

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Stylish Novelties in Straw Hats, Parasols and Polonaises.

Stylish-looking coarse straw hats in mixed colors or in one plain shade, are very fashionably worn this season.

In defiance of all alluring novelties that have been introduced since its appearance years ago, the polonaise still asserts itself among the list of highly-popular styles this season.

High Art in New York.

Miss Bondelipper, a New York society lady living on Fifth avenue, recently called at the studio of Herr von Dauber, the celebrated artist.

Aristocratic Society.

Mrs. Wado (of Boston)—I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm.

Penelope (amblyously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood.

—It has been suggested that ropes used for scaffolding purposes, especially in localities where the atmosphere is apt to destroy hemp, should be dipped when dry in a bath containing twenty grains of sulphate of copper per litre of water.

—An inclination of one inch in fifteen miles is sufficient to give motion to water.

—St. Ostrovie is the oldest town in Missouri, and just last week woke up and discovered near by a mountain 2.0 feet high of solid red, gray and rose colored granite.

A GOOD HOG-HOUSE.

Directions for Erecting a Substantial, Convenient and Yet Simple Structure.

A good hog-house or houses—if many hogs are reared on the farm—can not well be dispensed with on any farm.

The first hog-houses I built were made twelve feet wide, but I have now had four that were eight feet wide, and I find this width ample to accommodate as many hogs as can eat at the trough, and so I recommend a house of this width.

After the foundation is ready—which may be locust posts set well in the ground, bowlders or masonry, if preferred—place your short sills across the ends and level them, and then set the floor joists on the sills, so that the two outside ones will come exactly to the ends of the sills.

Use siding fourteen feet long covering it, and it will cut one length for the front and one for the rear.

Make a good trough and fasten it securely. I have never found any thing better than a good V-trough; the front of it should be of two-inch lumber, but the back part, which comes against the side of the building, may be inch.

Every hog house of this size should be provided with a movable partition so that it can be divided into two parts when desired, as an apartment eight feet square is large enough for a sow to farrow in.

—Branch of promise suits are unknown in Kansas. The girls out there do nothing on credit. They do not consider themselves engaged until they are married.

OLD MAN DUNDER.

He Tells the Sergeant About His Experience with a Monte Shark.

"What! you here?" exclaimed Sergeant Benda the other day, as he looked up and found Carl Dunder standing by the desk.

"Und he likes you to bet dot you can pick out dot ace of hearts?"

"Sergeant, excuse me. If I wash a fool I can't help him. I bet dot man twenty dollars I pick out dot card. Shake comes oaf er und holds der money, und I pick out a card."

"Sergeant, I vash a greenhorn und a fool, und I can't shoop any longer!"

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

Fuzzling Social and Political Problems Solved for Another Year.

The country, and incidentally the universe, is safe for another year. We have been in great peril, but our danger has been pointed out, and not only so, but the way to safety has at the same time been so clearly indicated that the wayfaring man need not err therein.

"The Duty of the Hour;" "The Decay of Patriotism;" "Work and Wages;" "The Deterioration of Manhood;" "The Labor Question;" "The Decline of Statesmanship;" "The Labor Agitation;" "The Weakness of a Republican Form of Government;" "Labor and Capital;" "The Downfall of Liberty;" "The Labor Problem; its Evils and Their Remedy;" "Corruption in Politics;" "The Labor Problem and its Dangers;" "Are we a Free People?" "The Labor Problem a National Menace;" "The perils that beset our path you have shown us; but you have also guided us into paths of safety."

Colonel Yegger returned home very late and in a demoralized condition.

WAGES IN JAPAN.

The Pay Asked by Japanese Laborers for an Inferior Kind of Work.

Since the table of wages in Tokio given in the third report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of trade and industry, is apt to be taken as it stands by the outside world, I shall give a few facts of such tradesmen as I have had dealings with.

Carpenters, 40 to 60 cents. The first figure is out of all question. For about a year I employed a carpenter off and on at 60 cents a day—that is, when time permitted. He would begin work at about 9 a. m., "work" till 6 p. m., and devote about three hours a day to smoking and thinking—he was a great thinker in his way—and eating, and the work he did in the remaining six hours with the awkward toys that pass for tools here, an English or an American carpenter would do in one hour, which brings a Japanese carpenter's wages to 60 cents per hour, or taking the day at eight working hours, to \$4.80 per day.

Plasterers, 45 to 55 cents per day; to be had at that rate at about a week's notice. The year before last I had to employ two plasterers to repair a place in the wall of a house where a piece of plaster of about two feet square had fallen out.

Painters—space will not permit to go through the whole list—25 to 35 cents per day. I have some work for a painter at present, and am willing to give 40 cents per day, but the man will not work under 50 cents, and says it will take him eight or ten days to do the job.

I could give instances of the same kind ad infinitum, but then the courtesy of newspaper editors does not and can not extend to writing books in the columns of their papers, and if I have thrust forward a few hard facts here, I have done so from the reason that those who contemplate trying their chances in this country in the near future may not be misled and afterward cry out in the bitterness of their disappointment that they have been deceived, and become blind to much that is good and to be appreciated in Japan.

I am not thus disappointed—this to guard myself against any such suspicion—for I have returned to Japan of my own free will, knowing all this, and much that I have said here and much of similar import I have said to those whom the King has delighted to honor; yet I am as welcome at their palaces or residences as ever I was.

A good deal of wisdom is claimed for the buzzards of Florida. When suffering from cold they will warm themselves at fishermen's fires, and the other day, it is related, the carcass of an alligator that had been shot came to the surface of the water and was espied by a flock of buzzards. They swarmed about it in large numbers, but the wind was so strong that they could not keep a foothold upon it, as it turned and floated with every wave.

Smart Florida Buzzards.

A Veritable Human Brute.

Colonel Yegger returned home very late and in a demoralized condition.

DO ANIMALS REASON?

How a Newfoundland Dog Outwitted a Mischievous Monkey.

Do animals reason? There are so many shades of belief upon this subject that it is a difficult one to decide.

Our ship was lying in Port Louis harbor. For fear of hurricanes, we were moored, stem and stern, to heavy sunken anchors. Upon our port-side, only a few fathoms away, was a lofty East India rice-ship, moored in the same manner. A large number of pets on board the rice-ship attracted our attention—it seemed a friendly menagerie.

My interest centered upon a magnificent black Newfoundland dog and a very large monkey. The monkey's sole ambition seemed to be to torment the dog by dropping things upon him from above, or by jumping towards him while trying to sleep, and then scampering away up the rigging, where the dog could not follow.

He soon jumped down from the house and sauntered aft towards the dog, who took no notice whatever of him. He passed close to the dog and climbed up to the poop-deck, sitting down just over the dog, and began a great chattering.

The dog was deaf to all this, so the monkey jumped down upon the deck and began to "hunt for a bone," a plan that never failed to interest the dog; but now he did not move. I thought the dog was sound asleep, the monkey very evidently thought so, too, for now he proceeded to put into execution a plan that, I think, he matured when sitting on the forward house.

Instantly all was changed on deck; the dog sprang up with ears and tail erect, wide awake, and ready to give him a cordial welcome. Of course, it was like a flash of lightning. The monkey saw what a scrape he was in; his screams and cries were pitiful; he would have gladly stopped and jumped back, but the laws of gravity were against him, and down he came onto the dog. Then began the sharpest fight I ever saw. They were evenly matched, but the monkey was so frightened that he could not make so good a fight as usual.

Round and round they went, while the hair flew everywhere; at last, getting a chance he sprang into the main rigging and ran up to the royal yard, crying all the way. Here he stayed two or three days, nursing his wounds, and evidently trying to understand why his plan failed. The dog barked, and, in spite of the heat, ran up and down the deck with every show of delight at having out-witted the monkey.

Emigration of the World.

Recent statistics show that 19,000,000 of people are residing in other than their native country. In England there are 203,000 foreigners; in Russia 344,000; France, 1,061,000; Switzerland, 211,035; Austria, 182,676; Belgium, 145,665; Holland, 69,971; Italy, 59,957; Scandinavia, 50,968; Spain, 41,703. In North America there are 7,300,042 foreigners; in South America 6,063,105; in Asia, 1,884,344, and in Africa, 140,383. England takes the lead in the number of people who leave her shores. At the present time 4,200,000 of her sons are scattered over the world. Germany comes next, with a total of 2,601,000; strangely enough 82,000 of these are residing in France alone, while 2,000,000 are in the United States. The other nations rate in the following order: Italy, 1,000,000; Scandinavia, 795,070; Belgium, 497,000; France, 382,662; Spain, 453,400; Austria, 357,000, of whom 118,000 reside in Germany.—X. Y. Herald.

HOME AND FARM.

—To brighten stove-zincs, rub with kerosene.

—A pretty hammock pillow is made of bright awning cloth, with some simple design set between the stripes.

—Albany breakfast cake.—Stir one quart of milk, one teaspoonful salt, a half teaspoon of soda, dissolved in hot water. Stir in corn meal to make a thick batter and bake in an oven.—Baptist Weekly.

—To wash colored table linen with tepid water with a little powder borax; wash quickly, using hot soap; rinse in tepid water containing boiled starch; dry in the shade, when almost dry, iron.

—The Medical Press announces the common wart which appears on the hands and face can be removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia—the taking of three doses of epsom salts morning and evening.

—Plain Light Rolls: Take a pound of dough when making light bread add to it two table-spoonsful of lard, half a cup of lard, one egg, and so on to make a stiff dough, let rise and bake in a hot oven.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Encourage the boys and girls to make a little money for themselves with fruit, chickens, bees, etc., and then have the spending of it. It will make a few mistakes at first, they will learn wisdom by it.

—The great secret of raising ducks, says an exchange, is not to let them get wet. Give them the water they can drink, in vessels constructed as to permit them to keep the water only with their bills.

—A solution of saltpeter sprinkled on cabbages is said to be effective in driving off the cabbage-fly. It is harmless, and also an excellent fertilizer. It should be applied twice a week, never, and used plentifully.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Curried Kidneys: Take one spoonful of curry powder, one of a little pepper and salt, into a warm paste. Split the kidneys, spread the paste over them, and fry in a little butter as possible. Serve hot, on the sippets.—Cincinnati Times.

—The Sanitarian says that the well-known rain-water taste is neither to roof-wood nor deposited on flying particles of dirt, but is absorption of aerial gases. Any water exposed to the open air will acquire the same taste.

—Orange Ambrosia: Slice orange and sprinkle with sugar. Let stand for about an hour. Then take glass dish and put a layer of orange in the bottom, then cover with a layer of grated cocoanut, then a layer of oranges. Continue in this way till the dish is full, cocoanut on top. This is delicious.—Household.

—A correspondent of the Gentleman says: "I hold that the intelligent farmer who has lived long on his farm and knows its soil, its capabilities, and who has settled a plan of farming which is successful is more likely to know what is best for him to do than someone who has lived on a different soil, and surrounded by different circumstances."

—A small, plain alarm clock can be made pretty by placing it in a round frame cut out of cardboard to fit snugly over the clock. It should be four inches deep. Cut two frames of the same size, sew the frames firmly together, and cover with cloth or plush. Slip the clock into place and hang on the wall by a ribbon. It requires little velvet, silk or paper for this, and if you can paint or brooder, you may make a really beautiful ornament.

ABOUT DAIRY BUTTER.

Why It Should Be Fully as Good as the Product of the Creamery.

Notwithstanding that creamery butter, from the most careful makers, is good in quality and uniform in appearance, this by no means implies that butter made in the farm should not be as good. In fact, it should be better, unless every person supplying the central factory of milk or cream exercises a careful supervision over his cows, and their health is perfect, and that are giving milk tainted by any of the contingencies that may tend to the organization of the milk factories and the cows. If twenty, fifty or one hundred milk-producers would attend carefully to the condition of their milk as the man or woman who makes butter directly from the herd, and with the same upon the reputation acquired by care in every department of the case would be different, where we multiply by twenty, fifty or one hundred, the ifs are too many to insure certainty. It is also a very difficult matter for the manager of a creamery to keep a supervision over the various herds. Such inspection of the milk as is generally given at a creamery is no safeguard. However, it is not strange that the products of the ten dairies should bring a greater price than any creamery butter. This is the fact, and always will be. Nevertheless, it is equally the fact that the average product of dairies sells for far less than the average price of creamery butter.

There is profit in dairy butter making, understands his business, and he will not learn, or will not supply the good wife with facilities for making the best, and will not use the best means for getting it to market in perfect condition, some other branches of agriculture requiring less exacting had better be followed.—Farm, Stockman and Stockman.