

**DESIGNS IN FURNITURE.**

Styles Most in Demand at the Present Time.

The most fanciful as well as designs for the electroler is in nations of the pitcher plant.

mand is continued for hand- shogany furniture in R. nals- richly carved decoration.

ut is a comparatively new for libraries. A very gen- is shown for natural wood kind.

most recent fancied form of le is arranged with oval glass he whole being drapad with ehintz.

red hand-in pierced design be- dings in either wood or gilt of picture-frame decoration adapted to architectural sub-

admired example of the Chip- style, which is considerably in white mahogany suitably ed in satin damask, for a r- room.

ly a better frame is provided colored pictures than that of molding covered with gold leaf perfectly visible the grain of od.

most elegant varieties in wall include one in silk which is by uniting this material to a background, after which the de- printed.

ble frames for pictures in black are of oak with possibly a uch of bronze in the moldings, showing a decoration of finely- work in the outer border.

ther newly adopted form of tered couch is modeled from an dian style in cane, being formed downward curve at the center, end also more elevated than er.

neral weariness from the want iety in French design picture has led to independent activity production, and which is be- in a large degree successful in the best example being of a rter.

l gold pieces are fancied for ng-room in forms of cabinets, eases, pedestals, screens and chairs. These are in Renais- style and of wondrous splendor. rich pieces in onyx and gilt are brate forans.

ange wood, resembling white ma- ny, is used in elegant forms inlaid ivory. The odor of the wood is ant, and the style becomes more site with age from increasing any between the ivory that and of the yellowish wood.

the disposition to combine several is illus- trated in a new set in satin inlaid with amaranth, in which each feature in the form of carved this is introduced at the top, while thing of the Adams style appears portion beneath.

me handsome styles in white ma- ny are distinguished by inlaid gns in amaranth, ebony and pearl, especially elaborate exam- ple in ber furniture in this wood. finish- the natural color, is adorned with bands of inlaid work in amaranth, y, satin, wood, brass and copper. fanciful style is represented by a in white mahogany inlaid with per; a border is formed with are of tin metal, which is intro- duced in like form of different pro- tions in the central design, show- also forms of insects, here and e, with bodies and wings in her of pearl tinted in various rs.

be eclecticism everywhere in prac- is shown with one of the recent in white and gold of modified nial design introducing spindles eversed arrangement, the larger ion being uppermost, and with a d above bearing a form of orna- t cut in and gilded, which is of what gothic character.

ew patterns in wall paper include for a frieze in imitation of a od eur ain. This shows running ders of vines and dark green and ow foliage, on a ground in French y with a tinge of red, the ground the wall paper being in sea green. representation of a rod in bamboo is ted to aid the effect of suspended pery.—N. Y. Star.

Dr. S. Hurgonje, of Leyden, is fifth European who has visited the of Mecca. He lived there six tis in 1885, in the disguise of a ammedan, and says that the sur- of the city is gradually rising, in sequence of the action of the rains ch wash the soil down from neigh- ing heights.

A College of State Medicine has founded in London. The council ludes a number of distinguished ical men. The main purpose of institution is the advancement of itary science in its public aspects. teaching will be carried on by ans of lectures and laboratory in- ction, and students will be qual- to become public analysts or ith officers.

**PEDDLERS OF COREA.**

Some of the Singular Wares Which They Offer for Sale.

The peddlers of Corea sometimes bring their things in packs on coolies' backs, and sometimes they produce a bushel of bundles from the depths of their loose sleeves.

After a boy had shown his choice lot of copper bowls one day he went up his sleeve and brought out a trained sparrow that he put through several tricks and slipped up his sleeve again when we refused to buy.

Several brought quantities of hair for sale, and insisted upon unrolling the bundles of coarse, black queues that had been clipped from the heads of Korean boys.

There is a great trade with China, in these Korean locks that are used to piece out queues. A large black bowl, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, was brought one day and gave occasion for many re-

marks about this wonderful wash-bowl being the only proof that any Korean had ever intended to wash himself; but it turned out that the bowl was used to hold the back hair of the palace ladies and singing girls, who wear tremendous chignons weighing fourteen and twenty pounds.

Of the really good things that are brought for sale the best are small iron boxes, padlocks and small weapons inlaid with silver in some really fine designs, many of them so nearly Persian as to astonish connoisseurs, and others in a fine diaper and key-pattern quite as foreign to this end of the world.

As inlaid metal work it is crude and coarse compared to what other and very near nations can do. Disks of open-work bronze and iron are often brought hung full of coins strung on strings of colored silk.

The coins and medals are curious in themselves, and they are regarded not only as charms and ornaments but as a proper way for a coin-collector to display his treasures.

Of embroidery, either now or old, very little is seen that is good or curious, considering the near neighborhood of China and Japan. The peddlers often bring the square bits of embroidery worn on the front and back of the mandarin's palace clothes, but they are generally too frayed, faded and stained to be of any use.

The plastron of a civil mandarin has two Korean stalks flying toward each other. Distinction as a Chinese scholar allows others to wear the storks, while a General sports a brace of most dangerous-looking white tigers embroidered on black-silk, with a finish of conventional clouds and waves in brilliant colors.

At weddings the bridegroom, however lowly in station may ride in an official chair, sit on an official leopard-skin near the royal red, and also embroider cranes on his gown.

The bridegroom pushes the privilege to its limit then, and the plastron of cranes becomes a veritable apron of red satin covered with four six and eight cranes of different colors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**EMPLOYER AND CLERK.**

The Views of a Prominent New York Wholesale Merchant.

"I'm looking bad? Well, I ought to; I've lost fully twenty-five pounds within the last nine months through something not usually put under the head of business cares. Want to know what it is, eh? Well, I don't mind telling you, although my statement will probably rouse a storm of indignation, but I assure you that my loss of flesh arises from nothing more or less than worrying over my clerks.

"I heartily appreciate all editorial comments on the question of dishonesty among clerks. Every year it becomes more and more difficult apparently for some young men to keep within the paths of righteousness. At one time I thought that human nature was constantly growing more depraved, and now I am firmly convinced that the opportunities offered to the young men of the present day for going wrong infinitely more numerous than formerly and seem to be almost forced upon them.

"Take a special case, which recently came under my immediate observation. The young man in question began to associate with a rather fast set, who considered gambling a legitimate pleasure. His refusal to join the game was taken as a tantamount confession of weakness, and he soon found himself as lonely as a shir-wrecked sailor upon a desert isle. He stood it as long as he could and then returned to the society of his reckless companions. What was the result? In three months, between poker and race pools, he had lost a large amount of his employer's money, which he found himself unable to replace at the moment, and his previously promising business career has been hopelessly ruined.

"I agree with you that it is an employer's duty to keep himself informed as to his clerk's mode of life outside of business hours, and have firmly resolved that no young man in my employ will go wrong for lack of the few words of kindly warning which would have saved to the world many a man who is now a criminal."—Jeweler's Weekly.

**THE CROW INDIANS.**

How They Obtain the Gaudy Eagle Feathers for Their Crowns.

Writing of the Crow Indians of Montana a correspondent says: In one of these lodges I saw a most beautiful head-dress of eagle feathers, perhaps the handsomest it has ever been my good fortune to behold—and this brings me to the conclusion that an Indian always tries to accomplish one of two things—either to excite the admiration of the women or the fear of the men.

This particular head-dress was made principally of the feathers of the bald and black eagles, who soar very high among the peaks of the Rocky mountains, and it is a very difficult matter, even with a fine-sighted rifle, to kill these high-flying American birds; yet the Crows have captured them with arrows where the white man would have failed, although armed with the best of modern breech-loaders.

I asked a Crow buck how he got so many feathers when his bow was unequal to sending the light-feathered shafts to such a distance in the air. I was much surprised to hear the two methods adopted by the Absaraka tribe to capture the much-prized birds. First they hold an eagle dance. Then the braves go to the Big Horn mountains, proceed upward toward the summit until they arrive in the perpetual snow district and far above timber line, where each selects a spot and digs a pit, which he covers lightly with reeds and grass.

A piece of rough meat—usually bear or mountain goat—is done up in a piece of rawhide and laid on the pit. Just at the dawn of day, as the sun is peering over the distant peaks, the eagles, who have all night long smelled the savory bait, swoop down upon the hides, which they proceed to tear with their talons and beaks.

Meanwhile an Indian has concealed himself in each pit, and reaching up with his hand he seizes the bird of liberty and drags him down. Here the latter is quickly dispatched, when the brave warrior returns to his lodge, proud of his possessions and rejoicing in his skill.

The other method is to go high enough up among the mountains above the series of the eagles, then it is an easy matter with bow and arrow to shoot downward, and usually with skillful results. The head-dress I saw must have contained over two hundred feathers all told. They were sewed or fastened with sinew threads to a long piece of elk skin which reached from the crown of the head to the feet and then trailed for eighteen or twenty inches, and at the end of this trail was fastened a buffalo bull's tail, which completed the full war-dress costume of this peculiar warrior when in a barbarous or half savage mood.

He looked harmless enough with his hoe in his hand; but there is no telling what he would be capable of doing were a few Sioux to come around, or a raid be made from the north by his old-time enemies, the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans.

Inside the lodge adjoining the cabin was a very interesting, peaceful-looking, yet warlike instrument, being nothing else than a tomahawk-pipe, the two combined in one. With this trifling little affair a buck could either brain an enemy or smoke with a friend. It did not have a desperate look to me, yet these small weapons are capable of doing a deal of mischief, for in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre on Powder river not less than ninety-six soldiers and citizens had their skulls broken by one tomahawk in the hands of Sioux Indians.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

—There is a firm in Philadelphia which paints pictures by the yard. The work is simple. A piece of canvas nearly one hundred feet long is stretched in a gallery shaped like a corridor. On each picture, which, by the way, costs \$1.50, five men are employed. Each man has his particular line. One puts in the foreground, another the background, and still another does the clouds and cows that you see browsing in the pasture. A fourth man does the trees and shrubbery. In this way they are enabled to work fast. In exactly three hours five of these landscapes were finished, which is thirty minutes' time given to each. The fifth man does the finishing touches, and perhaps performs more and better work than any of the others.—Public Opinion.

—Some excavations proceeding in Piccadilly on the site of the new premises of the Junior Travelers' Club have brought to light many interesting objects. A series of subterranean passages, apparently connected, were discovered. These were full of foul gases and contained a vast quantity of rubbish, among which have been disclosed numerous articles of interest. Not the least interesting is a red granite tomb dated 1509, some bronze armor, several fowling-pieces, a richly embossed lamp, and a large quantity of vellum manuscripts. The vaults have been only partly explored and further discoveries are anticipated.

**WHALING ADVENTURES.**

Perils Encountered by Mariners in Capturing the Leviathan.

Every summer the Polar Sea, off the coast of Finnmarken, Norway, is alive with whales and their chasers. The principal game of the Norwegian whalers is the great blue whale, attaining a length of some ninety to one hundred feet. This mammoth champion of the Polar Ocean possesses immense strength, and the whaler's "tackle" must necessarily be pretty solid.

When killed the whale sinks to the bottom, and the captor is apt to lose his game. To prevent this Mr. Svend Foy, the pioneer of the whaling industry, has invented a new harpoon whereto is affixed a self-exploding bomb filled with a gas-producing composition. When the whale is harpooned the bomb buried in the flesh of the animal explodes, and the gas produced permeating the veins and cavities of the leviathan prevents him from sinking.

How perilous and hazardous whaling is, even with the most perfect of appliances and weapons, is well illustrated by the following narration related by an eye-witness:

"It was a June day, with rough weather, rougher even than usual on a summer day at Vardo. The little fleet of small, yet strong, whaling steamers must try their luck, however, and off they go in the early morning, steering to and fro, battling with the high sea. To no avail. Not a whale was to be seen anywhere, and the sea increasing, and the wind developing almost into a storm, they turned and steamed homeward one after another, all but one. He must try a little further. The waves tossed the plucky craft like a shell; the harpooner on watch must take care not to be thrown headforemost into the frothing waters. Yet no whale; nothing to be seen or heard but the white mountains and dumb thunder of the rolling waves and the shrill whining of the storm through the steamer. The captain at last found the search fruitless, and turned homeward. The vessel arriving at the mouth of the harbor, a big whale shot up its front, almost touching the bow of the steamer. The harpooner, surprised at first, was, however, up to his business. A flash, a roar, and in the very moment the harpoon was buried to the handle in the big whale. But, strange, the bomb didn't explode, and the animal, suffering intense agonies, shot out to sea, towing the steamer after him. Against the towering waves, against the raging storm, the whaler went with lightning speed, though its engine was reversed. For eight miles the terrible race went on, only the mast and the chimney of the steamer in the mean time being visible above the waters. The vessel was strong, however, and the crew tried men, who did not propose to let go.

"But what's that? A fishing boat with its keel upmost, and two men clinging for life to the wreck! To cut the line and save the men was the harpooner's first thought. Then we will lose the whale, the line and the harpoon, thousand of crowns' worth, was his second. It must soon be done, and in a few minutes we can be back and save the men, was his conclusion, and on the vessel went. Hallo, there, what is up? The line burst, the whale sank out of sight, the steamer tossing aimless on the rolling waves. There was nothing more to do. The captive was free, sinking slowly to the bottom to die. But two human lives were saved, and the whalers considered themselves richly rewarded for their terrible race and the loss of their game as well."—Cor. Minneapolis Journal.

**A Bird Court and Trial.**

The leaves on the tree were just coming out, and on one of the limbs, all in a row, sat ten or a dozen little English sparrows, while on a little twig just in front and facing them sat another; and while the rest twittered and bobbed their little heads at one another he looked as if he had lost every friend in the world. The twittering did not stop for an instant, but continued several minutes, when suddenly one of the little birds in the row flew up and over to the twig where sat the forlorn-looking sparrow, and taking him by the top-knot shook him with all his might, then let him go and all flew away. I never saw any thing like it before, but I know the little English sparrows of which we now have so many are very bright, and I have no doubt that the little fellow who looked so sad and forlorn had done something wrong, had disobeyed some bird law, and this was a bird court and a trial, and the little bird that shook the other so roughly was empowered by the court to administer the sentence it had pronounced on the offender.—Our Dumb Animals.

**RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.**

—There are sixty-eight tribes of Indians in our country without Christian missionaries.

—John A. Bostwick, of New York, has just given \$50,000 to the Richmond (Va.) College.

**GROWING CORK-OAKS.**

A California Industry Which Will Soon Prove to Be Remunerative.

The growth of cork-oak in California is not a matter of experiment; its success was demonstrated long ago. The distribution of cork acorns by the Patent Office about twenty-five years ago may not have accomplished much in other parts of the country, but it gave us a start, and there are now trees yielding cork and bearing acorns at a number of different places in the State.

There are trees growing on Mr. Richardson's place at San Gabriel. There were samples of cork and acorns shown at the Sacramento Citrus Fair by H. A. Messenger, of Calaveras County. There are trees of similar age in Sonoma, Santa Barbara and Tulare, and perhaps other counties. The State University is growing seedlings from California cork acorns, and will be likely to have the trees for distribution next year.

There is no doubt about the adaptation of the tree to the State as the widely separated places named above all furnish proper conditions for its growth. It is of course a crop of which one has to wait some time to gather, and therefore needs patience in the planter.

All the cork-wood of commerce comes from the Spanish Peninsula, where the trees abound, not only in cultivated forests, but also grow wild on the mountains. The tree is like an American oak, with leaves similar to the oak, and acorns. It takes ten years for the bark to become a proper thickness to be manufactured into bottle-stoppers, life-preservers and seine-corks. When stripped from the tree it is to be boiled for two hours, cured in the sun for a week and pressed into flat pieces for baling and shipping.

The denuded trunk, like a heap, robbed of her eggs, does not sulk and quit the business, but throws out a fresh covering for a fresh spoliation. One tree has been known to yield half a ton of cork-wood. One pound of cork can be manufactured into 144 champagne corks. The barked cork bark is sold to cork manufacturing centers. The most extensive manufactory in America is at Pittsburgh. Besides the ordinary demands for cork bark, a good supply of the buoyant material, after being burned to make it still lighter than the original bark, is shipped to Canada and New England, where it is made into seine-corks. The average annual importation of cork-wood into this country, entirely at the port of New York, is 70,000 bales a year. A bale weighs 160 pounds and is worth on this side of the water \$20, making a total value of the importation of \$1,400,000. It comes in duty free.—Pacific Rural Press.

—Life is before you—not earthly life alone, but life, a thread running interminably through the warp of eternity.

—It shocks me to think how much mischief almost every man may do who will but resolve to do all he can.—Sterne.

—Customer—What do you sell these cigars for? Clerk (absently)—Havanas—but they ain't, by a long chalk.—Tit-Bits.

—Young Man—Will you give assent to my marriage with your daughter, sir? Old Man (firmly)—No, sir, not a cent.—Harper's Bazar.

—One of the "country week" girls exclaimed, upon seeing a watermelon growing: "My! I always s'posed watermelons grew in the water."—Youth's Companion.

—"I may be small, but I'm a rouser," remarked the hotel bell-boy, as he went the rounds awakening patrons who had left orders to be called early.—Hotel Mail.



**DYSPEPSIA**

Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia.

J. N. HOLMES, Vineland, N. J.

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