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 im-...ies from the body. Begin to-day to ...sh pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, ...that sickly bilious complexion by taking ...carets,—beauty for ten cents. All drug-...sts, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The capital letter "Q" will be found but twice in the Old Testament, and three times in the New.

Hip Disease

Had Five Running Sores—Could Not Walk Without Crutches.

"I suffered from hip disease and had five running sores on one of my hips. I could not walk without crutches. I was confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has accomplished a perfect cure. I am now well and have no trouble from impure blood." Annie Robert, 49 Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Government's Old Gold Business.

Hard times can be pretty well estimated by the amount of gold jewelry, old plate and trinkets, says Director of the Mint Preston, presented to the government mints. During the period of extreme depression the amount of metals purchased by the government reached high figures, but in the past year it has dwindled considerably. At the approach of the holiday season the jewelry sent to the mints to be sold increases in large proportion compared to the quantity sold in the dull season. Soon after New Year there is usually a heavy installment at the assay offices and mints.

Within the past week a pair of gold bracelets, which cost $50, were sent to the mint bureau here to be sold for the gold in them. Their owner said he could not keep them, as he required the money, and asked Director Preston to dispose of them at whatever value they might bring. The bracelets, on being melted down, were shown to contain $17 worth of pure metal.

From 1873 down to last year the amount of money paid out by the government for old gold, plate and jewelry has steadily increased. The high water mark was reached in 1891, when the government paid out for plate and jewelry $4,035,710. The Philadelphia mint melts nine-tenths of the plate and jewelry presented to the government. Payment is generally made in gold when the jewelry is of that metal.—Chi... ...ter Ocean.

...t as a Hint.

A story ...old of Senator Vest making a political speech in Sedalia, Mo., ...time ago, when he was greatly ...sed to see nearly every man ...use take out his watch at the ...e time. He had been speaking an ...our, but the hint that he had exhausted the patience of his hearers was so ...ble that he could scarcely ignore ...d he blurted out something in the ...of regrets that he was keeping the ...rd too long. No one in the hall seemed to understand why he stopped in the midst of his argument to make his apology and the incident was overlooked in a few minutes, for the political enthusiasm was sufficient to encourage the Senator to conclude his speech. After the meeting he spoke to the chairman about the remarkable anxiety on the part of the audience to ascertain the time just as the clock struck 9, and explained that he took it as a hint, because the aggressive striking of the clock seemed to obviate any necessity for watch consultation. He was informed that at noon and 9 p. m. the nearest approach to a local time, a gun was fied, and that everybody, as a matter of habit, consulted his watch at those hours to see if it was correct.

Marble Ponds of Persia.

That beautiful transparent stone called Tabriz marble, much used in the burial places of Persia and in their grandest edifices, consists of petrified water of ponds in certain parts of the country. This petrifaction may be traced from its commencement to its termination; in one part the water is clear, in a second it appears thicker and stagnant, in a third quite black, and in its last stage it is white like frost. When the operation is complete a stone thrown on its surface makes no impression, and one may walk over it without wetting one's shoes. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent, and sometimes richly striped with red, green and copper color. So much is this marble, which may be cut into large slabs, looked upon as a luxury, that none but the king, his sons and persons especially privileged are permitted to take it.

Boarding House Keeper—How sorry I feel for those poor Klondike miners this cold weather! Boarder—Madam, there is no need of going so far to place your sympathy. You seem to forget that I occupy one of your hall rooms.—Judge.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss Marie F. Johnson, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "A Helpful Religion"—Reforms of Worship Urged—Some Practical Suggestions For Bringing It About—Sing the Old, Old Songs.

Text: "Send Thee help from the sanctuary."—Psalm 20: 2.

If you should ask fifty different men what the church is, they would give you fifty different answers. One man would say, "It is a convention of hypocrites." Another, "It is an assembly of people who feel themselves a great deal better than others." Another, "It is a place for gossip, where wolverine dispositions devour each other." Another, it is a place for the cultivation of superstition and cant." Another, "It is an arsenal where theologians go to get pikes and muskets and shot." Another, "It is an art gallery, where men go to admire grand articles, and exquisite fresco and musical works, and the Dantesque in gloomy imagery." Another man would say, "It is the best place on earth except my own home." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Now, whatever the church is, my text tells you what it ought to be: a great, practical, homely, omnipotent help. "Send thee help from the sanctuary." The pew ought to yield restfulness for the body. The color of the upholstery ought to yield pleasure to the eye. The entire service ought to yield strength for the toil and struggle of every-day life. The Sabbath ought to be harnessed to all the six days of the week, drawing them in the right direction. The church ought to be a magnet, visibly and mightily affecting all the homes of the worshipers. Every man gets roughly jostled, gets abused, gets cut, gets insulted, gets slighted, gets exasperated. By the time the Sabbath comes he has an accumulation of six days of annoyance, and that is a starveling church service which has not strength enough to take that accumulated annoyance and hurl it into perdition. The business man sits down in church headachy from the week's engagements. Perhaps he wishes he had tarried at home on the lounge with the newspapers and the slippers. That man wants to be cooled off, and graciously diverted. The first wave of the religious service ought to dash clear over the hurricane decks, and leave him dripping with holy and glad and heavenly emotion. "Send thee help from the sanctuary."

In the first place, sanctuary help ought to come from the music. A woman dying in England persisted in singing to the last moment. The attendants tried to persuade her to stop, saying it would exhaust her and make her disease worse. She answered: "I must sing; I am only practicing for the heavenly choir." Music on earth is a rehearsal for music in heaven.

But I am not speaking of the next world. Sabbath song ought to set all the week to music. We want not more harmony, not more artistic expression, but more volume in our church music. The English dissenting churches far surpass our American churches in this respect. An English audience of one thousand people will give more volume of sacred song than an American audience of two thousand people. I do not know what the reason is. Oh, you ought to have heard them sing in Surrey chapel. I had the opportunity of preaching the anniversary—I think the ninetieth anniversary—sermon in Rowland Hill's old chapel, and when they lifted their voices in sacred song it was simply overwhelming; and then, in the evening of the same day, in Agricultural Hall, many thousand voices lifted in doxology. It was like the voice of many waters, and like the voice of many thunderings, and like the voice of heaven.

We hear a great deal of the art of singing, of music as an entertainment, of music as a recreation. It is high time we heard something of music as a help, a practical help. In order to do this we must have only a few hymns. New tunes and new hymns every Sunday make poor congregational singing. Fifty hymns are enough for fifty years. The Episcopal Church prays the same prayers every Sabbath, and year after year, and century after century. For that reason they have the hearty responses. Let us take a hint from that fact, and let us sing the same songs Sabbath after Sabbath. Only in that way we come to the full force of the exercise.

Again I remark, that sanctuary help ought to come from the sermon. Of a thousand people in any audience, how many want sympathetic help? Do you guess a hundred? Do you guess five hundred? You have guessed wrong. I will tell you just the proportion. Out of a thousand people in any audience there are just one thousand who need sympathetic help. These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatism and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world; but I tell you there are no worse heartaches than are felt by some of the young people. I have noticed among all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work come before thirty. Therefore, we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of religion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the brow-beating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers who have plenty of fault finding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellencies.

While all of a sermon may not be helpful alike to all, if it be a Christian sermon, preached by a Christian man, there will be help for every one somewhere. We go into an apothecary's store. We see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine; we know our turn will come after a while. And so while all parts of a sermon may not be appropriate to our case, if we wait prayerfully, before the sermon is through, we shall have the divine prescription. I say to young men who are going to preach the Gospel: we want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our sermons and Christian exhortations as more sympathy.

I say to the young men who are entering the ministry, we must put on more force, more energy, and into our religious services more vivacity, if we want the people to come. You look into a church court of any denomination of Christians. First, you will find the men of large common-sense and earnest look. The education of their minds, the piety of their hearts, the holiness of their lives qualify them for their work. Then you will find in every church court of every denomination a group of men who utterly amaze you with the fact that such semi-imbecility can get any pulpits to preach in! Those are the men who give forlorn statistics about church decadence. Frogs never croak in running water; always in stagnant. But I say to all Christian workers, to all Sunday-school teachers, to all Evangelists, to all ministers of the Gospel, if we want our Sunday-schools, and our prayer-meetings, and our churches to gather the people, we must freshen up. The simple fact is, the people are tired of the humdrum of religionists. Religious humdrum is the worst of all humdrum. You say over and over again, "Come to Jesus," until the phrase means absolutely nothing. Why do you not tell them a story which will make them come to Jesus in five minutes?

Again I remark that sanctuary help ought to come through the prayers of all the people. The door of the eternal storehouse is hung on one hinge, a gold hinge, the hinge of prayer, and when the whole audience lay hold of that door, it must come open. There are many people spending their first Sabbath after some great bereavement. What will your prayer do for them? How will it help the tomb in that man's heart? Here are people who have not been in church for ten years: what will your prayer do for them by rolling over their soul holy memories? Here are people in crises of awful temptation. They are on the verge of despair, or wild blundering, or theft or suicide. What will your prayer do for them in the way of giving them strength to resist?

In most of our churches we have three prayers—the opening prayer, what is called the "long prayer," and the closing prayer. There are many people who spend their first prayer in arranging their apparel after entrance, and spend the second prayer, the "long prayer," in wishing it were through, and spend the last prayer in preparing to start for home. The most insignificant part of every religious service is the sermon. The more important parts are the Scripture lesson and the prayer. The sermon is only a man talking to a man. The Scripture lesson is God talking to man. Prayer is man talking to God. Oh, if we understood the grandeur and the pathos of this exercise of prayer, instead of being a dull exercise, we would imagine that the room was full of divine and angelic appearances.

But, my friends, the old style church will not do the work. We might as well now try to take all the passengers from Washington to New York by stage coach, or all the passengers from Albany to Buffalo by canal boat, or do all the battling of the world with bow and arrow, as with the old style of church to meet the exigencies of this day. Unless the church in our day will adapt itself to the time, it will become extinct. The people reading newspapers and books all the week, in alert, picturesque and resounding style, will have no patience with Sabbath humdrum.

But while half of the doors of the church are to be set open toward this world, the other half of the doors of the church must be set open toward the next. You and I tarry here only a brief space. We want somebody to teach us how to get out of this life at the right time and in the right way. Some fall out of life, some go stumbling out of life, some go groaning out of life, some go cursing out of life. We want to go singing, rising, rejoicing, triumphing. We want half the doors of the church set in that direction. We want half the prayers that way, half the sermons that way. We want to know how to get ashore from the tumult of this world into the land of everlasting peace. We do not want to stand doubting and shivering when we go away from this world; we want our anticipation aroused to the highest pitch. We want to have the exhilaration of a dying child in England, the father telling me the story. When he said to her, "Is the path narrow?" she answered, "The path is narrow; it is so narrow that I can not walk arm in arm with Christ, so Jesus goes ahead, and He says, 'Mary, follow.'" Through the church gates set heavenward how many of your friends and mine have gone? The last time they were out of the house they came to church. The earthly pilgrimage ended at the pillar of public worship, and then they marched out to a bigger and brighter assemblage. Some of them were so old they could not walk without a cane or two crutches; now they have eternal juvenescence. Or they were so young they could not walk except as the maternal hand guided them; now they bound with the hilarities celestial. The last time we saw them they were wasted with malarial or pulmonic disorder; but now they have no fatigue, and no difficulty of respiration in the pure air of heaven. How I wonder when you and I will cross over! Some of you have had about enough of the thumping and flailing of this life. A draught from the fountains of heaven would do you good. Complete release you could stand very well. If you got on the other side, and had permission to come back, you would not come. Though you were invited to come back and join your friends on earth, you would say, "No, let me tarry here until they come; I shall not risk going back; if a man reaches heaven he had better stay here."

Oh, I join hands with you in that uplifted splendor.

In Freybourg, Switzerland, there is the trunk of a tree four hundred years old. That tree was planted to commemorate an event. About ten miles from the city the Swiss conquered the Burgundians, and a young man wanted to take the tidings to the city. He took a tree branch and ran with such speed the ten miles, that when he reached the city waving the tree branch he had only strength to cry, "Victory!" and dropped dead. The tree branch that he carried was planted, and it grew to be a great tree twenty feet in circumference, and the remains of it are there to this day. My hearer, when you have fought your last battle with sin and death and hell, and they have been routed in the conflict, it will be a joy worthy of celebration. You will fly to the city and cry "Victory!" and drop at the feet of the great King. Then the palm branch of the earthly race will be planted to become the outbranching tree of everlasting rejoicing:

When shall these eyes Thy heaven-built walls,
And pearly gates behold,
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

The Old, Old Story.

The Angler was out in the morning's blush
With his trusty rod in hand,
And all day—braving the river's rush
Or pacing its silv'ry strand—
His reel he whirred and his line he cast
And his flies full oft changed he;
And the day grew old and the night came fast,
But never a fish did he see.

The Small Boy slept till the clock struck eight;
Then awoke from a happy dream,
And back of the barn he dug his bait
And hied him away to the stream.
Full long and large was his hickory pole,
And he actually "fished with a float,"
But he jerked the fish from his "fav'rite hole"
Till he'd caught just all he could tote.

Yet—strange the sequel that I reveal—
Our latest advices report
That the Angler returned with a bulging creel
And boasted of royal sport;
While the Small Boy fishless did homeward go
Afar from the river's brink,
And every time he'd stub his toe
His overalls' pockets would "chink."
—Sports Afield.

A Montana miner who proposed to a widow and was rejected set fire to her residence and then bravely rescued her. That fellow's scheme to destroy weeds is too startling to become very popular.

Bolts are not considered fashionable, but they are always swell affairs.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.				
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $		@	6 00	
High Grade Extra			5 50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91¼		91¾	
CORN—No. 2 White	35½		35¾	
Oats—Southern & Penn	32		32½	
RYE—No. 2	43		51½	
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	4 00		4 50	
Oat Blocks	6 00		6 50	
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 $	9½	@	10	
City Cows	8¾		9	
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.				
POTATOES—Burbanks. $	85	@	90	
ONIONS	60		65	
PROVISIONS.				
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $	6	@	6¼	
Clear ribsides	6¾		7	
Hams	9½		10¼	
Mess Pork, per bar			12 25	
LARD—Crude			4	
Best refined			6¾	
BUTTER.				
BUTTER—Fine Crmy. $	17	@	18	
Under Fine	16		17	
Creamery Rolls	17		18	
CHEESE.				
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy. $	8	@	8¼	
N. Y. Flats	8¼		8¾	
Skim Cheese	5¼		7¼	
EGGS.				
EGGS—State $	11½	@	12	
North Carolina	10		11	
LIVE POULTRY.				
CHICKENS $	16	@	17	
Ducks, per lb	8		11	
TOBACCO.				
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's. $	1 50	@	2 50	
Sound common	3 0		4 00	
Middling	6 00		7 00	
Fancy	10 00		12 00	
LIVE STOCK.				
BEEF—Best Beeves $	4 10	@	4 40	
SHEEP	3 00		3 50	
Hogs	4 25		4 40	
FURS AND SKINS.				
MUSKRAT $	10	@	11	
Raccoon	40		45	
Red Fox	—		100	
Skunk Black	—		80	
Opossum	22		23	
Mink	—		80	
Otter	—		6 00	

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern $	5 50	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	92		93
RYE—Western	51		52
CORN—No. 2	38		38⅝
OATS—No. 3	31		33
BUTTER—State	12½		16
EGGS—State	11		12
CHEESE—State	6¼		7

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern $	5 50	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80¼		81
CORN—No. 3	35⅝		36
OATS—No. 2	33½		34
BUTTER—State	16		17
EGGS—Penna ft	12		12½

AGRICULTURAL.

Gooseberry and Currant Cuttings.

It is very easy to make cuttings of either currant or gooseberry bushes. A foot length of last year's growth, with the end smoothed off and fixed standing in the soil, will put out roots from its smoothed surface. It is best to only leave one bud above ground. This will make the stem for the future plant.

To Domesticate Wild Flowers.

Most wild flowers may be made to grow in gardens if provided with an environment sufficiently like their natural one. Select a shady place, fertilize it with leaf mould, water freely and protect the plants from the sun for about a week. In removing them from the woods be careful to get all the roots and to leave as much soil around them as possible.

Gestation in Summer.

All the domestic animals vary from one to two weeks in the time they bear their young. If the latter part of gestation is in warm weather, and when there is plenty of succulent feed, the parturition usually occurs a little sooner than it is expected. If during cold, freezing weather the reverse is the case. It is probable that the more succulent food obtainable during warm weather has something to do with it, by keeping the bowels open and the general system relaxed.—American Cultivator.

For the Hen House.

Whitewash the hen house. Put unslacked lime in an old barrel and pour on boiling water enough to dissolve it all. Add a handful of salt and stand twenty-four hours. Then thin for use with warm water, adding one teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid to every pail.

Coat all cracks, coat nest-boxes inside and out, after burning the nesting. Then put one-half pound sulphur into a tin pan and burn it in the hen-house with doors and windows closed, and leave tight for four hours. No more mites this season.

To Increase Dairy Product.

It is reported that upon a 3000 acre farm in New Jersey, where ensilage is largely used as a winter feed for the dairy herd, they grew 2000 tons last year, at a cost, when harvested and put in the silo, of eighty-three cents a ton. The yield on some parts of it was thirty-three tons to the acre, actual weight, not guess work. The milk yield per cow was an average of 6250 pounds. The owner sells all the milk he can produce at ten cents per quart, and guarantees twenty per cent. of cream on each bottle.

Begonia Culture.

Begonias of all kinds grow best in a soil that is quite rich, somewhat sandy and porous. A soil that is heavy, soggy and apt to become sour cannot be used with good results. The matter of drainage is also an item in the culture of begonias not to be overlooked. In potting the plants provide ample drainage by placing broken pottery, cinders or some such matter in the bottom of the pots.

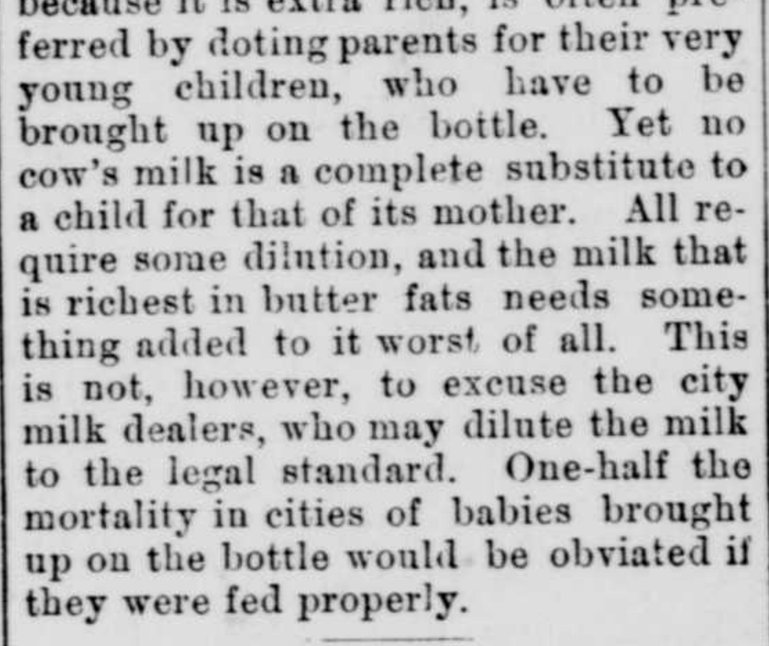
Flowering begonias can be bedded out in the summer with success, if plenty of water is given and a fairly sunny, warm location selected for the bed. Those of the Rex type will do best if plunged in a partially shaded location. Both classes should be protected from hot, drying winds, and should never be allowed to suffer for want of water.—Woman's Home Companion.

Small Size of Jersey Cows.

It is quite possible that Jersey cows and others giving large messes of milk are undersized because in calfhood, for a time, at least, they are apt to be fed on their own dam's milk. If their stomachs are cloyed then, the effect remains until they may be half grown. Jersey and Guernsey milk, because it is extra rich, is often preferred by doting parents for their very young children, who have to be brought up on the bottle. Yet no cow's milk is a complete substitute to a child for that of its mother. All require some dilution, and the milk that is richest in butter fats needs something added to it worst of all. This is not, however, to excuse the city milk dealers, who may dilute the milk to the legal standard. One-half the mortality in cities of babies brought up on the bottle would be obviated if they were fed properly.

A Farm Boiler.

Portable farm boilers for cooking vegetables for hogs and other animals are now made in many styles, but on many farms the question of expense will lead to the using still of the old-fashioned "set" kettle. It is a common practice to set such a kettle in brick, and leave it exposed to the weather. The kettle is thus constantly being filled with rain, and the top bricks loosened. The accompanying



COOKING APPARATUS FOR ANIMAL FOOD.

cut shows an excellent plan for covering the kettle when it is constructed out of doors. This keeps everything snug and dry and presents a much better appearance than does the kettle that is exposed to the weather. Such a kettle can be located convenient to the various farm buildings, to economize labor in feeding out the cooked food. Whatever may be the relative chemical value of cooked and uncooked food for farm animals, it is safe to say that the digestibility of vegetables is greatly aided by cooking, which is a most important point in the case of feeding young animals.—New York Tribune.

Sewage Farming.

The sewage farm at Acheres, France, which is fertilized by the sewage of Paris, has been successful both for the purification of the sewage and the production of various crops. The sewage, which amounts to 17,660,000 cubic feet per diem, flows as far as Clichy by gravity, and is there raised one hundred and eighteen feet and distributed over the farm. At present the pumping-station is of 1200 horse-power capacity, but it is to be increased to 6000, and to deal with the output of the Paris sewers would require a farm of 11,120 acres instead of the 2471 acres now under cultivation. The land is worth five times as much as previously, and many of the landowners are eager to have the sewage supplied to their properties. When the sewage leaves the farm so great is the degree of purification attained that a bacterial examination reveals fewer bacteria to the cubic centimeter than is the case of most streams supposed to be uncontaminated.—New York Post.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Chance For German Girls.

The Government of Germany opened its first high school for girls last April. This probably opens the way for university training for women in Germany. Hitherto women have not been admitted to the universities on account of lack of high school training. Now that the State is to give them this, it will probably soon throw the universities open to them.

Buying Gloves.

In buying gloves it is quite worth while to choose them at shops where they may be put on. It is often the case that a glove looks all right, but when tried is found so defective either in the cut of a finger or the hand that is a perpetual discomfort and annoyance. Having the gloves put on prevents this, and even though one should pay a trifle more it is economical in the long run.

A Woman Umbrella Manufacturer.

A preserving little woman, who is supporting herself, not only makes umbrellas, but makes a success of it. When asked how she came to go into the business she said it was all chance. She was employed by an umbrella manufacturer to take charge of his workrooms, and filled such a place until he failed. She then conceived the idea of carrying on the business herself. She soon found out how and where to buy material, which was her only stumbling-block. After this the umbrellas must be sold, and she constituted herself the salesman. She went to all the large stores, and continued to go until she got an audience with one of the managers, and wherever she succeeded thus far she obtained orders also, and thus she built up a good business.

She is now doing a large business here in New York, and supplies many stores. She attributes her success entirely to industry and perseverance.—New York Tribune.

You May Take Men's Arms o' Nights.

Once again custom has changed, and it has suddenly become not only the proper but quite the necessary thing for women to take men's arms in the street at night. The last few weeks has seen this custom of a few years ago revived, and almost in a twinkling. All this last winter to do such a thing would have been very bad form, except under exceptional circumstances. Now the best known men and women are taking it up again, and among those who fall into the lines of fashion the custom is well nigh universal.

The reason given by authorities on social matters is that people have suddenly come to a realization of just how big a New York night crowd is. On Broadway after the theatres are out, and even in the early evening, women who do not take the arms of their escorts are exceedingly liable to get separated from them. And in a crowd of size it is considered a woman is much safer if she is actually under the protection of a man—that is, her hand slipped within his arm.

Whether or not this reasoning is correct it is certain that the custom has changed as detailed above. A girl on the street with a man after dark nowadays takes his arm, even if she has only just met him, and this rule applies quite as well on the quieter thoroughfares and side streets as it does on the crowded avenues.—New York Herald.

The Well-Groomed Woman.

The well-groomed woman is she who looks well and suitably dressed on every occasion. Her hair is always just right, and her shoes, gloves and bonnets are always sightly. It is because she is invariably in trim for anything that may turn up. She is perfect as to detail and has at least one gown for every occasion. The woman who lacks the first requisite may have twenty gowns for each occasion and not look well. The well-groomed woman buys good things, expends a good deal of thought on their selection and has them well cut.

She does not approve of exaggerated styles, because they make her conspicuous, which is bad taste. She has one perfectly correct dinner dress, a simple and beautiful gown, a fancy waist for theater, a couple of cloth street gowns and jackets for the house. Her shoes for the street are regular walking shoes of calfskin, laced, with flat heel and pointed toe. Every night they are blackened and twice a week limbered up with oil. The heels are straightened as soon as they run down. Her slippers are kept in like good condition. Her buttons, hooks and eyes and ribbons or bows are always well attended to and not hanging by threads. Her skirts are beautifully free from mud. Her gloves have every button intact.

When she wears white gloves, they are clean. All this is managed by attending to things which need attending to at once and at no other time. When a skirt is taken off, brush it. Put the hat in its box, the gloves away in their sachet, the shoes where they will be attended to, and make up your mind that there is nothing so well worth while as to look well groomed. It will repay you.—Ohio State Journal.

Fashion Hints.

Plain covert clothes will be much worn in tailor made gowns.

A nice trimming for black sailors is ribbon in the three shades of burnt orange.

Children's hats are largely trimmed with old garden flowers, red being the popular color.

Little people wear the proverbial bonnet with lace, and a lace insertion for trimming.

Cerise is still a fashionable color, and for that reason the price of cerise-colored silk has gone up.

Watermelon pink silk, with ecru and black applique lace, will be most effective for summer gowns.

Princess gowns and mantles will be much worn; scarfs will be used for panels and other decorations.

Apple-green silk, trimmed with black chantilly lace, will be used in summer gowns. The effect is cool and dainty.

Among summer hats a chip with white mousseline de soie and sweet peas will be a chic headdress for young women.

A pretty hat now popular is a white leghorn with yellow plumes, white duchess lace trimming and long streamers.

Sailors will be worn with low crowns and narrow brims this season. A fashionable trimming will be a folded scarf wound around the crown and tied at the left side.

Among the pretty headdresses the wide brim sailor, the crown banked around from the back with orchids, and in the front a large Alsatian bow of white satin ribbon.

A small bonnet of framework, covered with burnt orange roses, with an aigrette of black jet and a white lace wing, is a most attractive headdress for elderly women.

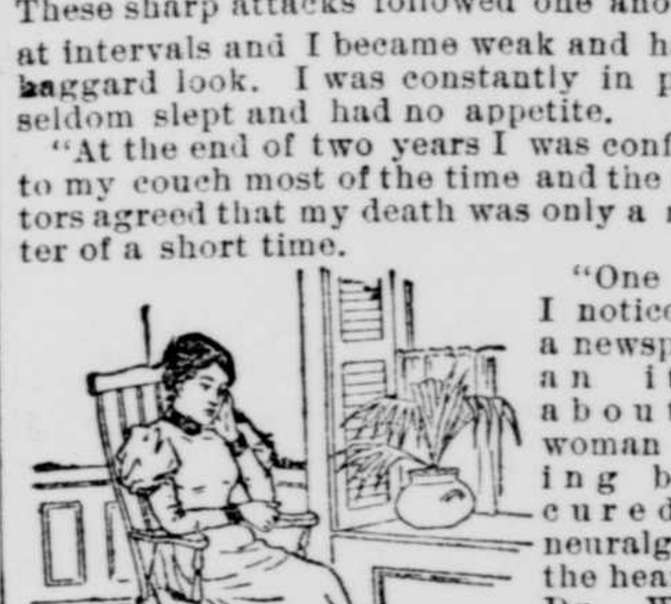
A Fatality Avoided.

From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.

When neuralgia is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain near the heart, frequently becoming intense, it generally terminates fatally. Mrs. Nancy Flynn, who lives near Goshen, Indiana, survived such an attack and her advice is worth heeding.

"In the fall of '92," she said, "I began to have trouble with my heart. There was a sharp pain in my breast which became rapidly worse. The doctor was puzzled and put me under the influence of opiates. These sharp attacks followed one another at intervals and I became weak and had a haggard look. I was constantly in pain, seldom slept and had no appetite.

"At the end of two years I was confined to my couch most of the time and the doctors agreed that my death was only a matter of a short time.



A Serious Time.

"One day I noticed in a newspaper an item about a woman having been cured of neuralgia of the heart by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I concluded to try them.

"When I had finished one box I noticed an improvement in my condition, and when I had taken twelve boxes I was completely cured. 'Those pills have done for you what we could not do,' said one of my physicians, 'they have saved your life.'

"That was two years ago and my heart has not troubled me since. I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I take pleasure in telling others about them."

Among the many forms of neuralgia are headache, nervousness, paralysis, apoplexy and locomotor ataxia. Some of these were considered incurable until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were formulated. To-day thousands testify to having been cured of such diseases by these pills. Doctors frequently prescribe them and all druggists sell them.

MARRIAGE OF OFFICERS.

The Armies of Europe Have Various Rules Regulating It.

The restrictive conditions at present in force with regard to the marriage of officers in the Russian army forbid this privilege under any circumstance in the case of officers under the age of 23. Between the ages of 23 and 28 years the dot of an officer's wife must amount to a sum representing the minimum income of 250 roubles yearly. On comparison of these conditions with those regulating the same question in other European armies, it may be noted that in the Austro-Hungarian army the number of officers authorized to contract marriage is limited by a fixed proportion assigned to each grade, and, these totals being reached, all further marriages must be deferred pending the occurrence of vacancies in the married establishments. The Italian army regulations, which fix the income of the fiancee at a minimum of 1,200 to 2,000 lire, would appear to be more rational in their operation. Italian officers, however, apply a somewhat liberal interpretation to this law, with the result that the number of marriages occurring under actual provisions does not exceed more than an eighth of the total number, seven-eighths of the officers being united under conditions of the religious ceremony only, and thus exposing themselves to all the inconveniences which attend a marriage not recognized by civil law. Similar disabilities would now appear to be incurred by Russian officers, and suggestions have been made by the press in Russia that a general revision of the law is becoming necessary. The question is assuming some importance from the fact that Russian officers, reaching a total number of nearly 40,000, represent one of the most important classes in the state.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Goldsmith's Poverty.

In 1758, two years after Goldsmith returned from his wanderings on the continent, he presented himself at Surgeons' Hall for examination as a hospital mate, with the view of entering the army or navy; but he suffered the mortification of being rejected as unqualified. That he might appear before the examining surgeon suitably dressed, Goldsmith obtained a new suit of clothes for which Griffiths, the publisher of the Monthly Review, became security. The clothes were to be returned immediately when the purpose was served, or the debt was to be discharged. Poor Goldsmith having failed in his object, and probably distressed by urgent want, pawned the clothes. The publisher threatened and Goldsmith replied:

"I know of no misery but a jail, to which my own imprudence and your letter seem to point. I have seen it inevitable these three or four weeks, and by heavens! request it as a favor—a favor that may prevent something more fatal. I have been some years struggling with a wretched being—with all that contempt and indigence bring with it—with all those strong passions which make contempt insupportable. What, then, has a jail that is formidable?"

Such was the hopelessness, the deep despair of this imprudent but amiable author who has added to the delight of millions and to the glory of English literature.

Burglar Bill (to his new cell-mate)—So you're a musician, are ye, an' got sent here fer stealin' a pianny? Well, ye won't do much musical practicin' in dis place, I'll bet. Newcomer—Oh, I don't know. If I get hold of a file I'll probably try a few bars.—Judge.

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.

In St. Petersburg there are 83,000 Protestants. Of these 42,000 are Germans, half of them Russian subjects.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

In Russia it is the custom for duelists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

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

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 481.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A curious and sluggish creature is the tautawa, a nine-inch lizard, whose home is in New Zealand. He is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes, and has been known to remain in one position for months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

The second Parliament of Religions ought to be held at Benares in 1900, according to Indian papers, which call attention to the fact that that city is sacred to 500,000,000 Buddhists and 200,000,000 Hindus.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

The most recent estimate of the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is £11,806,000,000.

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

WOMEN-FOLK OF THE SENATE.

Amusing Remarks Are Often Addressed to Those in Official Life.

Mary Nimmo Balentine writing of the "Women of the United States Senate," in the Woman's Home Companion, tells some amusing incidents in the experiences of Senatorial families which require great tact and self-command to be passed over without contretemps.

"Women whose husbands and fathers are in political life enjoy interesting experiences and meet with curious people at times. It is asserted that the women in the families of candidates for office often assist in determining the outcome of elections. When this is true it is because of the quiet tact and domestic virtues of the women rather than of any specially brilliant performances on their part. The wife of a prominent Senator, who is also the daughter of a Senator, recalls with much mirth the days of her father's campaign. She and her sister used to accompany him when he went to make speeches, and wrapped in waterproof cloaks the young ladies would mingle with the crowd to hear the comments of the people. The two were noted wags and wits, and were feared for their fun-making proclivities. The elder was invited once to visit with her father a valued constituent whose farm was near the county town. They went and enjoyed the day fully, visited the county fair, and were interested in all they saw. At night, when the young lady had retired to her room and was partially undressed, there came a knock at the door. She peeped out and saw the daughter of the house. 'May I come in?' 'Certainly,' replied the other, opening the door. 'Do you know I was awfully afraid to have you come here?' 'Why, then, did you ask me to come?' 'Oh, your pa and my pa are such friends that I couldn't help it. But I just made up my mind that if you acted a bit stuck up or put on any airs over us I was just bound to tell you of it. I'm right glad now that you did come.' This frank certificate of amiability was much prized by the recipient."

"Thackeray a master of style!" repeated Chollie to the earnest person. "My deah fellaw, you pawsitively don't know what you are saying. I've seen dozens of pictchaws of the old Johnny, and not one of them showed a coat that had the least approach to a fit."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ethel—Oh, Clarence! Do you really mean what you say—that you will do anything I ask of you? Clarence Sophomore—Darling, you have heard me swear it. Ethel—Then, dearest, please, please get yourself appointed center rush on the Yale foot-ball team next year.—Puck.

Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued.—Bruyere.

That Everlasting Irritating Itch.

That describes Tetter, Eczema and other skin diseases. 50 cents will cure them—stop the itch at once. 50 cents pays for a box of Tetterine at drug stores or postpaid for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Paris and Marseilles are connected by telegraph lines entirely underground.

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.

England makes $20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffice.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There are more than 50,000 gipsies in Spain.



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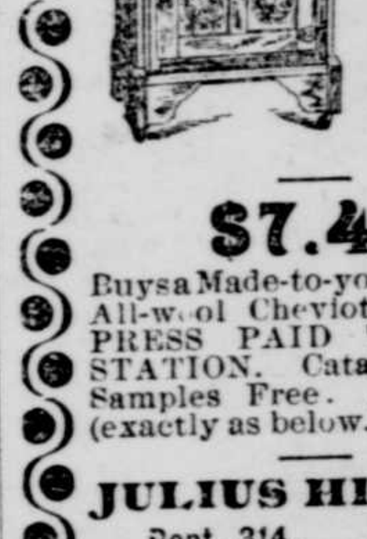
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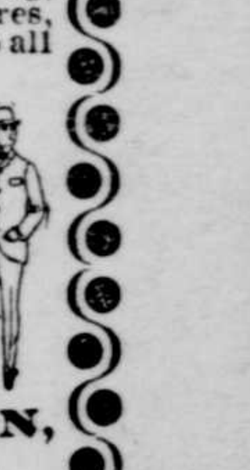
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