Chinese Justice for Pirates.

They make short work of pirates in China. In July last a vessel in charge [of] Chung Kwei, the son of a wealthy merchant at Singapore, while on its way to Canton, was seized and run aground by pirates and looted of its full cargo of silks and money. The Canton authorities immediately sent a gunboat down the river and the pirates, twenty in number, were captured. They were taken in triumph to San Ling, near Canton, and were condemned by a military tribunal and beheaded in the course of a f...

When people throw an elocutionary note into their voices, it will not do to bank on their sincerity.

That Settles It.

With the bloom and beauty of the season, its balmy airs and delightful temperature, we feel like living with new life, and are therefore often very careless in taking care of ourselves. It is this forgetfulness that lays us liable to attacks of rheumatism, the more liable because we think there is little danger of its coming on, but rheumatism is an easy thing to take and sometimes a hard thing to get rid of unless we take the advice of others and learn that the best way possible is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It has been used so long as a sure cure that this advice is given in good faith from the testimony of thousands.

The one colored member of Congress is named White.

The Massachusetts militia will dispense with the bayonet.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. { SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Twenty words per minute is the average at which longhand is written.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Japanese have a gigantic colonization scheme on foot in Mexico.

Spring Medicine

A Go... Blood Purifier a Neces-... Now

Hoo... saparilla Unequalled for Mak...ng Rich, Red Blood

The necessity for taking a good Spring Medicine to purify the blood and build up ...stem is based upon natural and un...able causes. In cold weather there ...e been less perspiration and impurities ...e not passed out of the system as they .... Food has consisted largely of fatty substances, and there has been ... opportunity for outdoor exercise. ... result is, the blood is loaded with im-... ...nd these must be promptly ex-... ...of health will be endangered. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring Medicine because it is the best blood ...rifier and tonic. It thoroughly purifies th... ...d gives vigor and vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25 cts.

A Suit Without a Parallel.

Memphis, Tenn., lawyers have brought suit in Weakley County for damages for defamation of character, alleged to be contained in an epitaph cut on a tombstone. Such a cause for action is probably unheard of in the annals of the courts of the country. In December, 1896, L. B. Cate was shot and killed by one Bill Penic. Penic was indicted and tried on the charge of murder. He was defended by the same lawyers who are now acting for him in this civil suit. The accused was acquitted on the plea of self-defense. The parents of the deceased, L. B. Cate, thought to honor his memory by erecting a suitable tombstone over his grave, and having cut in the marble a legend setting forth some of the circumstances of his taking off. The following was cut on the tombstone:

"L. B., son of J. C. and L. J. Cate. Born April 10, 1870. Married Willie Freeman December 21, 1887. Was shot and killed by Bill Penic December 11, 1896; caused by Penic swearing to a lie on Cate's wife. Aged 26 years 8 months and 1 day."

It is alleged by Penic that this stone was lettered by J. H. Hutchinson, of Martin, and it is alleged that the stone was exposed to public gaze in the yard of Hutchinson for quite a while before it was erected at the head of the grave containing the remains of the deceased Cate. Since the vindication of Penic by the trial jury in Weakley County he has sought reparation for the wording of this tombstone. The complainant seeks damages from the sculptor and the father of the deceased in the sum of $10,000.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all w...ng and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experi-... ...ting female ills is unparal-... ...ears she worked side by ... Lydia E. Pinkham, and ...st has had sole charge ...dence department of ...s, treating by letter ...red thousand ailing ...gle year.

...men are invited to ... Pinkham, at Lynn, ...out their health.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth's Sunday Sermon in the New York Herald is Entitled "Things Not Worth While."—Dr. Talmage Preaches on Unfair Conduct.

TEXT: "Thou hast sinned against thy soul."—Habakkuk, ii., 10.

The object of religion is to make life sweet and satisfactory. When a man has done the best he could under the circumstances he has done all that God requires of him. Heaven is not for those who believe things, but for those who do things. Christ was a working man in its largest and most divine sense, while we are all working men in a small sense. He worked for others, and was therefore divine; we work for ourselves, and are therefore pitifully human. His religion teaches us to become a part of the life of those who need our help; our tendency is to take from others for our own ease and comfort, and to give as little as possible. He emphasizes the value of the soul, gives it a dignity and a grandeur, the gait and bearing of a king. our philosophy of life minimizes spiritual pleasures and magnifies what is sensuous.

I never tire of the New Testament, because it is such a desperately sensible book and because it flatly contradicts the ideas which worldly society puts into my head. It is always new, therefore, and almost always startling. If the soul is what He tells me it is, then I must have a large plan. If I am really little lower than the angels, then I must cease to be childish, and the small cares of life must not be allowed to tease and fret me. In that case I should look life in the face and say to my soul that it must busy itself about great things and keep in mind that petty things are not worthy of attention.

For example, it is not worth while to be impatient because what happens is not to our liking. We are apt to make a hot reply when an ill-natured remark is made. Somebody else's bad mood excites a bad mood in us. We catch the disease instantly, and then there are two persons in a bad mood instead of one. Passion is heated to the exploding point, we give rein to our tongue, and a pitched battle of words takes place. We loosen the bonds of a friendship, we wound the heart of affection, for what we say is a consuming fire. If we had a perfect control of ourselves we should not be powder to any one's torch. A little patience, very difficult to attain, I admit, would keep us from striking when we are struck. It is noble to keep still, and the rebuke of silence is like a keen sword. It is not worth our while, not worth the soul's while, to step down to a lower level because some one addresses us from that level. We should maintain our dignity though others lose theirs.

Then, again, it is not becoming in a princely soul to allow the habit of fault-finding to get posession of it. It renders one uncomfortable, it unfits one for the enjoyments which cross our path, it dulls the edge of happiness, it is like eating a lemon instead of an orange. The man who finds fault with others seldom has time to find fault with himself, which is his chief duty. Instead of being charitable he is censorious. Not even the Lord can please him, and if he ever gets to heaven he will insist that things shall be arranged to suit his personal taste. Fault finding is simply self-conceit in a subtle disguise. Such a man hints that the universe is wrong, but that he can put it right. It is not worth while to peer at the defects of others and to ignore their virtues. It is better to look for good things, because you are sure to find them if you look long enough, than to look for bad things and then waste your time in grumbling because they are bad. If God were dethroned such a man would try to take His place; but since God reigns it would be well for the fault finder to retire to the background and try to be thankful for mercies received, rather than criticise the Almighty for not giving him what he thinks he ought to have.

Once more, it is not worth your while to look on the dark side of life, for that destroys your power of resistance and endurance. There is sometimes a hard side to God's providence, but never a dark side. He does undoubtedly ask us to do some strange things, and to go through some strange experiences: but if He goes with us we are not only in good company but are sure to derive some benefit from it all. Strong characters are wrought by tears, and afflictions are stepping stones to heaven if we view them from the right standpoint and put them to their proper use. Life is not all gladness, but sadness is the hot fire in which the Toledo blade is forged. We may not always know why we suffer, for no explanation has ever been given, but somehow or other the suffering souls are always the noblest, provided they suffer under the shadow of God's sympathy. To be unconscious of His presence makes life very heavy and laden, but to be conscious of it is like catching a glimpse of the distant home when the weary traveler is ready to drop by the wayside.

Yes, a soul, an immortal soul, with heaven and heavenly things all about, is a magnificent mystery. It must live up to its destiny, and put under its feet the fears and doubts which are so intrusive and so persistent. Think of yourself as God's child, to whom no real harm can possibly come, and the clouds will part and your depression will be lightened. There are still stars overhead, and a blue sky. It will be all right by and by. In the meantime be patient, and, above all, keep your faith bright and pure.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

An Impressive Discourse Entitled, "Measured by Your Own Yard Stick."

TEXT: "With what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again."—Matt. vii., 2.

In the greatest sermon ever preached—a sermon about fifteen minutes long, according to the ordinary rate of speech—a sermon on the Mount of Olives, the preacher, sitting while He spoke, according to the ancient mode of oratory, the people were given to understand that the same yard stick that they employed upon others would be employed upon themselves. Measure others by a harsh rule and you will be measured by a harsh rule. Measure others by a charitable rule and you will be measured by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to others, and no mercy will be given to you. "With that measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

There is a great deal of unfairness in criticism in human conduct. It was to smite that unfairness that Christ uttered the words of the text, and my sermon will be a re-echo of the divine sentiment. In estimating the misbehavior of others, we must take into consideration the pressure of circumstances. It is never right to do wrong, but there are degrees of culpability. When men misbehave or commit some atrocious wickedness we are dispose indiscriminately to tumble them all over the bank of condemnation. Suffer they ought and suffer they must, but in a difference of degree.

In Great Britain and in the United States, in every generation, there are tens of thousands of persons, who are fully developed criminals and incarcerated. I say in every generation. Then I suppose there are tens of thousands of persons who, not positively becoming criminals, nevertheless have a criminal tendency. Any one of all those thousands, by the grace of God may become Christian, and resist the ancestral influence, and open a new chapter of behavior; but the vast majority of them will not, and it becomes all men, professional, unprofessional, ministers of religion, judges of courts, philanthropists and Christian workers, to recognize the fact that there are these Atlantic and Pacific surges of hereditary evil rolling on through the centuries.

Again, I have to remark, that in our estimation the misdoing of people who have fallen from high respectability and usefulness we must take into consideration the conjunction of circumstances. In nine cases out of ten a man who goes astray does not intend any positive wrong. He has trust funds. He risks a part of these funds in investment. He says: "Now, if I should lose that investment I have of my own property five times as much, and if this investment should go wrong, I could easily make it up; I could five times make it up." With that wrong reasoning he goes on and makes the investment, and it does not turn out quite as well as he expected, and he makes another investment, and, strange to say, at the same time all his other affairs get entangled, and all his other resources fail, and his hands are tied. Now he wants to extricate himself. He goes a little further on in the wrong investment. He takes a plunge further ahead, for he wants to save his wife and children; he wants to save his home; he wants to save his membership in the church. He takes one more plunge and all is lost.

In the study of society I have come to this conclusion, that the most of the people want to be good, but they do not exactly know how to make it out. They make enough good resolutions to lift them into angelhood. The vast majority of the people who fall are the victims of circumstances. They are captured by ambuscade. If their temptations should come out in a regiment and fight them in a fair field they would go out in the strength and triumph of David and Goliath. But they do not see the giants and they do not see the regiments. Temptation comes and says: "Take these bitters, take this nervine, take this aid to digestion, take this nightcap." The vast majority of men and women who are destroyed by opium and by rum first take them as medicines. In making up your dish of criticism in regard to them, take from the caster and the cruet of sweet oil and not the cruet of cayenne pepper.

Do you know how that physician, that lawyer, that journalist, became the victim of dissipation? Why, the physician was kept up night by night on professional duty. Life and death hovered in the balance. His nervous system was exhausted. There came a time of epidemics and whole families were prostrated and his nervous strength was gone. He was all worn out in the service of the public. Now he must brace himself up. Now he stimulates. The life of his mother, the life of this child, the life of this father, the life of this whole family, must be saved, and he stimulates, and he does it again and again. You may criticise his judgment, but remember the process. It was not a selfish purpose by which he went down. It was magnificent generosity through which he fell.

My friends, this text will come to fulfillment in some cases in this world. The huntsman in Farmsteen was shot by some unknown person. Twenty years later after the son of the huntsman was in the same forest, and he accidentally shot a man, and the man in dying said: "God is just; I shot your father just here twenty years ago." A bishop said to Louis XI. of France: "Make an iron cage for all those who do not think as we do—an iron cage in which the captive can neither lie down nor stand straight up." It was fashioned—the awful instrument of punishment. After a while the bishop offended Louis XI., and for fourteen years he was in that cage, and could neither lie down nor stand up. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Oh, my friends, let us be resolved to scold less and pray more!

What headway will we make in the judgment if in this world we have been hard on those who have gone astray? What headway will you and I make in the last great judgment, when we must have mercy or perish? The Bible says: "They shall have judgment without mercy that showed no mercy."

I see the scribes of heaven looking up into the face of such a man, saying, "What! you plead for mercy, you, who in all your life never had any mercy on your fellows? Don't you remember how hard you were in your opinions of those who were astray? Don't you remember when you ought to have given a helping hand you employed a hard heel? Mercy! You must mis-speak yourself when you plead for mercy here. Mercy for others, but no mercy for you. Look," say the scribes of heaven, "look at that inscription over the throne of judgment, the throne of God's judgment." See it coming out letter by letter, word by word, sentence by sentence, until your startled vision reads it and your remorseful spirit appropriates it: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Depart, ye cursed!"

The end of the strike of the English engineers has caused the publication of some statistics bearing upon the subject of labor troubles in that country during the last as compared with the preceding year. The number of disputes was smaller in 1897 than in 1896, being 965, as compared with 1,021, but the aggregate number of working days lost was greater in 1897 than in any year since 1893, which is made famous in labor annals of the United Kingdom by the great coal strike. In 1897 the number of days' labor lost was 10,400,000, as against 3,748,525 in 1896. This is accounted for by the length of the engineers' strike, which was one of the longest on record. Of the 965 disputes begun and ended the last year 30 per cent. of the total were settled in favor of the wage worker; 29 per cent. in favor of the employes and the remainder, about 40 per cent., were settled by compromise in most of which cases both parties secured some advantages. The general upward tendency in wages for the last two years has been influential in checking the desire to strike. A report shows that of the wage workers in the United Kingdom 538,200 have received increase in wages, while 14,500 have suffered from a decrease, but this has in some cases been modified by a shortening of the hours of labor in very many industries. The diminishing of the hours of labor has been gradually going on since 1894, when the eight-hour day was adopted in Government establishments, and as a result of such a change the number of hours of labor have been reduced something like 300,000 hours per week. Serious as some of the labor disputes of last year certainly were, it cannot be denied that the strike is passing away as a means of settling labor troubles, and that within the United Kingdom and this country less drastic methods of harmonizing disputes between labor and capital are becoming popular with both factions in such controversies.

MARKETS

BALTIMORE. 13

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $		@	5 50
High Grade Extra.....			5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	94¾		94¾
CORN—No. 2 White......	33		34
Oats—Southern & Penn...	32		32½
RYE—No. 2..............	55¼		55½
HAY—Choice Timothy..	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime..........	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds..	6 50		7 00
Wheat Blocks..........	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks..........	6 50		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...........$	9¾	@	10¼
City Cows..............	9		9½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks..$	78	@	82
Sweets.................	2 00		2 50
ONIONS.................	60		65
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $	6	@	6½
Clear ribsides..........	7		7¼
Hams...................	9½		10
Mess Pork, per bar.....			11 75
LARD—Crude.............			4
Best refined............			6¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy....$	21	@	22
Under Fine.............	20		21
Creamery Rolls.........	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy...$	9¼	@	9½
N. Y. Flats.............	9½		9¾
Skim Cheese............	5¼		7¼
EGGS.			
EGGS—State............$	9½	@	10
North Carolina.........	9		10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens.......$	8½	@	9
Ducks, per lb...........	10		11
Turkeys................	10		12
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 10	@	4 40
SHEEP..................	3 00		4 75
Hogs...................	4 00		4 15
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT..............$	10	@	11
Raccoon................	40		45
Red Fox................	—		1 00
Skunk Black............	—		80
Opossum................	22		23
Mink...................	—		80
Otter..................	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern.......$	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	103		103½
RYE—Western...........	59½		60
CORN—No. 2............	35¾		35⅜
OATS—No. 3............	30½		31
BUTTER—State..........	15½		19
EGGS—State............	10		10½
CHEESE—State..........	8		8¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern.......$	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	98½		98¾
CORN—No. 3............	33¾		33⅞
OATS—No. 2............	33		33½
BUTTER—State..........	20		21
EGGS—Penna ft.........	10		10½

AGRICULTURAL.

Hens Should Be Kept Busy.

Flying over a fence on the part of hens is a matter of education. A flock in a yard may be able to go over the fence, but do not know it; they are afraid to attempt it. But let one hen go over and she will be found outside every day, and will soon teach all of the others. A fence seven feet high is sufficient. If the hens go over it they will also go over a nine-foot fence, or a fourteen-foot fence. Like human beings it depends on how they are raised. To keep hens from flying, make them work. Give them something to do. Idleness is the cause of all vices among poultry, such as feather pulling, flying, egg-eating, etc.—Southern Farmer.

Preserving the Grain of Butter.

Purchasers of the best grades of butter demand that the grain of the product be up to the standard, and this is not a matter with which the care or feed of the animal has anything to do, but depends wholly on the management of the butter before churning and during that process. It consists of ridding the butter of buttermilk and incorporating in it the proper amount of salt without breaking the natural granules of fat. In short, to secure the proper grain in the butter the churning should be stopped when the butter granules are the size of wheat grains. Handle and work the butter as little as possible and you will do much to preserve the grain so desirable.—Atlanta Journal.

Sheep Lore.

A well known veterinarian of New York in an address before a farmers' institute, gave some interesting and useful information regarding sheep, from which the following useful points were taken: The breeding ewe more than any other, needs exercise. A sheep's weak points are the head and lungs. Sheep crave a wider variety of food than any other of the domestic animals, and some succulent food is highly desirable for ewes, but don't pay high prices for concentrated foods or so-called condition powders. Get five pounds of gentian, 100 pounds of oil meal, and mix with wheat bran to help the ration.

Referring to scab among sheep which has gained a strong foothold in the country, the speaker made this pertinent suggestion: Have sheep from the stock yard dipped before leaving and again on their arrival at the farm. Then watch closely and if one is seen pulling its wool catch it, shear the spot and apply the dip, rubbing it in with a brush. The scab is not hard to kill if it can be gotten at, but it is frequently found under the scarf skin. Recent experiments have demonstrated that the scab can endure and multiply in sandy soil where scabby sheep have been, and clean sheep may contract it by lying where it is.

Listed Corn Is Profitable and Why.

1. Because more corn can be raised per acre than checked corn.
2. Because it takes less labor than checked corn.
3. Because a man can tend a third more at least than he can of checked corn.
4. Because he can shuck more listed corn than checked corn, because it stands straight and is less liable to blow down or tangle owing to the brace roots being in the ground instead of being above the ground, as is usual in checked corn.
5. If you wish to cut your corn with a cutter it is another great advantage, because it does not pull up as easy as checked corn.

If you want to sow fall grain you can sow in listed corn where you could not in checked corn, as, if plowed properly, the corn should not be ridged the last plowing.

I listed corn for eight years in Nebraska and experimented a great deal and took particular notice of both listed and checked corn, taking into consideration everything in all kinds of seasons, and find that listed corn was best and cheapest.

Take off your drill attachments in the fall and go into your stubble and fall list, list deep and that takes half the work in the fall off fall plowing, and there are your ridges to freeze and thaw all winter, and if any weed seeds blew across the field during the fall and winter, when you commence to list in the spring you cover them deep by listing out those ridges and you also have loose dirt to throw to your corn all the season, and you should never put a harrow on listed corn.

In plowing listed corn use a box about twelve or fourteen inches deep, made like a sled with runners about six or eight inches apart in front and about half the width behind; box being about three feet long; fasten a rope to each runner, and to about the end of the beam in front, and let your inside shovels rest against the box; and let the shovels down lower than the outside ones; turn them to throw the dirt away from the corn and the outside ones to throw it it.

A disc cultivator may be used the same way, except you put a rod between the beams to hold them to their place; this is for the first time cultivating.

You are less liable to hurt listed corn in plowing it in dry, hot weather than checked corn, for the little fine roots that you see gather on the plow shanks when laying it by are deeper in the ground than in checked corn.

I hardly think listed corn would do in this State (Iowa) for the subsoil is different, but in Nebraska or Kansas I think it is the successful way of raising corn.—"Iowa Farmer," in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Farm and Garden Notes.

The old wood should be cut out of the raspberry and blackberry plantations. It is a job very often neglected.

New ground is the remedy, or confine the chicks to a large yard, and where a good coat of air-slaked lime has been plowed under and the surface of the turned-up dirt has received another lighter coat.

Stale baker's bread can usually be had for fifty cents a barrel, and, if not moldy, makes an excellent chicken food if soaked in milk and then squeezed out pretty dry. Only soak what is needed for a meal at one time.

Sows about to farrow should be looked after closely, that a cold night or a stormy day does not catch the little porkers with a chill and take the life from them. A little watchfulness now may bring big returns next fall.

A few oats given the calves and yearlings and the sheep just now will bring them out in the spring in better shape than a clear ration of hay, straw or corn stalks. Try it on one pen if you do not wish to take our statement for it.

After the chicks get three weeks old wheat and cracked corn may be given once or twice a day. Feed twice as much wheat as corn and—will we have to say it again?—feed on a clean board and only what the chicks will clean up in, say, five minutes.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Graceful Form of Decoration.

Braiding in vermicelli, French arabesque, Greek key, trefoil, clover, floral, and purely conventional devices appears on many of the very stylish imported costumes, redingotes, jackets, and small pelerines just brought to view; and the new effects produced by this graceful form of decoration arouse quite as great a degree of admiration as if this were the initial season of its vogue.

A Woman's Clubhouse for Boston.

A woman's clubhouse organization has been formed in Massachusetts, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe as president, for the purpose of erecting in Boston a handsome building to be used by the women's clubs throughout the state. The site will be central, and the first floor rented for stores. Another floor will be devoted to restaurant, banquet hall, lunchroom, kitchen, pantry and serving room; also general reception-room, tea-room and private dining-room for parties. One feature is to be a large assembly hall, with balcony, seating 800 persons, and public reception and writing-rooms will be provided. Two floors are designed for sleeping-rooms, with convenient private baths. A roof garden also is projected. The shares are $50 each, nonassessable.

Care of the Arms.

They should be washed from the arm-pits down each night in hot water with a teaspoonful of ammonia to the quart, and good soap, with towel friction afterward, and exercised by bringing them together at full length above the head for five minutes at a time, whenever convenient. Very likely a long-sleeved silk undervest will be advisable to equalize circulation. Do not use pomade to whiten the arms. Squeeze the juice of three lemons into a pint of hot milk; wash the arms very clean and sponge them with the lotion. When nearly dry wash off with warm water and soap. Repeat this often as you like for days, until the skin whitens to suit. The lemon and milk may be covered in a cool place and used several times, as it is better for standing.—New York World.

A Strong Young Order.

Connecticut has a recently organized State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a membership of thirty-seven clubs and about 1700 women. The organization was practically effected at Bridgeport last spring, where the women's clubs of Connecticut assembled at the invitation of the Literary Club of that city. The first regular meeting was held on December 8, at Bridgeport, and gave evidence of deep interest on the part of all concerned and a bright outlook for the future. Mrs. T. K. Noble, of Norwalk, is the President of the State federation; Mrs. H. H. Pyle, of Bridgeport, Vice-President; Mrs. D. S. Pinero, of Norwalk, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. W. A. King, of Willimantic, Treasurer. The Chairman of State Correspondence for the general federation is Mrs. W. R. Hopson, of Bridgeport.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

The Advance of Dutch Women.

Most people think that the Dutch are a stationary, if not a retrograde, people, but in one respect at least they are ahead of most European nations. In the little monarchy, which has a queen for its head, women during the last ten years have made greater progress than perhaps any other nation in Europe. Next year, in token of this progress, Dutch women will hold a World's Fair at The Hague, which is to be devoted solely to the exhibition of women's activities and industries. Side by side with this progress of women's work there has been an advance in the political field. This year, says the Humanitarian, the Government has passed a law conferring almost an equal suffrage upon women, and making them eligible to nearly all municipal offices. In Holland, women have learned the advantage of co-operation and organization, and instead of being divided among themselves as in other countries, they have worked together, with a result that they are winning all along the line.

The Queen of Spain's Busy Life.

Spain is essentially a lazy country. In all ranks the people rise late and turn night into day; but the queen regent—a tall, graceful woman, looking younger than her years—sets them an excellent example. Up at 7, her first care is given to her children, and by 8 o'clock she is already at work with her secretary. It is only after lunch, toward 2 o'clock, that she allows herself an hour of well-earned rest. And some idea of Queen Christina's thoroughness may be gained by the fact that she no longer speaks German—her native tongue—save to those few Teutons who find their way to Madrid.

When she first came a bride from Vienna to Spain she had mastered but imperfectly the language. Now she talks Spanish correctly, and has, alone and unaided, acquired a real knowledge of the splendid literature of her adopted country. When speaking of her son she seldom refers to him as "his majesty" or "the king," usually it is, "my boy" or "my little one." She makes no outward difference between the three children, but it is easy to see that her heart is specially bound up in Alfonso XIII.—London Figaro.

Fashion Notes.

Lace which has become yellow with age is exactly the right tint required by fashion.

Pale pink afternoon and evening gowns are daintily finished with a belt of delicate violet velvet.

Miniatures of historical personages, set around with diamonds, are very fashionable for wedding gifts.

Fleur de soie is a soft, glossy silk, very durable, and light in weight, delightful to the touch, and well recommended for wear.

The bolero, in all sizes and shapes, is to be worn again, and it is sometimes made of lace, quite close fitting in the back and full in front.

The new foulard silks are supplied with a border which furnishes all the necessary trimming, with possibly a little lace and ribbon for the finish on the waist.

Sets of buckles in steel, gold or silver are also a novelty. One buckle is for the collar, one for the finishing touch at revers or end of necktie, and one for the belt.

Lace shawls are also used for skirt drapery over satin dinner gowns. The centre is cut enough to admit the waist, and the points fall in front, at the back, and at either side.

Tucks as yet have lost none of their prestige in the shuffle of fashion which is going on, and on bodices and skirts are quite as lavishly tucked as ever. Yet their common use necessitates some other mode of trimming if you would ... something distinctive in style.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

How to Improve Chocolate.

To those who study the niceties of detail in the preparation of even a simple dish, it may be suggested that chocolate used as a drink is much improved if blended several hours beforehand. It is better even to break the lumps of unsweetened chocolate into an earthen bowl the night before, adding cold water and covering closely. In this way the flavor of the chocolate is best extracted.

Roast Beef For a Small Family.

In buying a roast of beef for a small family do not try to buy too large a one, as the family will tire of it before it is eaten. A one-rib roast of the second or third cut will usually be quite sufficient. Have the ribs removed, skewer or tie in a round shape, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour; brown quickly on each side on the stove or in a hot oven, and finish the process in a cool oven. Forty minutes will suffice for the whole operation. If browned potatoes are to accompany the roast, cut in halves, cook in boiling, salted water until nearly done, then lay in the dripping pan with the roast and finish there, basting frequently with the drippings.

Philosophy of Boiling.

Advanced cooks who study into the philosophy and physiology of cooking, with its accompanying effects upon the digestive organs, object to the close covering of any kettle or stewpan while its contents are cooking. All will recall the frequent deadliness of the chicken pie, when the crust has been made without a vent to allow for the escape of the steam and grass generated. The same effect, in lesser degree, may be noticed in the cooking of many, if not all, vegetables, in the boiling of beef, or in any other closed cooking. The free circulation of air is an admirable thing in cooking, as, witness, the broiling of steak, or the old-time roasting of beef on a spit—the most delicious and wholesome way of cooking. While in boiling it is not expedient to leave the cover entirely off, on account of its reducing the temperature too much, it should be left far enough off to allow for the free escape of the steam. Cabbage, cauliflower and spinach cooked in this way retain their natural color, and are much more digestible.—Washington Star.

Recipes.

Salad Cream—Mix one-half a tablespoonful of salt and the same quantity of mustard with one tablespoonful of sugar. Add one egg, slightly beaten, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of melted butter and three-fourths of a cup of vinegar. Cook over hot water until it thickens, strain and chill.

Lambs' Tongues—Boil till they are tender. Put them into cold water and take off the skins; scald enough vinegar to cover them, season with cloves and cinnamon, put them into a jar, pour over the vinegar, hot, and keep them well covered with vinegar all the time. A careful and faithful adherence to the recipe will insure success.

Waffles—One quart of warm milk, one-half cup of yeast, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and flour enough to make a batter thick as cream. Rise over night. In the morning add two well-beaten eggs. Bake in waffle irons. Take care that the eggs are well beaten into the batter. It often happens that a considerable "lump" of egg will be encountered if one is not careful.

Tomatoes a la Julienne—Peel; cut in halves, and press out the seeds from six tomatoes, and then chop them fine. To each pint allow one pint of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a saltspoonful of chopped parsley. Form into croquettes, dip in eggs, then in crumbs and fry. The mixture may be too soft to handle. In that case simply add bread crumbs till the right consistency is obtained.

Golden Nuggets—Mix together one ounce of sweet almonds, blanched and sliced; two ounces of bitter almonds, blanched and powdered; three tablespoons of apricot jam, two ounces of very fine bread crumbs, and two well-beaten eggs. Finally, add an ounce of creamed butter, and pour the mixture into fancy molds and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. When removed from the molds serve them in separate fancy paper cases.

Tomatoes a la Julienne—Peel, cut in halves, and press out the seeds from six tomatoes, and then chop them fine. To each pint allow one pint of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a saltspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Form into croquettes, dip in eggs, then in crumbs, and fry. The mixture may be too soft to handle. In that case, simply add bread crumbs until the right consistency is obtained.

"Apple Cooken"—The apfel kuchen you enjoyed so much in Germany, or apple cooken, as it is called here, is made as follows: Line a shallow tin with tart paste or bread dough. Peel, quarter and core as many apples as you require. Then cut them in halves and quarters. Lay them close together sideways on the paste till it is covered. Mix a custard of a half pint of milk, two eggs, a teaspoonful of corn starch, some grated lemon peel or nutmeg and sugar enough to flavor.

Hotch Potch Pie—In a deep pie dish place a layer of cold cooked veal, then a layer of boiled potatoes, sliced thin; next some slices of ham, followed by a layer of hard boiled eggs, sliced, and so on, until the dish is full. Cover the top with potatoes, cut into rather small pieces. Pour a teacupful of stock into the pie, cover with a crust, with small openings in it to let the steam and gas escape, and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Season each layer separately and serve hot.

Fricassee of Beans—Soak over night one large cup of dried lima beans; drain, put on the fire in one quart of boiling salted (one teaspoonful) water and simmer for two hours until thoroughly done, but not broken. When they are cooked, in another saucepan put two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and the juice of a lemon; when the butter has quite melted throw in the drained beans, and lightly toss for a few moments. Serve in a border of plain boiled rice, when rice is not served for luncheon.

Highest European Observatory.

Queen Margherita of Italy has made herself responsible for the execution of a plan to build an observatory at the summit of Mount Rosa, at a height of 4560 meters. The work on it has already been begun. The Queen, who, as is well-known, is an enthusiastic mountaineer, is in the habit of spending several weeks each year at the summit of Mount Rosa. The new observatory will be higher than that on the summit of Mount Blanc and the highest in Europe. The cost will be about $50,000.

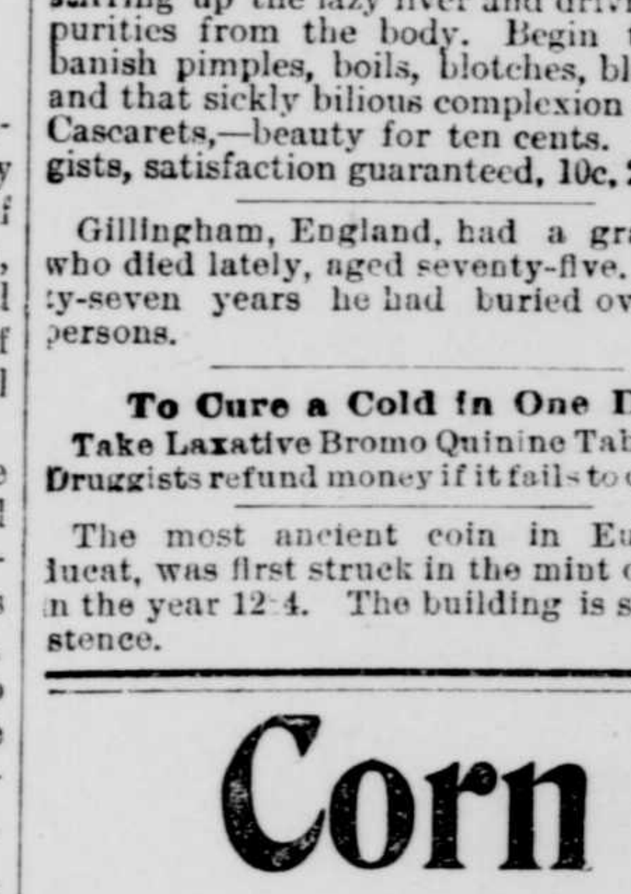
Women and the Wheel.

From the Gazette, Delaware, Ohio.

The healthfulness of bicycle riding for women is still a disputed question between eminent physicians and health reformers.

Used in moderation it surely creates for women a means of out-door exercise, the benefit of which all physicians concede. Used to excess, like any other pastime, its effect is likely to be dangerous.

The experience of Miss Bertha Reed, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. R. Reed, 335 Lake St., Delaware, Ohio, may point a moral for parents who, like Mr. and Mrs. Reed, have experienced some concern for their daughters who are fond of wheeling. In the fall of '96 Miss Bertha who had ridden a great deal, began to fail in an alarming manner. She grew steadily paler and thinner, and it appeared she was going into consumption. Rest and quiet did her absolutely no good. A physician found her pulse at 104—a very high rate. Thinking this may have been due to temporary nervousness when he examined her, he watched her closely, but her pulse continued at that rate for two weeks. He was satisfied then, from her high pulse and steadily wasting condition that she was suffering from anæmia or a bloodless condition of the body. She became extremely weak, and could not stand the least noise or excitement. In this condition of affairs they were recommended by an old friend to get some of that famous blood medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They did so, and almost from the first dose Bertha began to improve. She continued to take the pills and was by means of those pills made entirely well, and more grateful people than her parents cannot be found in the whole State of Ohio.



She Rides Well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

The Doctor's Dilemma.

Smith—The doctor tells me that young Softleigh has something like brain trouble.

Jones—Can't he afford him any relief?

Smith—No. He says it would be easy enough to get rid of the trouble, but it is impossible to locate the brain.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Gillingham, England, had a gravedigger who died lately, aged seventy-five. In thirty-seven years he had buried over 12,000 persons.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

The most ancient coin in Europe, the ducat, was first struck in the mint of Venice in the year 1284. The building is still in existence.

Some men who are always talking about the treasures they are laying up in heaven will come very near losing them.

A Nonsensical Notion.

Some folks actually believe that they can cure skin diseases through their stomachs. It's absurd on its face—absurd on the face of the man who believes, too, because his disease stays right there. Stays there till he uses Tetterine. It's the only safe and certain cure for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and other itchy irritations. Good for Dandruff, too. At drug stores, 50 cents, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Honor your wife, and your honeymoon will last a life time.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A poor youth, like a poor team, travels hard road.

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.

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Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A fine disposition sees plenty of fine weather.

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

Gold is not wealth, nor medicine health.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is said that in some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

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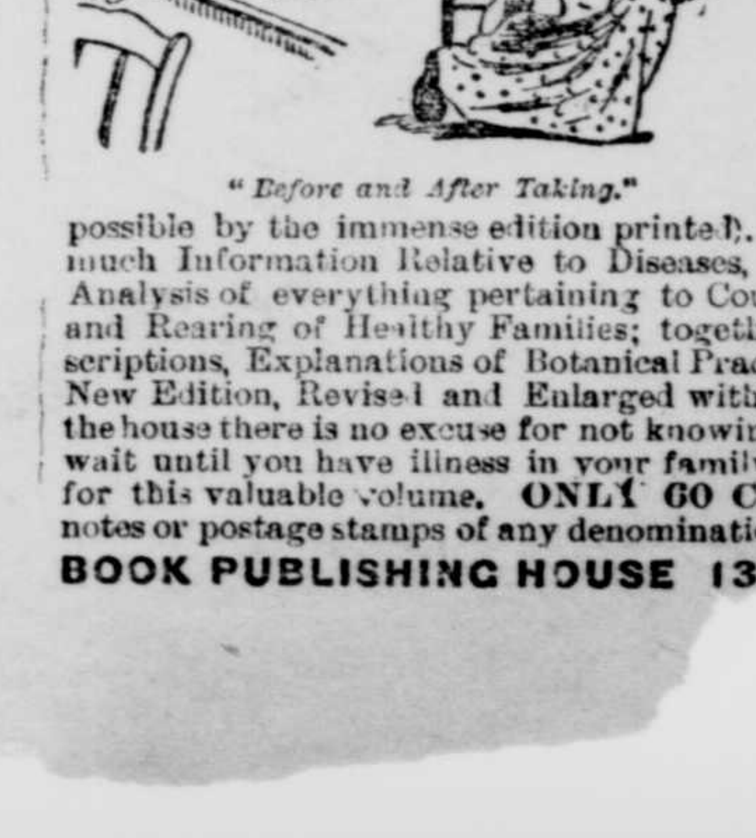
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