...bor;" ...is are ...oy, and ... name. "Bo- ...ter a range of hills in ...hong" expresses no sen... bold fact, being Canton... nall kind;" "Hyson" sig... ng spring."

### ...bigunous Term.

... teacher wants us to ...n of a patriot.

...Vell, a patriot is a man ...thing for his country, or ... for something. I am ... which.—Indianapolis

### ...appy Man.

...sole a man who he ...at he is now in posi... ...ho are his friends. ...on; a man is happi... ...e to know who ...chison (Kan.) Globe.

### More Carelessness.

...ted Wife—Oh, professor, the ...has fallen and broken her collar-...

...essor—Discharge her at once! ...old her what to expect if she ...e anything more.—Detroit Free ...ss.


**A Beautiful Blotchy Face.**

Right off you say, "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them. It's the only cure—certain, safe, sure. 50 cents at druggists, or by mail for price in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.


...tridge with white wings has been ...best English sportsmen about Ledbury.


**Conservative Investors**

Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money ...invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Invest...t Broker, 63 Wall Street, New York


The waters of the Grand Falls of Labrador have excavated a chasm thirty miles long.


**Oh, What Splendid Coffee.**

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. 6.

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.


Indian in... ...hina, and consists


**...This?**

...undred Dollars Reward for ...h that cannot be cured by ...e.

...& Co., Props., Toledo, O.

...ed, have known F. J. Che... ...ars, and believe him per... ...all business transactions ...to carry out any obliga... ...firm.

...holesale Druggists, Toledo,

...AN & MARVIN, Wholesale ...s, Toledo, Ohio.

...atarrh Cure is taken internally, act... ...ly upon the blood and mucous sur... ...f the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold ...Druggists. Testimonials free.

...ll's Family Pills are the best.


...e Good Habit Society now has 2000 ...It was started by Harvey Pren... ...go school boy. It chief pledge ...erybody with kindness.


**...ure a Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.


Curupay is a Paraguayan wood of reddish color and extremely hard. It lasts for years under ground or in water and is chiefly used for railway sleepers.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.


The largest egg is that of the ostrich. It weighs three pounds, and is considered equal in amount to twenty-four hens' eggs.


Chew Star Tobacco -The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.


The male ostrich at times utters a cry which sounds like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight.


Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


The longest continued cataleptic sleep known was reported from Germany in 1892. It continued four and one-half months.


I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.


Russian railroads have no dining cars.


# Was Nervous

**Troubled with Her Stomach—Could Not Sleep—Hood's Cured.**

"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY PETERS, 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

THE ... AL OIL ... F THE AGE

**DO YOU . . SUFFER . .**

The tortures of the damned from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases? Have you struggled against an army of pains and aches until you are heart-sick?— ...o, Relief ...for the asking.— ...il will surely cure ...n, Neuralgia, ...ckache, Pleu... ...he Chest, Sore ...oat, ...oints, Burns, ...d Infan...n— Thousands h...ed it— Thousands h... ...und it successful—Be... win-ning side.

**Celestial O...**

is 50 cents a bottle, and c... be had of all Druggists, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of Price. Address

CELESTIAL OIL CO,
105 North Howard St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Write us for a Beautiful Calendar for 1898—will be mailed free.

**POTATOES $1.50 a Bbl.**

Largest Seed POTATO growers in America. The "Rural New-Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 736 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, 11 Farm Seed Samples, worth $10 to get a start, for 10c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

...dies W...


## ...ev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Weekly Discourse.

**"Stirring Folks Up"—Fourteenth Sermon in the New York Herald's Competitive Series is by a Pennsylvania Minister—Dr. Talmage On Ordinary People.**

"Ahab, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up."—I. Kings, xxi., 25.

A large part of the evil and a larger part of the good in the world would never be done but for the doers being stirred up to it.

Life is much like the sea; there seems always some wind to smite the surface or some stealthy undercurrent to send its restlessness up from the depths.

The lesson is many sided; if fully considered it covers the whole complex question of life's relationships. It is not one part of the world against the other; part of the world giving, the other ever receiving impressions, for one who is stirred up by evil may be a constant impulse to another's good.

No matter how weak one may be or how dependent on others, there is still some power going forth—consciously or unconsciously—which makes more positive the good or evil of the world's conflicting forces.

We find ourselves pressed by life's impulses or irritations. Its attractions and repulsions find ready allies in our inclinations, and often we fail because we underestimate the opposing forces, or we joyously realize that we have been impelled to a usefulness we had thought beyond our power.

The example of Jezebel—the Lady Macbeth of Scripture, the "new woman" of nearly three thousand years ago—is not chosen because women are more prone to stirring up to evil than men, though blessed is the woman who "stirs up" her husband whenever he needs it, and happy is the man who never stirs up his wife to anything but good.

We are ready to condemn Jezebel for having stirred up Ahab to evil, but we often lose sight of how Ahab influenced Jezebel. His negative weakness provoked her positive badness. We sometimes comfort ourselves that we are not bad because we do not great sins, forgetful that our very weakness may provoke some one else into sinning.

Ahab wanted a piece of ground that was near the royal palace. It was the property of Naboth, who, with true ancestral reverence, refused to part with it. Piqued by Naboth's refusal, Ahab went to bed, turned his face to the wall and refused to eat. Ahab, the king, peevish as a child because he could not have his own way! It was then Jezebel's murderous plans were formed. Ahab's peevish sulkiness stirred up the wickedness of Jezebel. Had he been noble she could not have been so evil.

"Whom Jezebel his wife stirred up"—stirred up to evil. Had that power been turned to good even weak Ahab might have been one of the world's helpers.

The power for great evil reveals the possibility of great good; the power in the direction of wrong is the measure of benefit if turned in the opposite direction.

Who can estimate what the world would have lost had not Wendell Phillips heard his true hearted wife say, "Wendell, don't shilly-shally!" That put an end to possible vacillation. Was Lady Palmerston's "stirring up" worth while? She spent her life in "placing and keeping" her husband in his proper position.

What a rare tribute was paid by General Charles H. Taylor to the memory of Eben D. Jordan when in a Boston Globe editorial he said, "No man of my acquaintance ever possessed a rarer gift of developing the gifts of other men, and no one ever helped others with more patience and generosity." He stirred up to their best possibilities those whom he met; he made them by his help what, possibly, they never could have been without him.

Are those who are near you weak and sinful because you have not stirred them up to be their best selves?

The world will ever be grateful to Dr. W. Robertson Nicholl for his persistent stirring up of Ian Maclaren. He gave him no rest until he led the world to the "Bonnie Brier Bush," which, like the bush Moses saw, is aglow with God.

Despondent we sometimes are because all the world seems against us.

If we put ourselves in right relations with God He will give us of His power and we shall be masters, not servants, of fate.

Most happily it has been said:

Like the winds of the sea are the waves of fate
As we journey through life;
'Tis the set of a soul
That decides its goal,
And not the calm or the strife.

How are you using the forces which come upon you? Have you so "set the sails" that the very winds which are intended to drive you far out on the tempest tossed sea shall help you into a harbor of safety? Are the burdens so numerous and heavy that they press you to the earth? Then learn of the fabled hero who by every touch gained increase of strength.

Jesus "set His face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem" because His soul was set on doing God's will. Paul said, "All things work together for good to them that love God." To a soul set on doing right even the opposing forces will bring benefit.

From the naggings of a jealous wife John Wesley learned lessons of patience, from the stormy days of companionship with scolding Xantippi Socrates drew lessons of self-discipline.

We influence by what we are. Not our seeming but our being sends forth its influence to stir up to right or wrong. You have watched the groundswell as the waves dashed, surging and moaning, upon the rocky shore, and though there was no visible cause, you knew of the tempest far out on the ocean. So we influence and are influenced.

You have taken in your hand an opal—the sympathetic stone. It was dull and colorless until the warmth of your hand caused it to glow with radiance of color. So there are lives about us; dull and uninteresting they seem, but the stimulus of human sympathy will make them shine as with God's own glory.

You are stirring folks up—to what?

HORACE R. GOODCHILD,
Pastor Baptist Church, Clarion, Penn.

## ORDINARY PEOPLE.

**Dr. Talmage Discourses Upon Ordinary or Inconspicuous People.**

TEXT: "Salute Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia."—Romans xvi., 14-15.

Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes, Adam Clark, Thomas Scott, and all the commentators pass by these verses without any especial remark. The other twenty people mentioned in the chapter were distinguished for something and were therefore discussed by the illustrious expositors; but nothing is said about Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia. Where were they born? No one knows? When did they die? There is no record of their decease. For what were they distinguished? Absolutely nothing, or the trait of character would have been brought out by the Apostle. But they were good people, because Paul sends to them his high Christian regards. They were ordinary people moving in ordinary sphere, attending to ordinary duty, and meeting ordinary responsibilities.

What the world wants is a religion for ordinary people. If there be in the United States 70,000,000 people, there are certainly not more than 1,000,000 extraordinary; and then there are 69,000,000 ordinary, and we do well to turn our backs for a little while upon the distinguished and conspicuous people of the Bible and consider in our text the seven ordinary. We spend too much of our time in twisting garlands for remark... ...nd building thrones for magnates, ...pturing warriors, and apotheosiz... ...thropists. The rank and file of the Lord's soldiery need especial help.

The vast majority of people will never lead an army, will never write a State Constitution, will never electrify a Senate, will never make an important invention, will never decide the fate of a nation. You do not expect to; you do not want to. You will not be a Moses to lead a nation out of bondage. You will not be a Joshua to prolong the daylight until you can shut five kings in a cavern. You will not be a St. John to unroll an Apocalypse. You will not be a Paul to preside over an apostolic college. You will not be a Mary to mother a Christ. You will more probably be Asyncritus, or Phlegon, or Hermas, of Patrobas, or Hermes, or Philologus, or Julia.

Many of you are women at the head of households. Every morning you plan for the day. The culinary department of the household is your dominion. You decide ... diet. All the sanitary ...re under your ... food ...

...she is not well educated unless she has taken lessons in dough! They who decide the apparel of the world, and the food of the world, decide the endurance of the world.

Then there are all the ordinary business men. They need divine and Christian help. When we begin to talk about business life we shoot right off and talk about men who did business on a large scale and who sold millions of dollars of goods a year; and the vast majority of business men do not sell a million dollars of goods, nor half a million, nor a quarter of a million, nor the eighth part of a million. Put all the business men of our cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods side by side, and you will find that they sell less than a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. All these men in ordinary business life want divine help. You see how the wrinkles are printing on the countenance the story of worriment and care. You can not tell how old a business man is by looking at him. Gray hairs at thirty.

Now, what is wanted is grace—divine grace for ordinary business men, men who are harnessed from morn till night and all the days of their life—harnessed in business. Not grace to lose a hundred thousand, but grace to lose ten dollars. Not grace to supervise two hundred and fifty employes in a factory, but grace to supervise the bookkeeper and two salesmen and the small boy that sweeps out the store. Grace to invest not the eighty thousand dollars of net profit, but the twenty-five hundred of clear gain. Such a grace as thousands of business men have to-day—keeping them tranquil, whether goods sell or do not sell, whether customers pay or do not pay, whether tariff is up or tariff is down, whether the crops are luxuriant or a dead failure—calm in all circumstances, and amid all vicissitudes. That is the kind of grace we want.

Then there are all the ordinary farmers. We talk about agricultural life, and we immediately shoot off to talk about Cincinnatus, the patrician, who went from the plow to a high position, and after he got through the dictatorship, in twenty-one days, went back again to the plow. What encouragement is that to ordinary farmers? The vast majority of them—none of them will be patricians. Perhaps none of them will be Senators. If any of them have dictatorships it will be over forty or fifty or a hundred acres of the old homestead. What these men want is grace, to keep their patience while plowing with balky oxen, and to keep cheerful amid the drouth that destroys the corn crop, and that enables them to restore the garden the day after the neighbor's cattle have broken in and trampled out the strawberry bed, and gone through the Lima-bean patch, and eaten up the sweet corn in such large quantities that they must be kept from the water lest they swell up and die.

Grace in catching weather that enables them, without imprecation, to spread out the hay the third time, although again, and again, and again, it has been almost ready for the mow. A grace to doctor the cow with hollow horn, and the sheep with the foot rot, and the horse with the distemper, and to compel the unwilling acres to yield a livelihood for the family, and schooling for the children and little extras to help the older boy in business, and something for the daughter's wedding outfit, and a little surplus for the time when the ankles will get stiff with age, and the breath will be a little short, and the swinging of the cradle through the hot harvest field will bring on the old man's vertigo. Better close up about Cincinnatus. I know five hundred farmers just as noble as he was. What they want is to know that they have the friendship of that Christ who often drew His similes from the farmer's life, as when He said: "A sower went forth to sow," as when He built His best parable out of the scene of a farmer boy coming back from his wanderings, and the old farmhouse shook that night with rural jubilee; and who compared himself to a lamb in the pasture field, and who said that the eternal God is a farmer, declaring: "My Father is the husbandman."

Come, now, let us have a religion for ordinary people in professions, in occupations, in agriculture, in the household, in merchandise, in everything. I salute across the centuries Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patribas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia.

First of all, if you feel that you are ordinary, thank God that you are not extraordinary. I am tired and sick, and bored almost to death with extraordinary people. You know as well as I do, my brother and sister, that the most of the useful work of the world is done by unpretentious people who toil right on—by people who do not get much approval, and no one seems to say, "That is well done."

The weather of life is not so severe on the plain as it is on the high peaks. The world never forgives a man who knows or gains or does more than it can know or gain or do. If, therefore, you feel that you are ordinary, thank God for the defenses and tranquility of your position.

Then remember, if you have only what is called an ordinary home, that the great deliverers of the world have all come from such a home. And there may be seated, reading at your evening stand, a child who shall be potent for the ages. Just unroll the scroll of men mighty in church and State, and you will find they nearly all came from log cabin or poor homes. Genius almost always runs out in the third or fourth generation. You can not find in all history an instance where the fourth generation of extraordinary people amount to anything.

Let us all be content with such things as we have. God is just as good in what He keeps away from us as in what He gives us. Even a knot may be useful if it is at the end of a thread.

Some married couples are so quarrelsome that they dare not sit near the open window for fear of falling out.

## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE. 7

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAIN ETC.** | | | |
| FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $ | | @ | 5 65 |
| High Grade Extra..... | | | 5 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red...... | 95 | | 1 00 |
| CORN—No. 2 White...... | 34 | | 34½ |
| Oats—Southern & Penn... | 23 | | 23½ |
| RYE—No. 2.............. | 54 | | 54½ |
| HAY—Choice Timothy.. | 12 50 | | 13 00 |
| Good to Prime.......... | 12 00 | | 12 50 |
| STRAW—Rye in car lds.. | 8 50 | | 9 00 |
| Wheat Blocks.......... | 5 50 | | 6 00 |
| Oat Blocks.......... | 6 00 | | 7 00 |
| **CANNED GOODS.** | | | |
| TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. $ | | @ | 95 |
| No. 2................ | | | 65 |
| PEAS—Standards........ | 1 25 | | 2 00 |
| Seconds.............. | | | 70 |
| CORN—Dry Pack........ | | | 80 |
| Moist................ | | | 65 |
| **HIDES.** | | | |
| CITY STEERS..........$ | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| City Cows.............. | 9 | | 9½ |
| **POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| POTATOES—Burbanks..$ | 73 | @ | 75 |
| Sweets................ | 2 50 | | 2 75 |
| ONIONS................ | 60 | | 65 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | | |
| HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $ | 6½ | @ | 6¾ |
| Clear ribsides........ | 6 | | 6½ |
| Hams.................. | 9¼ | | 9¾ |
| Mess Pork, per bar.... | | | 10 50 |
| LARD—Crude............ | | | 4 |
| Best refined.......... | | | 5¾ |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| BUTTER—Fine Crmy....$ | 22 | @ | 23 |
| Under Fine............ | 21 | | 22 |
| Creamery Rolls........ | 22 | | 23 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy...$ | 9½ | @ | 9¾ |
| N. Y. Flats........... | 10 | | 10¼ |
| Skim Cheese........... | 5¼ | | 7¼ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| EGGS—State............$ | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| North Carolina........ | 11½ | | 12 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| CHICKENS—Hens.......$ | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Ducks, per lb......... | 9 | | 10 |
| Turkeys............... | 9 | | 10 |
| **TOBACCO.** | | | |
| TOBACCO—Md. Infer's..$ | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sound common.......... | 3 00 | | 4 00 |
| Middling.............. | 6 00 | | 7 00 |
| Fancy................. | 10 00 | | 12 00 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| BEEF—Best Beeves......$ | 4 20 | @ | 4 50 |
| SHEEP................. | 3 00 | | 4 75 |
| Hogs.................. | 4 15 | | 4 25 |
| **FURS AND SKINS.** | | | |
| MUSKRAT...............$ | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Raccoon............... | 40 | | 45 |
| [illegible] | — | | 100 |

## AGRICULTURAL.

### White-Legged Fowls.

In English markets white-legged fowls have the preference in the markets. Here the popular taste is reversed. Breed has much to do with color, but we note that it is the heavier breeds that eat most corn which are fattest, and whose legs most show the yellow color that is an indication of superior quality. The English fowls are mostly fattened on barley and oats, as corn cannot well be grown in the English climate.

### Buying Cheap Fertilizers.

It is the natural tendency of farmers when confronted with low prices of products to save themselves by the purchase of cheaper fertilizers, or by dispensing with any boughten fertilizer. But this is nearly always a mistake. The cost of the fertilizer is only a small part of the cost of making a crop. Labor is a much more expensive item, and if the soil be not rich enough, much of this labor will be ineffective. As for using poorer grades of fertilizers, they cost as much to apply them as the best. In fact, the more expensive grades of fertilizers are usually in finer condition, and can be easily made to cover a large surface and do more good to the first crop."—American Cultivator.

### A Cheap Plant Stand.

Any boy can make this plant stand with a few laths and a few wire nails, and it need cost only a few cents. If the women folks make it themselves, they had better make it the length of a lath so that a saw need not be used, as sawing is one of the hardest things



LATH FLOWER STAND.

a woman can do, as we know by experience.

This stand is not so frail as it looks, as the laths are quite strong when placed on edge.

Make the shelves first and then make the frame and wherever the laths cross drive a wire nail through and clinch it. Paint the stand green. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

### The Care of New Seeding.

It requires time as well as plenty of grass seed to make a perfect sod that shall cover the entire surface. Whoever after the ground has once been frozen in the fall, shall examine the grass seeding of the previous spring, will be surprised to find how little the soil is really covered. Before the freezing came the fresh leaves of grass seemed to make almost a perfect mat over the surface. But under the touch of frost the whole plant appears to shrink to not more than a quarter of its original size. This allows much freezing of the surface soil, and many of the grass roots are undoubtedly destroyed, as the soil is alternately lifted by freezing and falls back again whenever the hold of the frost has relaxed.

A mixture of clover and grass seed helps to cover the surface much better the first winter than grass can possibly do alone. The clover will in such case make a spreading head that will cover most of the surface. It, too, will show the pinching of winter's freezing, but as the clover leaves are browned and fall on the soil they cover the grass roots with just the kind of fertilizing mulch that is needed to make rapid growth when springtime comes. The clover will also start into growth quickly enough to check the weeds that are pretty sure to get the advantage when grass seed is sown alone in weedy soil.

### Beauty is Utility.

Does it pay to cultivate flowers, ornamental trees and shrubs and make the surroundings of a farm home attractive?

A farmer should plant only such trees and shrubs as are useful. As for flowers, of what use are they?

We often hear the useful and ornamental contrasted as if they were the antipodes of comparison. Anything that ministers to our physical needs is useful. Anything that does not afford food or shelter may be beautiful, but if it is not essential to our existence it is of no particular use, so we are told.

What things are essential to our existence? We find ourselves subject to certain laws. We are hungry and must eat, thirsty and must drink, cold and must be warmed. We comply with these laws and we exist. But "it is not all of life to live." If it were, we would be no better than the "beasts that perish." We have a higher nature that demands attention. We have no more right to neglect or starve it than we have to abuse our bodies.

Potatoes and cabbages are excellent things to have in the garden, but there are more suitable plants for the front yard. Let us plant trees for protection, shade and ornament. They will serve also as homes for our friends, the birds, who cheer us with their merry songs while they guard our orchards and gardens from injurious insects.

Trees should be carefully selected and planted so that they will not entirely shut out the purifying, health-giving sunshine.

We occasionally see a home fairly buried in trees, so that moisture collects on the walls and a musty atmosphere pervades the place. But the owner who has planted and tenderly watched the growth of the trees can rarely be persuaded to remove even one.

Groups of trees are fine for shade. But let them be removed a space from the house. Pines may be planted in a circle, the lower limbs trimmed away on the inside as the trees grow, making a lovely summer house carpeted and roofed with fragrant pine needles. Here one may swing in a hammock and enjoy a book after the day's work is done; or the children may spread their lunch and "play house."

Ornamental shrubs may be planted where a tree would be out of place. They may screen an unsightly view; but they should not be scattered promiscuously about the yard. A well-kept lawn is always beautiful, but one besprinkled with shrubs and flower-beds is not always. When laying out flower-beds in the spring, we must consider our time and strength as well as our love for flowers. We are tempted to plant more in May than we can cultivate in July. Often a bed of cut ... ...ner of the kitchen gar... ...l satisfaction

## WOMAN'S WORLD

### Memorial to a Woman.

Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton founded the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. A memorial is being erected to her by her husband, the Professor of Political Economy. It is a bell tower containing a chime of eleven bells.

### A Much-Needed Invention.

To women who still cling to the trim little bow tie, moire is the material used in black, and twenty-nine inches in length. The individual who will invent black ties, dark furs, and other dark articles of wearing apparel worn up around the neck which will not leave a black mark on an immaculate collar will receive the blessing of the community.

### Gun-Metal Beading.

The newest things among the novelties are gun-metal beading, very much seen on fine half-mourning dresses, and gun-metal buckles for hats and throat latches, and in dress decoration, gun-metal belts. Another charming recent arrival, to be hailed by women of small purses and large ambitions, is the late jewelry noticed in the shops. Scraps of pretty old lace are applied on black or cream net and worn as dog collars, and as collars with lace tendrils falling out on the shoulders as pendants. Lace bracelets are among other pretty oddities, and especially exquisite patterns are mounted on white wire and worn as coronets in the hair.

### A Ridiculous Fashion Craze.

The fashion of wearing aigrettes and feathers in the hair in the evening has become such a "craze" that some of the girls are rebelling against it. They are at least opening their eyes to the fact that a fashion which it carried to such an extreme ceases to be an attractive one, in the first place, and, in the second, that the slaughter of birds must be something terrible to supply the demand. To give some examples of what is being done in the way of killing birds, at a large ball the other evening one girl wore as ornaments (fancy calling them ornaments!) three blackbirds, with spread wings, one in front nestling on her curls, and one on each side. Another girl wore a large and entire bird of paradise, with sweeping tail, at one side of her head; and still another had, directly on top of her head, a tremendous marabout aigrette, big enough for a hearse plume, in black and white. If she had only known how unbecoming it was! But it is the fashion, you know! —Harper's Bazar.

### Latest In Hosiery.

The shops are making a brave display of silk stockings for balls and cotillons, and dancing slippers to match. Now that the season for all the large balls has opened my lady must ponder on the proper thing for her foot gear. All the articles in a woman's costume must be in perfect unison. A few years ago, it sufficed if a woman wore a handsome white or black silk stocking and white or black satin Louis XV. slippers for dancing. In fact, for a long time a black slipper and stocking were the only ones permissible. All this is changed to-day and a woman's foot dressing must correspond with her gown.

As a rule, the slippers are made to order from pieces of the gown to be worn. The first class shoemakers make a specialty of matching the colors of the gowns and making slippers to order. As regards stockings, that is a different matter, and as the stocking cannot be woven of silk the exact shade of the gown, the shopkeepers are obliged to carry a very large and extensive stock of hosiery in all shades and styles.

Some of these silken hose are perfect dreams of beauty. The favorite fashion this year is a very delicate pattern of lace work over the instep, and lace work clocking. One of the newest novelties shows a clock work of open work lace which is fully two inches wide at the heel, spreading so as to show on either side of the front when it is on the foot, and tapering up to a point on the side. This is sometimes in a contrasting shade, but the effect is prettiest when it matches the stocking.

Blue silk stockings, embroidered all over with tiny rosebuds, are another novelty, and pale blue silk stockings, with a beautiful design in black Chantilly lace over the instep, are another favorite style this winter. The exquisite patterns in the lace work designs in pale blue, pink, green and lavender stockings are more like works of art than ordinary foot gear.

The latest fad in stockings for street and house wear are those of plaid silk and fine lisle thread. These stockings are mostly shown in the dark blue, green and black plaids, with large cross bars of bright gold.

After the question of the stocking is decided then comes the selection of the slippers, and it would be difficult to please a woman who could not take her pick and make her choice among the great variety offered for inspection."—New York Herald.

### Fashion Notes.

Belts of all kinds and conditions are worn, but one of the prettiest fancies is the belt of finely-tucked black satin or colored velvet.

It is announced that ginghams are to occupy an important position in the line of spring cotton goods. Small plaids will be a favorite design.

Bangle bracelets are coming into favor again. Coin bangles are popular, and gold and silver bangles enameled in colors are especially pretty.

Even the severe-minded tailor-made girl is now regarding with a favorable eye the cluster of pretty, airy curls that are permitted to fall from the lower part of some of the very latest French coiffures.

Some of the newest silk waists are made of damasses, showing colored designs on black grounds or black designs on colored grounds, the latter being in moire effects. The designs are arranged in clouded groups and irregular outlines.

Lace of yellowish antique color is liberally used with fur, and even the orthodox fur muff, with some of its padding removed to give a flat effect, becomes a thing of beauty when frills of lace fall from each side and unite on the top under a bouquet of scented violets.

Handsome leather belts are shown with medallions of g... ...ilver and enamel ... into t... French jewels. toi...

## GOOD ROADS NOTES.

### Prodding Turnpike Companies.

A law has been passed by the Michigan Legislature requiring the turnpike companies in the State "to construct, reconstruct, repair and maintain their roads in good repair, and of the same material and in the same manner as required by their charter, within six months after the passage of the Act." If they fail to comply with the law, the roads are to be considered as abandoned, and no further toll can be charged on them.

### How It Helped the Farmers.

"The beauty of good roads was exemplified Saturday," says the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, "when the farmers of Riverside and Ellington townships came to town with loads of hay and straw and produce, and the farmers of other townships had to stay at home. The Riverside and Ellington township farmers came to town via the Locust street telforded boulevard. The farmers of the other townships had to remain at home, because the roads were too muddy. To start meant to be mired, and so no start was made. And all because of lack of enterprise in providing good roads."

### Power Required on Grades.

American highways have often closely followed the old Roman model, and run straight ahead regardless of obstacles. It seems not to have occurred to our road-builders that less power is expended in going three miles around a hill than one mile up it, or that it is easier to cut down a hill once than for all travelers to climb it thousands of times, or that no heavier load can be hauled than can be drawn up the steepest part. To attain higher levels the precipitous sides of hills have been scaled, requiring extreme grades, when such could have been avoided, and more circuitous courses, not materially longer, would have arrived at the same spot with less expenditure of energy. Mountain roads can be kept in order only with extreme difficulty. The work on them, the time and unnecessary energy wasted in surmounting them, and the half loads that only can be hauled on them are sources of great and constant loss.

In foreign countries every effort is made to keep grades down to four per cent., that is, a rise of four feet in every hundred, as this has been shown by experience to be the maximum on which loads can be advantageously hauled, and even it necessitates the expenditure of as much energy in one mile as in traveling three on a level, so that but one-third as heavy a load can be drawn. As the grade increases above this percentage the labor involved becomes so excessive that a maximum of ten feet rise in a hundred is used abroad for mountain roads, and on this less than one-half can be hauled of what is possible at four in a hundred, and but one-sixth as much as on the level.

So little attention has been paid to this subject here that a rise of ten in one hundred is often found on main roads which are constantly used by heavy traffic, and even twelve and fifteen in a hundred are by no means uncommon. This is wrong. The courses of old roads could be slightly altered in many cases to their great advantage, and in other cases new roads could be laid out. These points ought to be thoroughly looked into before making hilly roads permanent by macadamizing them.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

### Why State Aid is Necessary.

In addressing the Maryland State Grange recently, General Stone spoke of conditions which may exist in other States as well. He said in part:

"I find that the question of State aid is eliminated in Maryland by a constitutional provision which prohibits the use of State funds for such a purpose. Get up a sentiment strong enough, and amend your Constitution, like other States are doing. It is a vicious system that requires localities to keep up the roads. It is a work that concerns the people of the whole State, and is not a local question. Roads are of vital interest to the cities. Blockade your country roads to-day, and to-morrow your city will begin to scatter. The benefits of good roads are equally shared by the cities, but they must assist in the work of construction before they can reap the advantages.

"About three-fourths of the property interests of the country are to be found in the cities, and held by the corporations. Now, the farmers, representing about one-fourth of the property interests, have been endeavoring to keep up the roads for the whole country. The result is obvious. The burden was too much, and bad roads are to be found everywhere.

"There exist in some places strong objections to employing convicts upon public roads. A happy solution of this difficulty, however, presents itself. Employ your convicts in preparing material for building good roads. This has been tried in a number of States, and has proved to be an economical as well as a healthful way of working convicts. I am satisfied that Maryland could employ its short-term prisoners and House of Correction inmates in this way, and deliver road material at fifty cents a ton in any part of the State.

"You must convince your legislators that the State of Maryland is entitled to just as good legislation as any other State of the Union. You must stir them at home, and follow them to Annapolis. * * * You can tell them what you want in a general way, that is:

"First—A complete reform in the local road administration, so that you will get your money's worth for the money you now pay.

"Second—You want more money for roads, without more taxes on farm property.

"Third—You want an efficient State supervision to make sure that the new money spent on roads shall be spent to the best possible advantage.

"Fourth—You want to make sure for the future that all property, and all the people interested in or benefited by good highways shall contribute their proper share toward building and maintaining those roads."

### Feeling the Earth's Pulse.

The fanciful notion which men used sometimes to entertain that the earth is, in some sense, a living thing, would ... have derived support from ... ...rva...


### A Vigorous Battle.

*From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.*

The following is a straightforward statement by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.

Squire John Castor, of Newpoint, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said I must, so I



*I Want to Swear to That.*

hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do NOT act on the bowels.


## OUT OF THE FIRE.

**The Obedience of the Horse Saved His Life.**

The common belief that horses in a burning building are always panic-stricken and refractory, not recognizing their friends and refusing obedience to those who would rescue them, is not strictly true, as is proved by an incident related by a Youth's Companion contributor.

The governor had a fine black driving horse called Dexter. Although strong and spirited, Dexter was docile and obedient, and was petted and made much of by his master. As the governor kept no other horse, Dexter had the stable all to himself, with a clean stall and a full manger.

The stable was near the house, and in addition to Dexter's stall and harness-room, contained a large carriage-room, an oat-bin, and a haymow over the stall.

One night, when the family and the servants were away from home and the governor was in the house alone, he was awakened by an ominous crackling and a bright glare on his chamber window, and before he could collect his sleepy wits he was startled by a cry unlike any sound he had ever heard. As he sprang out of bed the cry came again, and hastening to the window he learned the cause. The stable was all ablaze, and out of the smoke and flames Dexter was calling his master to his rescue.

Pausing only to don coat and slippers, the governor rushed out. The outside door of the stable leading into the stall was already blocked by flames, and the only entrance to be had was through the carriage-room, the harness-room and a narrow entry leading past the oat-bin. These rooms were on fire overhead, and burning wisps of hay and shingles were raining down in showers.

Blinded by smoke, the governor stumbled along the roundabout way, and reaching the stall sooner than he expected, fell headlong down the steps against the excited animal, who was vainly tugging at his halter. Thinking some new danger threatened him, Dexter gave a mighty kick that sent his master sprawling and lamed him for a month.

"Whoa, Dexter!" shouted the governor. "Don't you know me, sir? Steady now, old fellow, and we'll get out of this."

Recognizing his master's voice, Dexter turned his head toward the prostrate man and uttered a coaxing whinny quite unlike his previous loud cries of alarm. Knowing he need fear no more kicks, the governor crept up and cut the halter, and calling Dexter to follow him, limped blindly through the smoke-filled entry and the two blazing rooms beyond. And close after him went Dexter, his nose pressed against his master's shoulder, man and horse reaching the safe outer air together.

"It was Dexter's obedience that saved him," said the governor. "I could not lead him, and had he shown the least obstinacy, or any less readiness to follow at a word through all that roundabout, unaccustomed way, I must have left him to perish in the flames. But he followed like a well-trained soldier, and we escaped from our burning, fiery furnace almost as safely as Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did from theirs."

### In Drowning Cases.

In Java it is supposed that, if a live sheep is thrown into the water, it will indicate the position of a drowned person by sinking near it. A curious custom is practiced in Norway, where those in search of a drowned body row to and fro with a cock in the boat, fully expecting that the bird will crow when the boat reaches the spot where the corpse lies.

## NAPOLEON'S LAST W...

**Dying Thoughts of the Man Who... Europe Feared.**

On his death bed Napoleon expressed his conviction that England would end like the proud republic of Venice.

With perfect composure, he gave his last directions "I desire that you will take my heart, put it in spirits of wine and carry it to Parma to my dear Maria Louise; you will tell her that I never caused to love her, and relate to her every particular respecting my death upon this miserable and dreary rock. You will tell my mother and family that the great Napoleon expired in the most deplorable state, deprived of everything, abandoned to himself and to his glory, and that he bequeathed with his dying breath to all the reigning families of Europe, the horror and opprobrium of his death."

The second codicil of his will contained the direction which was afterward complied with: "It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I love so well."

On the 5th of May, 1821, he who had for years kept all Europe in a state of feverish excitement, terminated his earthly career.

After lying in state two days, the body was deposited in a coffin composed first of tin lined with white satin, which having been soldered, was inclosed in another of mahogany, a third of lead, and the whole in a fourth of mahogany secured with iron screws! After the ceremony, an enormous stone was lowered over the body, resting on a stone wall so as to escape the coffin.

On the 12th of May, Louis-Phillippe commanded that the ashes of Napoleon be conveyed to France. In his communication he said: "Henceforth France, alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon; his tomb, like his fame, will belong to none but his country."

Some men are always expecting an important letter.


## RELIEF FROM PAIN.

**Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.**

**Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

**Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure any one, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

**Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:**

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

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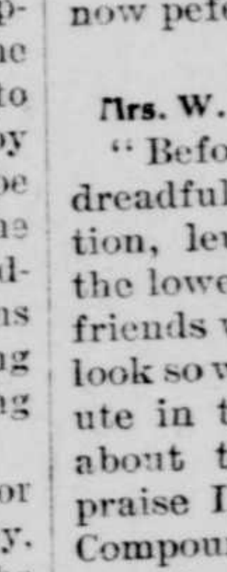
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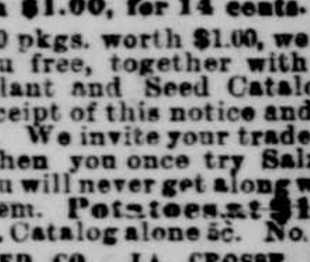
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