. The newspaper distributor does not stop at merely handing out to a customer his favorite sheet; they will change when required, and it is claimed will never make a mistake.

customer drops 10 cents into a certain slot, and immediately produce 8 or 10 papers in change, as may be necessary. Other developments are being studied, but for the present the Automaton Newspaper Distributing Company considers its field sufficiently large.

"I see that some one has been telling the Globe-Democrat that he remembers a previous life on this earth," said I. Foster of St. Louis. "I have a few people who profess to remember memories of a previous existence, but the most remarkable case now is that of my daughter. 'Two years ago I resided in Effingham county, Ill. I there buried a daughter named Maria, who was just budding into womanhood. The next year I removed to St. Louis, where I have since resided. 'Two years ago another daughter was born whom we christened Nellie, but who always persisted in calling herself Maria. She says that the name belongs to us as we used to call her Maria. Some time I returned to Effingham county since my own business, and took Nellie with me. She not only recognized her old home, but many people she had seen, but whom my first daughter had never seen. A mile from the old home was a schoolhouse where Maria had been to school. Nellie had never seen the schoolhouse, yet she described it to me. She expressed a desire to visit her home, and she marched straight to the desk her sister had occupied. 'This is mine,' it seems like dead come back from the grave, but mother will not have it so. She said that that is true, she has but one child, and that God gave her two. I try to explain it."

The most unique adventure on record in which a snaphotter participated occurred some time ago near Blantyre, in the highlands of South Africa. A party consisting of several members of the Scotch mission came suddenly upon a number of crocodiles while they were hunting one day. The crocodiles were lazily basking in the sun, but despite the admonitory "Shoo!" of the miradors, they took alarm, and retreated toward the water, where they entered except one straggler whom the hunters succeeded in catching by the tail. The four natives seized the crocodile by that part of his anatomy which would have the water last, had he succeeded in getting to the water. They were swayed violently by the violent writhing of the powerful creature, but they held on until Mr. F. Moir had taken a camera around in front of him, and had his picture "took." The man was particularly sad one for the die, for after the "sitting" he was patched by a rifle shot.

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