

An electrical plow in Germany turns up an acre of ground in an hour at one-half the cost of animal power.

There are 88,210 acres of land in Great Britain devoted to market gardening or truck farming, as it is called on this side of the Atlantic.

Captain L. S. Hinde, of the Belgian service in Africa, writes that in spite of their slave trading propensities the Arabs, during their forty years' domination, have brought the Manyema and Malcha country to a state of high prosperity, "the landscape seen from the high hills of Kassong reminding one strongly of ordinary arable English country."

The Illinois Legislature has passed a law providing that any citizen may go before a court and make affidavit against a public officer for neglect of duty. On the first complaint the officer is warned, and the second brings the case before a judge, who may, if he finds cause, impanel a jury and try the case. The penalty of guilt may be a fine varying from \$25 to \$2,000, or imprisonment from ten days to eleven months, or both.

The New York Sun remarks: There is no doubt that the population of the earth is far greater at the end of our century than it was in any other century since the creation of man. It is probably more than twenty times greater than it was at the beginning of the Christian era, though it has been kept down since then, in some measure, by war, famine, plague, and bad government. There are French men and Germans who like to take a pull in the dark at this question. There can be no harm in guessing how many people may be in the world when it is 1895 years older. There may possibly be between 2,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000, with plenty of room for more.

A new fashion that is just beginning to grow in vogue is that of writing letters in pencil rather than with pen and ink, and when once it is fairly established, it is doubtful, states the Atlanta Constitution, whether anything but legal documents and business papers that must be preserved will ever be prepared in the old style. Letters are generally shorter nowadays than they formerly were, are more hastily written, more frequent and seldom worth keeping for any length of time. They are not the elaborate efforts of bygone days, that were cherished for their intrinsic worth. The pencil, which is far more convenient than the pen, is, therefore, taking its place in the great mass of casual correspondence. The greatest and best writers in the world are newspaper reporters. They write with pencils, and they are in the swim with the fashionables.

In deciding the case of the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works against Philip Medort, appealed from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California, Justice Brown, in the United States Supreme Court, commented at considerable length upon what constitutes a patentable article. "There is," he said, "someWHAT of the same obscurity in the line of demarcation as in that between mechanical skill and invention, or in that between a new article of manufacture, which is universally held to be patentable, and the function of a machine, which it is equally clear is not. It may be said in general that processes of manufacture which involve chemical or other similar elemental action are patentable, though mechanical action is patentable only in the application or carrying out of such process, while those which consist solely in the operation of a machine, are not. Most processes which have been held to be patentable require the aid of mechanism in their practical application, but where such mechanism is subsidiary to the chemical action, the fact that the patentee may be entitled to a patent upon his mechanism does not impair his right to a patent for the process, since he would lose the benefit of his real discovery, which might be applied in a dozen different ways if he were not entitled to such patent. But if the operation of his device be purely mechanical no such considerations apply, since the function of the machine is entirely independent of any chemical or other similar action."

An Amusing Tragedy.
Weiss, the opera singer, was a very handsome man, but so thin that he wore what on the stage is called "shape," a complete suit of padding from neck to ankles, worn next to skin. One night he was playing in an opera in which he wore flowing robes in the course of the performance, and, palling shriek rushed into the green and a corypheus assisted into the room with the information he had hanged himself. He was seen in his dressing room and peeped into his dressing room and seen the "shape" behind the door. New Orleans Picayune.

Diamond Mines of Ill.
A writer in the Engineering and Mining Journal notes the discoveries of the African diamond mines have pretty well killed almost all mining in Brazil. Thirty years ago the Brazilian mines produced some \$2,500,000 worth of diamonds, and amount to now the output does not amount to more than \$350,000. Those found in Africa that do not pay to look for them.

A BIG CHURCH.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE NEW BROOKLYN BAPTIST TEMPLE.

A Greater Seating Capacity Than Any Other Church in the Metropolitan District—Will Be Open Day and Night.

WORK on the new building for the First Baptist Church, corner of Third Avenue and Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, is being pushed rapidly, and it is thought, declares the New York World, that the structure will be completed even sooner than the builder anticipated. It will be known as the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, and the Rev. Cortlandt Myers will be retained as pastor. The temple will have a larger seating capacity than that of any other church in Brooklyn or even New York. In fact there are only about half a dozen other churches in the United States that can seat as many people as the new building will accommodate. The main feature of this church is economy. It will have cost when entirely completed less than \$70,000. This sum has already been raised by the congregation, and there will be no debt on the building when it is completed.

G. W. Kramer and B. H. Simonson are the architects. They planned a structure in the Norman Gothic style. It is being constructed of rain-washed

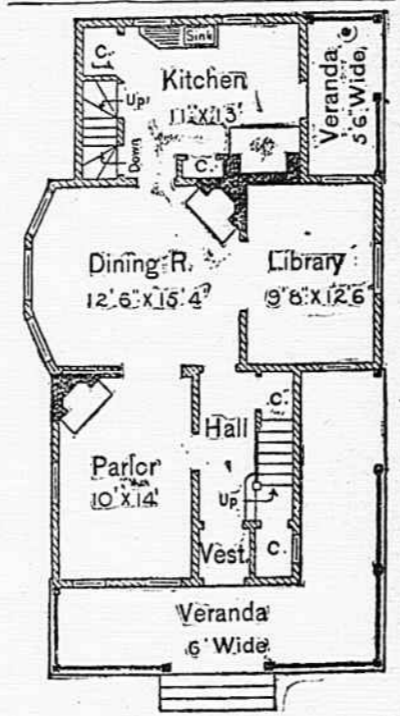
brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, and will have a frontage of 100 feet on Third Avenue and 130 feet on Schermerhorn street. It will be three stories in height, and will have a tall, square tower at the corner where the streets intersect. There will be nine entrances on the avenue front and on the street side of the building, each opening from a vestibule directly opposite the foot of an aisle.

HOUSES PAST AND PRESENT.

Advantages of Both Styles, With Plans for a Modern Residence.

Whenever a house that has stood for many years is finally demolished, there are many cries that "our forefathers build better than we." It is undoubtedly a fact that there was greater honesty of construction in the old days than at present, and that the materials used were generally better. The mortar in the old buildings is so hard that it seems almost a part of the stone or brick; it was not made with a plentiful supply of sand, a modicum of cement, and so it has never crumbled under wet weather as does the modern mixture. The old bricks were better burned and seemed more firm than porous; the beams were hewn out of the heart of the tree and were not slender joists saved like plank, the

of the modern low cost houses, and would refer to the design illustrating this article as a type. A somewhat detailed description is appended:



Width throughout dining room and library, 26 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 45 feet 10 inches. Heights of stories: Collar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet. Exterior materials: Foundations,

SHIRT WAISTS.

"A THING OF BEAUTY AND A JOY FOREVER."

New and Pretty Forms of the Shirt Waist—Sleeveless Eton Jackets—Are Elaborately Decorated—New Form of Bonnet.

SHIRT WAISTS, like Banquo's ghost, will not "down;" they are too much of a joy forever, and may be easily made a thing of beauty. In its newest and prettiest form, says the New York Recorder, it is made of swiveled silk, which is well known to be a combination of silk and cotton, which goes through the laundry in a most satisfactory manner. There is one particular shade which is very attractive, and may be described as raspberry, with tiny seed figures all over its surface in white. This is made up into a short waist with a box-plaited front and yoke back, full sleeves gathered into stiffened cuffs, and is belted beneath the skirt.

The colors of the shirt waists as they are displayed on the counters suggest an old-fashioned garden, with their margolds and primrose yellow, carnation pink, peo-pod greens, lilac and cornflower blue. Then there is another shade, which our grandmothers knew as "buff." And what a treacherous color, too, for a drop of tea or perspiration invariably results in a black spot, or discoloration, which nothing can remove.

Cotton chevrot in uneven checks is again largely used for shirt waists, but is not as cool for midsummer as percale or linen. A very cool and pretty waist is made of a Madras gingham in the true Creole plaid, combining red and yellow. It is fastened up the front with bright gold buttons half the size of a penny, and has gold studs in the cuffs. A certain Gotham belle has a set of buttons made of out-of-date gold dollars.

A NEW FORM OF BONNET.

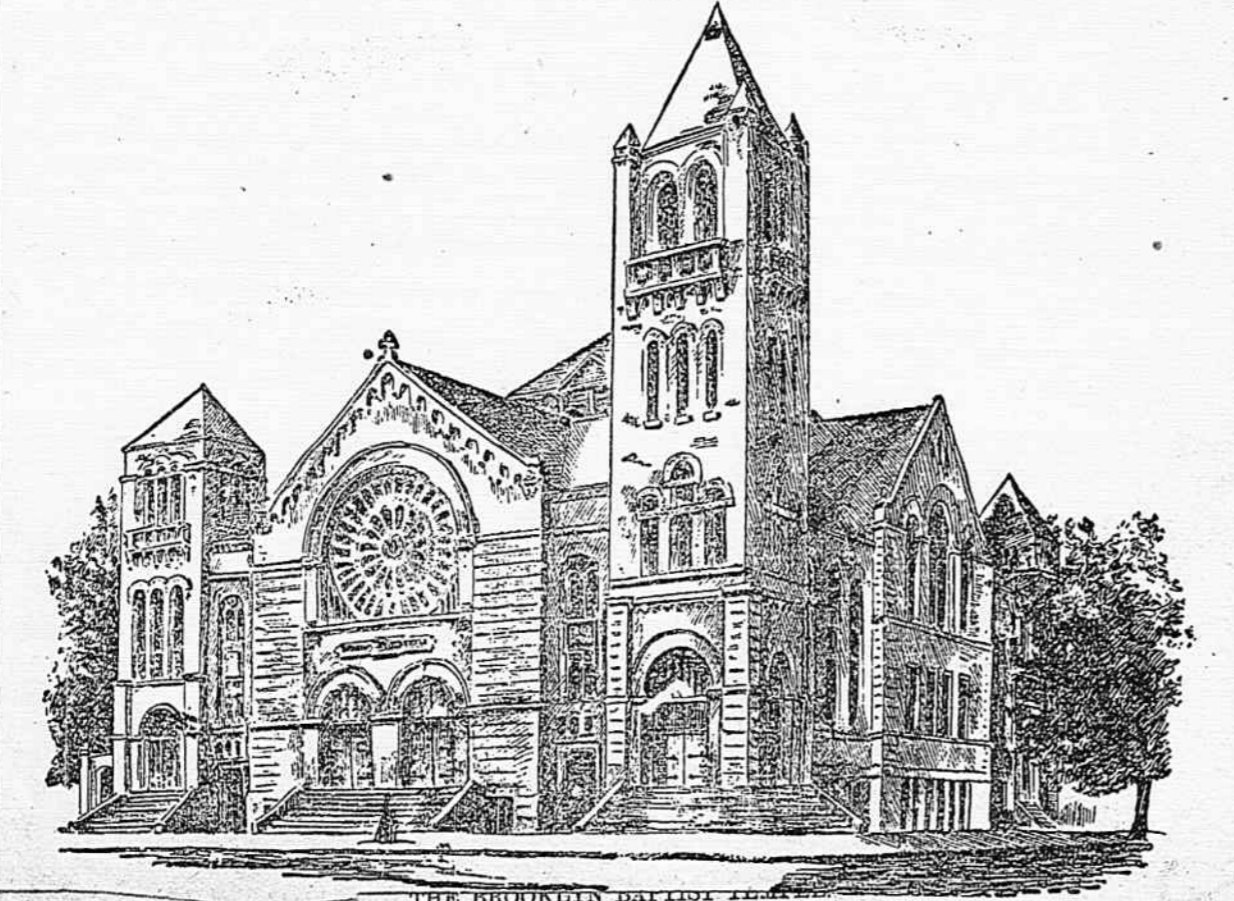
This hat is moulded on the idea of a Dutch peasant's head dress, the set of forming wing-like appendages starting from the middle toward the side, where they meet a large and beautiful mauve orchid; a rich spray of unusual size stands erect over the forehead. The bonnet is of shot straw, green and black, like a beetle's wing, while a large wired lace bow, secured



LIKE A DUTCH PEASANT'S HEAD-RESS.

CRINKLED MATERIALS.

The number and variety of crinkled, waved and puckered-surfaced fabrics increased, reports the New York Ledger, like the flowers of spring. When they are not woven, they are machine crimped in such a bewildering, bewildering way that they capture the fancy at once, regardless of the fact that they are not worth a rap for dura-



(When completed it will have a greater seating capacity than any other church in the city.)

brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, and will have a frontage of 100 feet on Third Avenue and 130 feet on Schermerhorn street. It will be three stories in height, and will have a tall, square tower at the corner where the streets intersect. There will be nine entrances on the avenue front and on the street side of the building, each opening from a vestibule directly opposite the foot of an aisle.

The main auditorium, which will be arranged to seat 3000 people, will be reached by easy stairs of stone, both on the interior and exterior of the building. The steps to the entrances will be broad and the doors wide and high. The first floor of the church will be eight feet below the level of the street, and will contain a large hall to be used for prayer meetings or lectures, and so arranged as to accommodate 1000 people; a drill room for members of the Boys' Brigade, commodious dining-rooms for socials, reading-rooms for the King's Daughters, young men's parlors, accommodation for the Ladies' Aid and Dorcas societies, work rooms for mission work of all kinds and toilet rooms.

It is intended to have members of the Sunday-school assemble in the main auditorium, after which they will retire to class rooms underneath the gallery, where rooms are to be formed by an ingenious arrangement of poles and curtains. Before the regular church services begin these will be "aced out of sight, leaving no trace of the auditorium having evidence" of anything else.

The main floor will be entirely surrounded by a large and deep gallery, which there will be seating accommodations for the congregation, except that portion directly over the pulpit platform. In a semi-circular recess back of the pulpit platform will be placed the large \$10,000 organ, which has been removed from the old church at Pierrepont and Clinton streets and which is now in storage. It is the biggest organ of any church in Brooklyn. In front of and at its sides there will be space for a chorus of 300 voices, which it is intended to organize under the leadership of Sig. C. Broccoli, the choirmaster at the church. Just beneath the organ loft there will be placed a white marble baptismal pool, with retiring room on each side.

hewn beams having twice the length of life that saved timber has, the ax leaving a glaze on the surface of the wood, closing the pores. Iron played little part in the older buildings, structural iron work being a late application, but wherever metal was used at all it was of the best. Plumbing and gas fixtures were honestly cast and finished and fitted by hand and not stamped out by machinery. There were wide halls, easy stairs, generous fireplaces and solid, substantial woodwork.

These were undoubted advantages in the old style and many of them might well have been retained; still there is no justice in continually decriing modern building. It is true that the man of the present now builds his house for himself, taking little thought as to whether it will serve his children or his children's children. The conditions of modern life prevent the exercise of great foresight for one's descendants in this regard. The diverse interests of business make society largely migratory, and owing to the rapid growth of our cities there is a constant shifting of population. So it would be worse than useless to build a house in any city with the expectation that it would be occupied by three or four generations of the builder; and it is the general and wide recognition of this fact that prevents the erection of such solid and enduring structures as our forefathers put up. We can afford to sacrifice something to slightness in detail, in cost and construction.

The essential matter of all receives far more attention now than ever before—that is, sanitary condition. Solidity of masonry and joinery cannot take the place of sealed drains, perfect ventilation, good lighting and heating. In the old days every builder was left to his own devices with conscience as his sole mentor; now the most rigid laws prescribe the things that are essential for health and safety and leave the builder perfect freedom only to gratify his aesthetic tastes.

Hold on our tongues as we do, with no privilege of entail to posterity, the American's attachment to locality is not a conspicuous trait, for there is not a people on earth boasting a high civilization and intelligence who are such a roving race.

stone to grade and brick above grade; first story clapboards; second story and roof, shingles; gables, panels and shingles; floors of balconies covered with heavy canvas.

Interior finish: Three-coat plaster; hard white finish; soft wood flooring and trim; main staircase ash; picture moulding in principal rooms and hall, first story; kitchen and bathroom wainscoted; all interior woodwork grain filled and finished with hard oil varnish.

Colors: All clapboards and spindle work of balconies, fawn; trim, including water table, corner boards, castings, cornices, bands, veranda posts, rail, etc., Tuscan yellow; outside doors, blinds, sashes, stiles and rails of panels, dark green; brickwork painted dark red; shingling on

side walls and gables stained sienna; roof shingles stained dark brown.

The principal rooms, their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by floor plans. Collar under whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. Attic floored for storage purposes; open fireplaces in parlor and dining-room; brick set range in kitchen; folding and sliding doors between dining-room and library and parlor and dining-room. Bathroom with complete plumbing; ample veranda and closet room. Stationary washtubs could be introduced in kitchen or a separate laundry planted in cellar. Double doors may be introduced connecting parlor and hall. Servant's room may be finished in attic. Open fireplace could be planned in library. The veranda space may be increased or diminished without affecting the artistic appearance of the design.

This house may be built as described for \$2700, not including mantle, range and heater, the estimate being based on New York prices for materials and labor, though in many sections of the country the cost should be much less.

COMBINATIONS IN CAPES.

Some of the new capes are made in very narrow sections that continue up to the neck to form the collar, the entire length of the garment, collar and all, being in one piece. This is a pretty and becoming style if one can be satisfied to leave the cordings and pipings out of it. A cape of ruby velvet recently made to fit an older had heavy cordings of lemon-yellow between each section. Yellow is the color of the moment, and every woman who can wear it thinks herself equally with plaid for the time being. Yellow is a beautiful color properly used, but, like all fashionable fancies, is liable to the greatest misuses, and women who are simply hideous in yellow cover themselves with it from head to feet. In all shades it prevails, from orange to cream. A special view of elegant costumes recently imported showed yellow in some of its variations in nine-tenths of the garments, and in millinery it appears in almost every bit of headgear on exhibition.

SUMMER CREPONS.

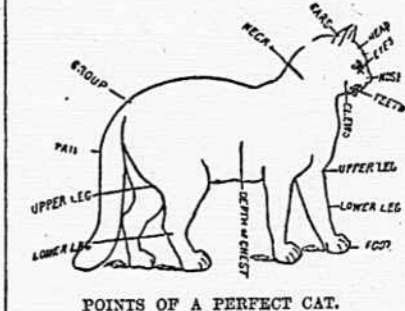
The cotton goods likely to be in most demand for costumes and dresses are zephyr crepons, generally some sort of striped patterns; plaid and checked zephyrs, batiste, printed and woven, in iron figured grounds with plaid and other figured grounds, and colored and figured pique reps. Among the last, stripes of two colors and little broad dottedtings on pale tinted grounds will be the favorites.

THE LATEST IN VEILS.

Another vagary of fashions deserves mention. Some of the new lace and embroidered net veils are so thickly covered they have the effect of a mask, and render the features beneath unrecognizable. Fortunately for the eyes of the wearers, the pattern becomes much lighter or ceases altogether a few inches from the top, which, however, adds to the mask-like appearance.

How to Judge Cats.

"A cat is judged by practically the same points as a dog. Cats are of two classes—long-haired and short-haired. A long-haired cat I always look at first for hair or coat, then the eye, tail, body and ears. A short-haired cat is judged first for color, then for eyes, head, symmetry and ears. The coat in a long-haired cat includes the mane, chain and frill, as well as the ear tufts, which last show plainest of all, perhaps, any admixture of short-haired blood. This mixture of short-haired blood is often purposely made,



POINTS OF A PERFECT CAT.

since the short-haired cat is imposing. Dr. Huidekoper, an American expert on the subject, made a little sketch and explained even further what are the good points of a cat, regardless of its class.

A Mammoth Potato.

Mr. E. William Randall, of North Easton, Mass., has received a photograph of his brother-in-law, Mr. Howard Talbot, with a mammoth potato said to weigh eighty-six pounds on his shoulders. Mr. Talbot was a former resident of North Easton, and is known as a man of veracity. The Loveland (Col.) Reporter says of this potato:

"At last J. B. Swan has succeeded in having his immense potato of the Maggie Murphy variety photographed. This mammoth potato was twenty-eight inches in length, not circumference, and fourteen inches across it, and is claimed to weigh eighty-six



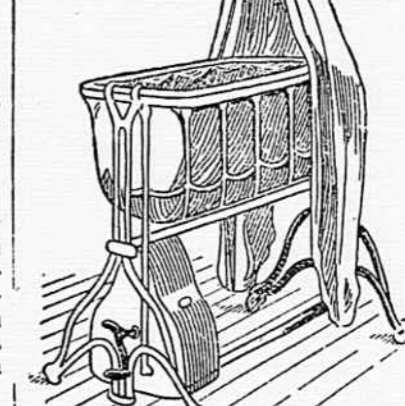
AN EIGHTY-SIX POUND POTATO.

A CHARMING CHECKED ALPACA.

This is a girl's frock in checked alpaca with a full bodice and square cape with plaited frill. The collar, cuffs and waistband are of cerise velvet.

A Self-Righting Cradle.

Mothers and nurses who have been compelled to spend hours and wear out their arms cradling the babies to sleep will henceforth be able to read a novel or attend to their household duties while Morpheus, aided by a



AN AUTOMATIC CRADLE.

A DISREPUTABLE PRACTICE.

which the people of the South are re-senting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the same old stamp Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

Can Pains be Remembered.

If an ordinary person who has at some time in his career experienced the miseries of toothache were asked if he remembers the pain in question, there is very little doubt as to what his response would be. Unquestionably he would say he remembered it. But this incautious admission might lead at once to controversial difficulties, for it appears that psychologists are in doubt as to whether any one can under any circumstances remember a toothache or any other pain.

It seems desirable to follow this statement at once with the assurance that it is not a joke. Psychologists, as a rule, are not humorists, and they have no thought of being funny when they assert that pains and other sensations cannot be remembered. Those of them who hold this view are strictly in earnest and mean exactly what the words imply in their soberest sense. They are perfectly aware that we commonly speak of remembering pains, and suppose that we do remember them. But they contend that in such a case we remember not the pain itself, but the ideas that were associated with the pain. We remember, for example, that we were unable to work because we had a toothache; that we applied remedies to it unsuccessfully; that finally we went to a dentist and had the tooth extracted, and at once gained relief. All this we remember as vividly as every one admits. But the slightest reflection of the sensibility of relief that came when the pain ceased.

To the person not accustomed to looking sharply into the darker corners of his own mind this will no doubt seem a very unnecessary splitting of hairs. But the psychologists do not so regard it. They are discussing the matter for, and con with a good deal of vigor, this being indeed, one of the controversies that go to make up the current history of that world apart in which the philosophers live.

Two Farmers and a Wildcat.

"Nate" Bowen and W. O. Curtis, farmers, living just over the State line in Pennsylvania, eight miles from Deposit, N. Y., had an exciting adventure with a wildcat. Bowen is a good shot and in the winter does a good deal of hunting. Two wildcats were seen by him one day recently, and he succeeded in killing the female, the male getting away, the dogs running it into its den, a cave in a ledge of rocks. Bowen set a fox trap and found it smashed the next morning with plenty of yellow hair and blood on it, showing that the beast had had a struggle to get free. With Curtis he next set a bear trap, the jaws of which were strong enough to cut the cat's leg off almost. Going to the place the next morning early they missed the trap, and investigation showed that the cat had dragged it far back into the darkest corner of its cave.

Neither of Bowen's hounds could be coaxed to go down into the hole. Curtis, armed with a shotgun, said 'he'd be blown' if he was going to give up the fight like that, and he let himself down into the cave. All he could see were two big gleaming eyes in the darkness. With as good an aim as possible he fired at the eyes. He was greeted by a savage snarl and a rattling of the trap as the animal retreated further back into the den. He climbed out in a hurry. Bowen then said he would 'tackle the varmint,' and he went down into the cave armed with a self-acting revolver. He was creeping toward the back part of the cave when he heard the screech of the cat and the jingling of the trap as the wounded beast flew at him. He fired, and luckily the shot took effect, the cat falling dead at his feet. The animal weighed nearly fifty pounds, and was one of the largest that had been seen in Northern Pennsylvania for years. There is a bounty of \$2 on wild cats, and the skin is worth a few dollars. This is the season of the year when they are most hungry and savage, and Bowen ran a great risk in killing the cat as he did.

Professor Culin, of the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, states that football originated with the Chinese. The game was popular in China and Japan as early as the seventh or eighth century.

MODERN HOUSE.

