EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

Boston has just discovered that it has streets to the number of 550 with duplicated names.

Methodism, if statistics can be re-Ited on, is decreasing in England. The latest census shows over 2000 fewer members than the year before.

According to the New Orleans Picayune, "there has sprung up of recent years a disposition on the part of some foreigners to live only long enough in the United States to secure natural-Ization and then return to live in the land of their birth, claiming examption by reason of their American citizenship from all the exactions and duties placed upon European subjects. This is a gross perversion and abuse of American citizenship which cannot be too soon discouraged."

The Atlanta Constitution remarks: Our readers may form some conception of the immense activities of the Presbyterian Church from the fact that the total expenditures, as reported to the last general assembly, reached the magnideent sum of \$14,-000,000. Of this \$750,000 went for for foreign missions, \$2,000,000 for missionary work upon the same field, and \$1,000,000 for general benevolence. These sums, great as they are, do not include the large gifts and expenditures for educational institutions, for hospitals, asylums, orphanages and kindred charities, which would probably add another million dollars to the above named total.

Johanna Ambrosius, the German peasant woman whose poems have been the talk of literary Berlin for some time past, promises to be something more than a momentary sensation. She was discovered by the German Emperor, who was so delighted with the martial ring of her poetry that he set some of her poems to music and sung them, to the great delight of Fran Ambrosius. Johanna is described as a creature of child-like simplicity, but the following account of her appearance by the Berlin correspondent of a London weekly would suggest that she understood the poetical "make-up" pretty thoroughly: "Johanna Ambrosius was led to the platform by Herman Sundermann, and dressed in somber black. Her thin, my face was pale and haggard, but

cite her wonderfully touching poems her audience was entranced.

Recently several destructive fires have played sad havoc with the American forests. Immense tracts bave been destroyed on Long Island, in Northwestern Connecticut, among the Adirondacks, in the neighborhood of Portsmoath, N. H., in New Jersey, near Concord, Mass., and in various other parts of New England, besides numerous destructive fires in the Western States. In Massachusetts one of these frightful devastations swept away the groves made sacred by the pen of Emerson, and in the midst of which he imbibed the greater portion of his quaint philosophy. Henry D. Thoreau and Nathaniel Hawthorne were also tenants of these familiar woods. In addition to the loss of forest trees there has likewise been the incidental loss of property and farm crops. Rarely do fires of this kind break out without destroying barns and farm houses, and frequently human life itself is sacrificed. The Brooklyn Eagle, in explaining the cause of these fires, fastens the responsibility upon hunters who camp out in the woods and farmers who have failed to take proper care in burning up the rubbish which has collected during the winter months. There is, in the opinion of the Atlanta Constitution, need of vigorous legislation just here in order to prevent a recurrence of these frightful visitations. Instead of allowing the forests to be swept away in this manner there is every reason why these vast areas should be preserved. The forest is a great protection to the land, and often prevents the cyclone from executing ts mission of disaster and death. The severity of these disturbances is mitigated and sometimes altogether prevented by the obstacles which the forest interposes in its path. For these and other reasons our forest area should be preserved.

Remarkable Golden Wedding.

G. P. Off and wife, of Haughville, Ind., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary the other night. Mr. Off is seventy-four and his wife seventyone years old. The peculiar feature of the celebration was that Gottleib Haeberle and Mrs. Gimbel, the best man and bridesmaid, and all of the guests who visited the ceremony fifty years ago were present. Mr. and Mrs. Off have three sons and three daughters, thirty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The celebration wound up with a supper and the presentation by the Gardeners' Assoziation of a fine gold-headed cane.

Timber Tests.

Nearly 40,000 tests by the Forestry Division of the Department of Agri culture have established these facts: Seasoned timber is twice as strong as green, but weakens with absortion of moisture; large and small timbers have equal strength per square inch if equally perfect; knots weaken a column as well as a beam; long-leafed pine is stronger than average oak; bleeding does not impair timber.

REIGNING STYLES.

PREVAILING ATTRACTIONS IN THE REALM OF FASHION.

Natty Cycling Dress of Purple Cloth, With Divided Skirt-Dress Sleeves for Ladies and Misses.

THE cycling suit depicted herewith is of deep purple cloth, with cloth collar and cuffs. The skirt is divided only at the back, being sewn in with the knickerbockers, but in walking the



division is quite invisible, and the skirt looks like an ordinary dress with full folds behind, as usually worn.

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SLEEVES,

In the first large engraving are represented two different styles of the latest gigot, or leg o' mutton, sleeves in modified size, according to the present mode. No. 1, writes May Manton, is of silk and wool etamine, dashes of silk being thrown to the surface. The sleeve is shaped with a single seam simply gathered at the top and arranged over two seamed linings that fit the arm comfortably. No. 2 is of chameleon brocade and has a separate under arm portion. The fullness stands out fashionably from gathers at the top, fitting closely from elbow to wrist where they are plainly completed. These sleeves can be made of

fourteen years of age it will require desired.

GIRLS' ETON SDIT AND SHIRT WAIST. Navy blue storm serge and white measure is 21 yards.

closing being in centre back. Serge, tweed, cheviot, flannel, mohair, duck, grass linen, crash or other suitings will develop stylishly by the mode, either singly or in combination with contrasting material and decorated with braid, gimp, insertion or embroidered edging. For the shirt waist per-cale, dimity, lawn, nainsook or batiste can be used.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this shirt waist for a girl ten years of age is 21 yards. To make the jacket and skirt it will require of the same width material 45 yards for a ten year old size.

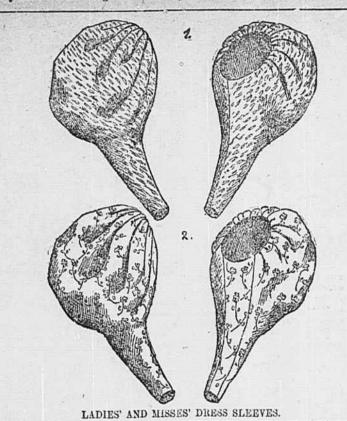
A BECOMING BASQUE. Fancy silk striped batiste is here richly combined with moss green seamless V-shaped vost portion is sewed permanently to the right front, satin and decorated with embroidered batiste edging. The style is very be-coming to ladies of generous figure, who frequently complain that few of the fashion modes are adapted to them. The graceful fullness in front and back is disposed over glove fitted linings that close in centre front. The and is hooked over under the full edge of left. The full fronts are gathcred near the edges and around the arm's eye, the lower edges being disposed in overlapping plaits, which, with the pointed outline, give a very graceful contour to the waist. The back fits smoothly across, the shoulders, fullness at the lower edge being laid in overlapping plaits that are firmly tacked down below the waist Underarm gores separate the fronts and back, and the neck is finshed with a standing collar, over which a ribbon stock is worn tied in



any material to match or contrast sleeves are of fashionable full ness, the with the waist, basque, tea gown or gathers at the top being arranged over wrapper in which they are inserted, and the wrists can be trimmed in any desired style.

gumentable linings, the wrists being comfortable linings, the wrists being plainly completed. The mode is adapted to silk, wool or cotton fabrics, The quantity of material 44 inches and is handsome in sheer materials wide required to make either No. 1 or over colored silk or percaline linings. all eyes were riveted on her. She was No. 2 design is 14 yards for a 36-inch Any preferred style of garniture can size. To make these sleeves for a miss be added, if a more elaborate effect is

waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust



Madras shirting are combined in this useful and attractive outing suit. No style more appropriate can be thought of for seaside, traveling, outing or gen- It is such a graceful mode of decoraeral wear, the jacket being removable and easily adjusted over the simple the uninitiated may use it with sucshirt waist. A box plait is formed at the edge of right front of shirt waist. gathers on each side at the neck arranging the pretty fullness. The back is smooth, having a pointed yoke applied across the shoulders and the fullness at the waist line is gathered and arranged on a belt which is provided with buttons to which the skirt is at-



the neck and the shirt sleeves are fin ished at the wrists with rolling cuffs that are worn outside the jacket sleeves. The Eton jacket is shaped by shoulder and under arm seams and reveal the shirt waist between the open fronts, this reason. that are finished by a sailor collar. A removable collar of white shirting to match the shirt waist is buttoned on underneath and reaches to within an inch of the edge of blue serge collar. Fashionable leg 'o mutton sleeves are its downfall not difficult to foreteil. gathered at the top and plainly completed at the wrists. The full round skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to a straight belt, in which button-

Next to lace, ribbon is seen in quantities upon many of the newest gowns,

tion and is so very adaptable that even cess, provided they are not skimpy with it. A ribbon trimming, with skimp little bows, is ruinous to the loveliest gown; the making of a bow is no little art, and if one has not a leaning that way it is better to use some other form of trimming, or havo them made by the milliner. Rosettes are much simpler and easier to manage, and in many cases are quite as smart as the bow would be.

LEGUORN HATS. Large leghorns appear with their usual regularity. They are caught up at the back in flutes, which are generously filled in with flowers. Roses, lilacs, clover, colored tulle, and black velvet are the favorite trimming for these large hats; but bows of taffeta ribbon in light tints are also used. Tulle of two colors, puffed all around the crown in front to almost cover the brim, is a very effective decoration on the shade hats of rough soft straw, and white lace combined with talle and flowers or with plumes and a touch of black velvet makes a very pretty trimming.

PINK IN SUMMER MILLINERY. Pink is the prevailing color in much of the summer millinery, and pink straw hats, pink roses and pink tulle abound. Another popular color is green, in all the divers shades inaginable, and palo lime green straw trimmed with blue or purple is one of the picturesque effects commonly seen

BIG DOWS OUT OF FASHION.

The huge tulle bow, however, is of the past. Its popularity was limited and Much as the material is like !, the bow is not becoming and was foredoomed.

Of the 19,084,659 acres of land conholes are worked to correspond with tained in Scotland, not quits 4,500, buttons on band of shirt waist, the | 000 are in a state of cultivation.

GIANT CABBAGE TREE.

in California. Everything in California seems to

be big. Every school geography tells of the big trees which grow there-trees larger than are found in any other spot on the globe. This story has to do with an enor-

mous cabbage. It has grown so tall that it is really a tree. It is twelve feet high and the stalk is as large as a man's waist. For nine months this remarkable plant has been growing, and it has not stopped yet. It is not the common cabbage, but belongs to the colewort or kale family. It resembles cabbage in many respects, but the leaves do not form the solid head which is characteristic of the ordinary In many Southern States kale is

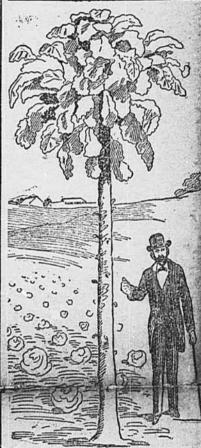
small shoots are tender and edible, tasting much like cabbage, which it resembles while growing, as well as after being cooked. The Isle of Jersey is the home of the kale plant. It is used there as a food for the diminutive buff cattle which

have made the name of the island

highly esteemed as "greens. The

known all over the world. This giant California kale tree was grown on the grounds of the State Agricultural College at Berkeley. The college authorities say that the leaves are much relished by chickens, and as it produces green leaves the year around in the mild climate of California it is highly regarded. The particular plant which has attained such an enormous growth does not differ from scores of others on the

farm except in the matter of size. The



A CABBAGE TWELVE FEET HIGH.

stalk has been stripped of leaves to a point ten feet from the ground. It tapers gracefully and resembles a young bickory tree. The top is surmounted by a bunch of yellow, feathery

Some years ago a cabbage plant was exhibited at the Ohio State Fair, which was seven feet high. It took a prize, and was supposed to be the largest cabbage ever grown, but it was small compared with the Berkeley monstrosity. Think of the quantity of corned beef it would take to make the proper proportion if all the leaves on this large plant should be cooked at one time! A whole steer would scarcely be sufficient, and two or three such plants would make enough sauerkraut to last a Milwaukce family all winter.

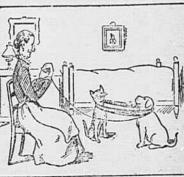
Funerals on the Installment Plan.

There seems to be no end of trouble in store for those who are so unfortunate as to be members of the human race. A great many people continue to live, not because they have any aim in life or are of any particular service to the world or themselves, but becauce they cannot afford the expense of dying. An inventive genius in Vermont recently devised a plan which seemed likely to supply the long-felt want. It was nothing more or less than a funeral insurance company. You could join the company by paying \$2 and then continue to pay small monthly installments until you had

Of course, the great speculation in the thing would be to die right after you had paid your \$2 admission fee and before you had blown in any of the monthly dues. Getting a coffin with a doorplate on the lid; brandnew shroud (no second-hand affair), clergyman at the funeral and grave on a grassy knoll, is sometimes immense. As soon as insured that would be what you are entitled to. That made it one of the neatest schemes on earth, and if the company could continue solvent, life would have no object and overybody would want to die to beat the company. The insurance commissioners of some of the other States, evidently envious of the Vermont patent on death, are refusing to allow the company to do business in their territory. It is feared that this limitation will compel the Vermont organization to go into bankruptey .-Minneapolis Journal.

The British Admiralty proposes to send six additional torpedo boat destroyers to the Mediterranean, three to be stationed at Malta and three at

A hen in her lifetime rarely lays more than 600 eggs. russ and Fico Utilized.



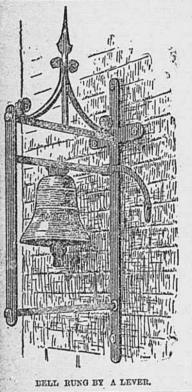
-Fliegende Blactter.

CHURCH BELLS.

It is Twelve Feet High and Grows A VISIT TO A FAMOUS FOUNDRY WHERE THEY ARE MADE.

> What a Halo of Romance Clings Around Their Chimes!-Some of the Great Bells in Europe.

HAT a halo of romance clings around church bells! The dramatist has cometimes found in their chimes his most striking incident; the novelist has woven round them the meshes of his plot; the poet has sung of them. The bells, the belfry, the bellringers have all had their share of literary attention; but, curiously enough, the bellfounder has been almost forgotten. A chat which I had recently with Mr. J. W. Taylor, the head of the famous Loughborough (England) firm of bellfounders, John



Taylor & Co., will show that the man who makes the bells is as worthy of note as he who rings them. "I was born," said Mr. Taylor, in ences, "on April 6, 1827, and I have founding. This is a craft which de- skilled hands. nands from those who follow it an

tive of an uninterrupted line of bellestablished at Loughborough.

experience of the ringer to aid the lowered. improvements in the bells. I think I open with a blaze of light, almost

presented by Mrs. Millar, of Melcourne, and we were commissioned to execute the work. Each bell is named after some member of the Royal Family, the tenor bell bearing the nscription, 'Victoria, R. I. 1837. 1887,' while the others are named respectively, 'Albert Edward,' 'Alexandra,' 'Alfred,' 'Arthur,' 'Albert, Victor, 'George,' 'Louise,' 'Victoria' and 'Maud.' Then round the shoulder

gave me; the Loughborough Taylors "It is an old bellfounder's fancy to have a line or two of rough verse on his bells; and if you were to go through any history of bells you would find mediaeval couplets which record the names of the donors and the founders in much the same style as the Imperial Institute bells do.

of each is cast: 'Elizabeth Millar

"Then we cast the sixteen bells for Worcester Cathedral, which we regard as one of our triumphs. Lord Grimthorpe, who you know is one of the highest authorities on bells and bellringing, has stated that the Worcester peal is equal, if not su perior, to the famous peal at Bow. Then our work may be seen, or, perhaps, from its position, I ought to say heard, at Manchester. In the Town Hall an almost chromatic scale of bells was hung by us. Ten of them are hung as a ringing peal, and are of the same weight as Bow Bells.

"The largest bell weighs eight tons, and the total weight of the peal is

about thirty-four ton .. "Each of them bears the name or initials of some member of the City Council, or Corporation official, and each has a line from Tennyson's 'Ring Out, Wild Bells.' The towers of the cathedrals of Edinburgh and Newcastle-on-Type also contain fine peals. At present we are just beginning work upon a new ring of ten bells, which Lord Iveagh is presenting to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.'

A visit to the foundry of the "Loughborough Taylors" is a striking experi-

From the great yard, where bells of all sorts and all sizes lie around, one passes to the smith's shop, fitted with steam hammers, forges and all the latest appliances of the founders' art. Then, though the carpenters' shop and the fitting shop, one reaches the tuning shop, where some of the most delicate operations are conducted. Here as to a great assize of bells come reply to a question as to his experi- the children of the furnace and the mold, "tried by fire" and purged of been all my life connected with bell- all earthly dress, to be tested by

Here is, perhaps, the most complete mount of attention, may, I would say and accurate set of tuning forks in the ove for one's work, as an art, beyond, three kingdoms; not the little feebleerhaps, any other metal industry. It toned forks that one sees in the music probably because of this that the shops, but big fellows that weigh ade has been handed down from one nearly two pounds each, which are meration to another with the same produced by the aid of specially-de-utinuity that marked the families signed and costly machinery, and can

unknown. But the foundry itself is the most founders which runs through several interesting of all to be seen at Messrs. centuries, and has for fifty years been | Taylors', especially if one is fortunate enough to be able to witness a casting. "I and my two sons do not regard The furnaces, glowing with white heat it entirely from the commercial side, and the molten metal, stand just above for we are all three charge ringers, and a deep pit, into which the mold with thus are able to bring the practical its core of clay has been carefully

founder in the introduction of little | At the foreman's word the doors

blinding in its intensity, and in the

cleaning and smoothing and burnish-

ing before it may take its turn in the

tuning shop, and thence to the world.

The Florida Orange Outlook.

M. S. Moreman, the traveling rep-

resentative of the Florida Fruit Ex-

change, estimates the probable pro-

duction of oranges for the next season

at 125,000 boxes, as against loss than

50,000 for the season of 1895-'96.

Some oranges will be produced in al-

most part of the orange-growing belt

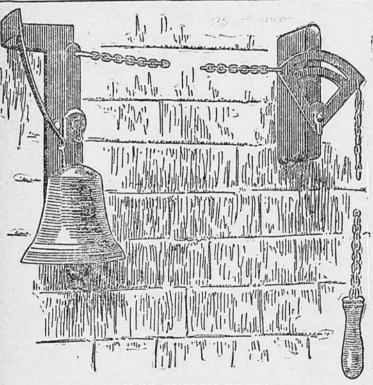
of the State, though of course in small

quantities in most parts. The recovery

of the trees is not so rapid, according

it was satisfactory. About half of the

acreage that was flourishing before



CRANK AND CHAIN FOR RINGING.

may say that a un: que feat was accomplished in February, 1888, at the twinkling of an eye the great mold is parish church, when my sous and I, full of metal and the furnace is empty. with seven of our employes, ran a peal When the metal is cool, the great of 5000 changes in three hours and overhead cranes will lift it out of its thirty-five minutes. I believe such a clayey adjuncts, and there remains a peal has never been rung by ten ring- | boll. But a rough one, needing much ers engaged at one establishment, and a tablet in the tower records the per-

"What has been your largest bell, Mr. Taylor?" "Great Paul, hung in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1882, is the largest bell we have cast, as it is, indeed, the largest in the kingdom. It was cast in November, 1881, and three furnaces were employed, the melting of the twenty tons of metal occupying eight and a half hours. Then at the right moment the doors of the furnaces were opened, and the great flood of molten metal came rushing into the pit which contains the clay mold the size and

to Mr. Moreman, as many have anticipated it would be, but he stated that shape of the bell. "It was not until six days had clapsed that the heat abated sufficiently to allow us to hoist the bell out of the pit. The bell and the mold, I ought to add, were contained in a cast iron case, which, in view of the importance of its functions, was made strong erough to bear a pressure of 200 tons. "The diameter of the bell is 9 feet 64 inches, and it is more than twice the weight of the great bell of St. Peter's at Rome. It cometimes hap-

tute bells, have you not?"

pens that bells have to be recast several How to Dodge the Lightning. times before a 'true bell,' as we call Those who are actually afrail of it, is produced; but, in this instance, the first casting was successful; and the center of the room and get their Sir John Stainer, who closely examined feet up off the floor, or place alumin. and carefully tested the bell, said that um glass under their chair posts, he found its musical tone impressive which is a sure protection from the beyond description. The cost of the dangers of lightning stroke. -Storms bell and of hanging it was \$15,000. and Signe. "We also cart the grand peal of twelve bells at St. Paui's, which weigh Gardeners to the number of 808 together over 271 cwt.

"You have east the Imperial Insti- | took part in the recent Gardeners' Exposition in Dresden, Germany.

gentlo rain, in blessed, brimming Cool with thy kiss the city's burning

And fall refreshing on the thirsting crops! The warm wind for thy cordial greeting

The panting flocks for a merry welcome

The grass bends dimpling on the mountain tops!

Fall, gentle rain, while the rejoteing lan 1 Smiles thankful where each radiant gem

appears; Fall like a benediction from His hand Who makes the storm and sunlight of the

Who send thee to refresh the living and To mourn the dead that knew no love-or

-Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The "flyer" in stocks often turns cut to be a "header."-Puck.

This is the month of pink and rose,

On every passer-by. A man often spends all his money rying to get something for nothing.

In learning to ride a bicycle, one notices the scenery is very striking .-

Adams Freeman. The difference between firmness and obstinacy is merely a matter of sex. -

Adams Freeman. To roam the bosky woods at will,
To fish beside the brook,
Will fill your soul with joy until
It comes your turn to cook.

The man who bites off more than he can chew is not so numerous as he who swallows more than he can digest. Of people meant everything they

aid the complications would be nearly as great as if they said everything they meant.-Life. She-"Why is it that some men are so calm and cool when they propose?"

'Probably they are not expecting to be accepted."-Life. The path of duty maybe leads
To self-approval, but
The human mind will still attempt

To find a shorter cut.

—Detroit News. on being asked what he knew upon a particular subject, replied: "Nothing; I have not even lectured upon it, sir."

Beneath a bushel do not hide Your lamp's effulgent light, But put it on your bike and ride

Forth in the darksome night.

"Was Bridget pleased when you showed her how to shell peas with the

Mr. Crimsonbeak-"What kind of dress do you call that red affair Mrs. Styles had on to-day?" Mrs. Crimsonbeak-"That's a calling gown. Well, goodness knows, it looks loud

enough to call."-Yonkers Stateman. Mrs. White-"How is your wife, Mr. Brown?" Brown, (pointing to where his wife sits in the next room, at work on his coat)-"Sh's sewsew." Mrs. White-"Oh, I see; she is mending sure enough."-Boston

Transcript. & An Irishman meeting another asked what had become of their old acquaintance, Patrick Murphy: "Arrab, now, dear honey," enswered the other, "Poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying

in prison."-Tit-Bits. He-"Did that Miss Flyrt receive many proposals last season at Rye Beach?" She-"Many? Why, receiving proposals got to be a habit with her. In a short time she couldn't hear a soda water bottle pop without exclaiming, 'This is so sudden!' "-

Sound Advice: Borrowall (happening in)-"That's a fine machine of yours, Ferguson. Some day I'll come around and take it out for a little spin. By the way, what kind of a bi-cycle would you advise me to ride?" Ferguson-"I'd advise you to ride one of your own."-Chicago Tribune. "Hello," said the mahatma, as he

met the elemental in the astral, "What are you up to to-day." "Oh, just knocking around," replied the elemental. "How's things in Thib-"Well, we're having just the same kind of spring we had 5000 years ago-wet and backward. So long."-Minneapolis Journal.

Age of Fish Unlimited, "The age of fish is almost unlimit-

ed," observed an official of the Fish

Commission, in reply to a question. Professor Baird devoted a great deal of time to the question as to the length of life of fish,, and he found that the ordinary carp, if not interfered with, would live five hundred years. In his writings on the subject he stated that there is now living in the Royal Aquarium, in Russia, several carp that are known to be over six hundred years old, and that he had ascertained in a number of cases that whales live to be over two hundred years old. A gentleman in Baltimore has had an ordinary gold fish for sixty-three years, and his father informed him that he had purchased it over forty years before it came into his possession."-Washington Star.

Did Not Mind the Rain. A pretty little incident took place

the disaster of fifteen months ago is in connection with the recent visit of now being recovered by active efforts, the Duke and Duchess of York to while the rest is being neglected or is but indifferently cultivated. "I am | Salford. When the carriage drew up satisfied that twenty years will be re- at the doors of the Institute, rain bequired to replace the bearing surface gan to fall heavily upon the dense crowds assembled, and the Duchess that was in existence before the freezes," he said. - Jacksonville Citi- put up her umbrella. This, however, rather disappointed the loyal folks, among whom one young woman was found courageous enough to protest. "Oh! do put it down, please, and let the lightning should place their chair in people see you? You're bonny enough for anything!" she cried. The Duchess smiled, blushed very pretaily at the compliment, and put the umbrella down, nor did the heavy rain tempt her to put it up again. - Tid-

> By reason of severe drought for the last three years the Australian wool clip of 1895 fell off nuprecedentedly,

*********** MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best

Remedy. For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera

Morbus, Unnatural Drains from

the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of

Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowel

the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the faste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its su-periative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE HOUSEHOLD WORK ROOM.

There is a general impression that It is an easy enough matter to rip up a garment. Almost anybody can do it, and is an undertaking that requires no special skill or care. Acting on this idea, clothing is pulled, torn, cut with knives, snipped with scissors, and finally, taken to pieces after this unprofitable fushion, and the operator comes and declares that everything is ready. A dyer who handles a large quantity of black goods says that he long ago gave up expecting anybody to rip a garment up as it should be done. If the seams are ripped, they are full of threads; sometimes there are buttons on; hooks and eyes are not uncommon; the fronts of them are stuck full of pins of various sorts, and linings, facings, braids and the like remain, in whole or in pieces, just as the individual who had charge of the disintegrating process happens to

leave them. To rip up a garment properly there should be no pulling, tearing or dragging apart. If one cannot take the end of the thread and pull it out, the stitches should be cut with a sharp knife. Very few persons can rip a garment with seissors without doing it great harm; indeed, many find it impossible to cut stitches with anything without making holes that render the goods absolutely worthless for the one who originally wore it. When it is done the edges are so ragged that a much smaller pattern must be used. In preparing goods for the dyer or to be made over, every stitch should be taken out. It seems scarcely necessary to say that facings, braid and hooks and eyes must be removed, but this is imperative, in view of the condition in which garments come to the dressmaker and the dyer. Man; dresses, capes and jackets are perfectly wearable after being cardally ripped wonder that some one does not set up an establishment for ripping clothes and putting them in order for the

dressmaker. The owner of them frequently has not time to do them prop-erly is too carless and understands to tile the requirements of them to do it, had she all the time in the world. Some semi-invalid in overy community might get a tolerable living, or at least add to a limited income, by preparing garments for re-

modeling. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The egg plant, so conspicuous from Its size and color in our markets, for most months in the year, is a native of the East Indies. It is a "near relative" of the tomato. It is sometimes called the mad apple, and as tomatoes were first called love apples, they seem to be fit companions. In earlier days they were often cooked together. There are two special varieties of egu plant generally known, but what seems to be a cross between the long

and the round is the kind usually

found in the market.

To slice and fry them is the commonest way of cooking, but there are many other excellent ways that the skill of cooks has developed. When broiled they retain all their flavor, and are not greasy, as when fried, though dipped first in sweet oil to protect the surface. Egg plant should be sliced, pared and sprinkled with salt always an hour before using, to extract the bitter juice, which is also very unwholesome. Boiled, mashed, well seasoned and baked in a shallow dish, the top well sprinkled with bread crumbs and bits of butter, gives an agreeable change with this vegetable. Egg plant fritters, too, are a dainty dish, easily made. The plant should be cut up, and boiled in salted water, to which a spoonful of lemon juice is added. When cooked and drained, mash and add to one large egg plant one coffeecupful of flour, two eggs, salt and pepper to the taste, and half a teaspoonful of baking powder.

Shape into fritters and fry. Another novel way to use egg plant is to take equal parts of stewed egg plant, cooked rice and minced mutton. Add a little salt, pepper, flour. Bind all with beaten egg, and drop by speonfuls into boiling fut. Serve with

a rich tomato sauce. There are many ways of stuffing egg plant. When well done, it is a handsome dish on the table. This rule is both plain and good. Mince and cook, fry, but not brown, one large silver skin onion, add one-half pound of sausage meat; the inside of the egg plant chopped, butter, salt, pepper and a handful of fine bread crumbs. Simmer all together for three minutes, allow to become cold and then stuff the egg plant. Replace the piece cut off, cover with buttered paper, and bake in a quick oven twenty min-

A plainer way is to cut the egg plant in halves, take out the insides, chop, season plentifully, mix with bread crumbs sufficient to fill the two

halves, lay side by side, and bake. Egg Plant With Curry-Wash and boil the vegetable whole, adding one large chopped onion and the juice of a lemon to the water. When cooked, cut open ard scoop out all the pulp. Add to this and mix in one level teaspoonful of mustard, one of olive oil, and one of curry powder. Return this to the plant, and it is then ready to serve. - Now York Observer.

Never try to cover up one wrong and thereby make another.