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.

The trees of life are surrounded by human quails prophesying rain. Anyone can be a rain prophet. It takes grace to be a prophet of sunshine.—Ram's Horn.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

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

THE SPANISH ARMADA IN 1588.

It Was Composed of Craft of All Kinds, Numbering 130.

The total number of craft of all kinds composing the Armada was, probably, 130. At least sixty were galleons of huge size and strength, ranging from 700 up to 1,250 tons burden. They were not, however, primarily built for war purposes, and the proportion of guns they carried was, as compared with their size, not large. But, being intended for long voyages, their upper works were high out of water and their main timbers three or four feet thick. One hundred years before the Portuguese galleons, under Diaz, had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and, with the conquest of Portugal, some of the finest ships in the world passed into the Spanish king's hands.

It was the Portuguese galleons that formed the van squadron of the Armada, the largest of them mounting, perhaps, fifty guns, and many of these of small caliber. In the case of the hired ships, except the heaviest Levantine galleons, the proportion of guns to tonnage was still smaller. Usually sailing in still water, they did not carry numerous crews, but now they were crammed with soldiers to an inconvenient degree.

Of the second class of ships, called galliasses, there were four in the fleet. These were proper war ships, and certainly did their share of the fighting. Like the galleons, they were three-masted vessels, but were also propelled by oars, to pull which they carried a large number of galley slaves. Their prows and sterns were furnished with heavy cannon in high castles, and they carried smaller cannon on the broadsides, in ports between the rowers. The two larger each carried nearly 300 soldiers and over 100 sailors, with 350 slaves to row. There were also galleys with one or more tiers of oars a side, many merchant and store ships, caravels and urcas.

The personnel of the flotilla consisted of over 30,000 persons, including 18,000 soldiers, 800 sailors, 2,000 galley slaves and a numerous hospital staff, assisted by 180 priests of various orders. The armament was of 2,000 guns; a few may have been 64 or 32-pounders (cannon or demi-cannon), but by far the greater number were 10, 6 or 4-pounders (demi-culverins, sakers and minions. The whole force was victualled for six months, a large sum of money was taken in the fleet, and the orders for preserving discipline were unusually strict. In the vicinity of Nieuport and Dunkirk, Farnese, the Prince of Parma had assembled an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse, picked roops, ready to be embarked in scores of flat-bottomed boats and transports, and conveyed across to Margate and Deal so soon as the English and Dutch ships should have been swept from the narrow seas before the imposing array of the "invincible" armada.—Cassier's Magazine.

Chorlock in Spring Grain.

If there appear yellow flowers scattered here and there through fields of oats or barley, when these cereals have grown a few inches high, it is a sign that the field needs attention and weeding. This yellow flower belongs to the mustard family, and is an intolerable pest in spring grain. It only grows on ground disturbed in spring. Each plant bears hundreds to thousands of seeds, and as these will lie in the ground for years, and only grow when the ground is spring plowed, they soon make the growing of spring grain impossible. Wherever this pest abounds seeding should be done with winter wheat or rye, and no spring cultivation of these grains can be allowed, as this will start the weed to growing, just as it would in spring grain.

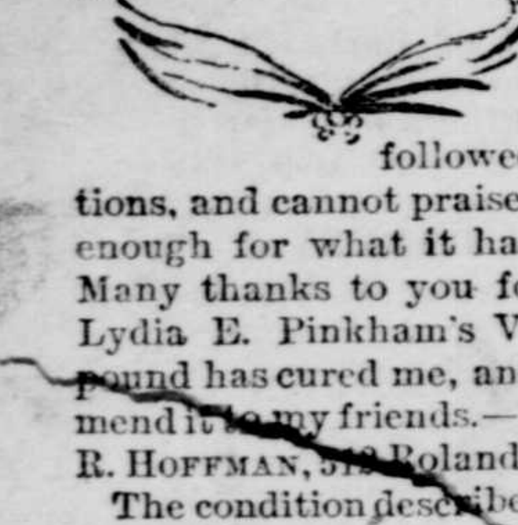
The First Chartered City.

The first city incorporated in this country with a charter and privileges was New York, which was granted its papers in 1664.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, [illegible] Roland St., Canton, O.



The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

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

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

"Sectarianism" is the Subject — The Church of God Divided Into a Great Number of Denominations—The Causes of Bigotry—Evils of Intolerance.

TEXT: "Then said they unto him, Say, now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan."—Judges xii., 6.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and sibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet, that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shibboleth they said sibboleth, and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth; and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan." A very small difference, you say, between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference? The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians—sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth.

The Church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatarians, and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers, and the Methodists, and the Baptists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very egotistic men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience, I must give that same liberty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals, and in religion, let there be no gag law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

You know that the air and the water keep pure by constant circulation, and I think there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries the church proposed to make people think aright by prohibiting discussion, and by strong censorship of the press, and rack, and gibbet, and hot lead down the throat, tried to make people orthodox; but it was discovered that you cannot change a man's belief by twisting off his head, nor make a man see differently by putting an awl through his eyes. There is something in a man's conscience which will hurl off the mountain that you threw upon it, and unsinged of the fire, out of the flame will make red wings on which the martyr will mount to glory.

In that time of which I speak, between the fourth and sixteenth centuries, people went from the house of God into the most appalling iniquity, and right along by consecrated altars there were tides of drunkenness and licentiousness such as the world never heard of, and the very sewers of perdition broke loose and flooded the church. After awhile the printing press was freed, and it broke the shackles of the human mind. Then there came a large number of bad books, and where there was one man hostile to the Christian religion, there were twenty men ready to advocate it; so I have not any nervousness in regard to this battle going on between Truth and Error. The Truth will conquer just as certainly as that God is stronger than the Devil. Let Error run if you only let Truth run along with it. Urged on by skeptic's shout and transcendentalist's spur, let it run. God's angels of wrath are in hot pursuit, and quicker than eagle's beak clutches out a hawk's heart, God's vengeance will tear it to pieces.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils, and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In a world of such tremendous vicissitude and temptation, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the heavens and the upheaval of the seas shall be among the least of the excitements, to give account for every thought, word, action, preference, and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our mental constitution, will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizen's apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of a holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the river, his garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation to express his devotional aspirations. One is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

George Whitefield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, and the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art: I am for bringing all men to the hope of the Gospel; therefore, if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my broad brim, I will not quarrel with thee about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the religion of sectarianism or bigotry I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caricature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world, and denounce other sects and other denominations. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the Gospel who spent their whole lives bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the Gospel in those very denominations. But it is often the case that bigotry starts in a household, and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart.

So I have set before you what I consider to be the causes of bigotry. I have set before you the origin of this great evil. What are some of the baneful effects? First of all, it cripples investigation. You are wrong, and I am right, and that ends it. No taste for exploration, no spirit of investigation. From the glorious realm of God's truth, over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and not reach the limit, the man shuts himself out and dies, a blind mole under a corn-shock.

While each denomination of Christians is to present all the truths of the Bible, it seem to me that God has given to each denomination an especial mission to give particular emphasis to some one doctrine; and so the Calvinistic churches must present the sovereignty of God, and the Arminian churches must present man's free agency, and the Episcopal churches must present the importance of order and solemn ceremony, and the Baptist churches must present the necessity of ordinances, and the Congregational churches must present the responsibility of the individual member, and the Methodist churches must show what holy enthusiasm, hearty congregational singing can accomplish. While each denomination of Christians must set forth all the doctrines of the Bible, I feel it is especially incumbent upon each denomination to put particular emphasis on some one doctrine.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigotry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Again bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the Gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole life to controversial disputes when, if they had given their life to something practical, they might have been vastly useful! Suppose, while I speak, there were a common enemy coming up the bay, and all the forts around the harbor began to fire into each other—you would cry out "National suicide! Why don't those forts blaze away in one direction, and that against the common enemy?"

Besides that, if you want to build up any denomination, you will never build it up by trying to pull some other down. Intolerance never put anything down. How much has intolerance accomplished, for instance, against the Methodist Church? For long years her ministry were forbidden the pulpits of Great Britain. Why was it that so many of them preached in the fields? Simply because they could not get in the churches. And the name of the church was given in derision and as a sarcasm. The critics of the church said, "They have no order, they have no method in their worship;" and the critics, therefore, in irony, called them "Methodists."

I am told that in Astor Library, New York, kept as curiosities there are seven hundred and seven books and pamphlets against Methodism. Did intolerance stop that church? No; it is either first or second amid the denominations of Christendom, her missionary stations in all parts of the world, her men not only important in religious trusts, but important also in secular trusts. Church marching on and the more intolerance against it the faster it marched.

What did intolerance accomplish against the Baptist Church? If laughing scorn and tirade could have destroyed the church it would not have to-day a disciple left. The Baptists were hurled out of Boston in olden times. Those who sympathized with them were imprisoned, and when a petition was offered asking leniency in their behalf, all the men who signed it were indicted. Has intolerance stopped the Baptist Church? The last statistics in regard to it showed forty-four thousand churches and four million communicants. Intolerance never put down anything.

In England a law was made against the Jew. England thrust back the Jew and thrust down the Jew, and declared that no Jew should hold official position. What came of it? Were the Jews destroyed? Was their religion overthrown? No. Who became Prime Minister of England? Who was next to the throne? Who was higher than the throne because he was counsellor and adviser? Disraeli, a Jew. What were we celebrating in all our churches as well as synagogues only a few years ago? The one hundredth birthday of Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist. Intolerance never yet put down anything.

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fair-minded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affection—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians, and ye four million Baptists, and ye five million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest; for all nations are to be saved, and God demands that you and I help. Forward, the whole line! In the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the Bible Society, in the Tract Society, in the Foreign Missionary Society, shoulder to shoulder all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcibly illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place twenty-five years ago. One Monday morning at about two o'clock, while her nine hundred passengers were sound asleep in her berths dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars' Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways, and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life-line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked and taking them into the cabins and wrapping them in flannels snug and warm; and see that minister of the Gospel with three other men getting into a life-boat and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf, and pulling away until they had saved one more man and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! Never! In whatever part of the earth they meet, they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars' Head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of six thousand years. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination rows it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships, and common trials, and common prayers and common tears, let us be brothers forever.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $		@	5 25
High Grade Extra			4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71		73¼
CORN—No. 2 White	37		37¼
Oats—Southern & Penn	32		33
RYE—No. 2	50		50½
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 00		12 50
Good to Prime	11 00		11 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	6 50		7 00
Wheat Blocks	4 00		4 50
Oat Blocks	5 00		6 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 $	10½	@	11
City Cows	9½		10
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks $	1 50	@	1 75
ONIONS	60		65
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $	5¼	@	6
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 $	8¼	@	8½
N. Y. Flats	8¼		8¾
Skim Cheese	5¼		7¼
EGGS.			
EGGS—State $	10½	@	11
North Carolina	9½		10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS $	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb	8		9
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		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 $	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	84		88¼
RYE—Western	51		52
CORN—No. 2	38		38¼
OATS—No. 3	27		27½
BUTTER—State	14		17½
EGGS—State	13½		14
CHEESE—State	7½		7¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern $	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80		80½
CORN—No. 3	37		37½
OATS—No. 2	30½		31
BUTTER—State	17		18
EGGS—Penna ft	13		14

AGRICULTURAL.

Sharp Tools.

There is little danger that either the scythe or cradle would be left dull while these operations had to be done by hand. But we have often seen mower knives dulled by contact with stones, or gummed up by the juices of grass so that it required far greater force to run the machine, besides frequent failures to cut all the grass. In such times an hour's work at the grindstone, sharpening the mower knives, will be work that well pays.

Protecting Newly Set Grafts.

It often happens that a graft requires several weeks to effect a union with the stock, and until this is done it is liable to be moved by winds, thus loosening its hold and making union impossible. To prevent this evil, it is always best to fit closely over the graft a small, conical paper cap, which is extended downward far enough to be secured there. This will keep drying winds from browning the leaves, and thus destroying the life of the graft before the union is effected. The cap should be removed as soon as it is known that the union of scion and stock has certainly been effected.

Water in Farm Crops.

Those crops always pay best which have most water in them, as nature furnishes the water without charge. The farmer who sells potatoes or roots of any kind or fruits sells what is four-fifths water, while most of the solid part of the fruit or root is taken by the leaves from the air. In growing such crops cultivation so as to retain moisture in the soil is more important than manures. Whatever deepens the soil enables it to hold more moisture and to grow better those crops which depend on abundant supplies of water for success. It may seem paradoxical, but it is true that soil made deep by thorough underdraining will be the moistest in time of drought.

Potato Cultivation.

Planting a field of potatoes involves considerable expense for labor and seed, and puts the farmer under obligations to give the crop good and prompt care. With this crop promptness is more important than with almost any other. A single day's neglect may cause a loss of several dollars an acre. The weeds and the beetles are ever at work. Both size and quality of potatoes depend upon the foliage. It is through the leaves that the crop gets the carbon which in the juices of the potato turns to starch. Beetles and their larvæ may be attended to next week, but after the foliage has been half eaten up the crop cannot be expected to amount to very much. They must ever eat some of the leaves to get poison enough to kill them. The most careful cultivators prefer hand picking from the beginning of the season.—Farm News.

Keeping Fowls Out of Mischief.

In all the years while we were farming, we never found it necessary to confine fowls all the time. We tried it once, but the egg product fell off so much that we concluded that letting the hens out two or three hours toward night, and keeping them near the henhouse by good feeding, would answer every purpose. Something more, however, than feed is necessary to keep fowls from running to the garden or the newly planted corn field, and scratching among the dirt. Hens do this, less to secure the grain than to rid themselves of vermin by thoroughly dusting themselves. If a place close by the henhouse is kept plowed, and is strewn twice a week with grain and harrowed, fowls will rarely leave it for anything. Fowls are not naturally half so fond of strawberries or grapes as they are of grain that is partially swelled in the ground. If the place near the henhouse is plowed and cultivated regularly, no other place will have enough attractions to draw them from it.—American Cultivator.

Smoothing Rough Fields.

On thousands of farms are fields having "runs" or "gullies," the bottoms usually being wet and producing poor hay. Such "runs" can often be greatly improved by building a stone wall across the lower end and then plowing down the sides. The two accompanying cuts show the beneficial changes thus made.

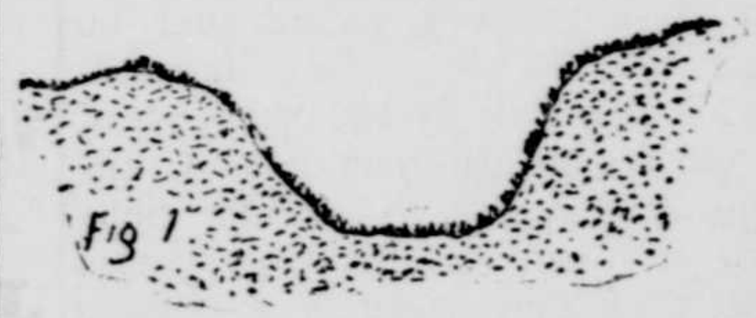


Fig 1

THE "GULLY" BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.

The hay in the first must always be harvested by hand with great effort, and the land cannot be top dressed nor cultivated. When in the shape shown in Fig. 2 the work can be done by machinery and the hay will be of the first quality, for the land can be cultivated. Where water flows through the run a stone drain can first be laid and then the banks worked down. This is a practical method of improving a farm.

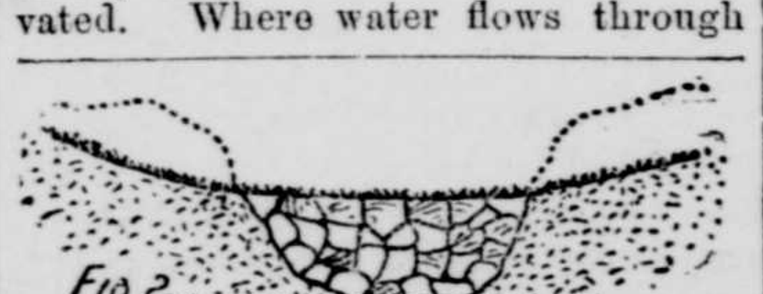


Fig 2

THE "GULLY" AFTER IMPROVEMENT.

Cultivation of Raspberries.

All the successful growers of the raspberry practice clean culture, going through the rows once in two or three weeks, and keeping the weeds out with a hoe in the rows where the plants are. The cultivation of the black cap must be suspended after July, as the long, naked, snake-like points will then begin to stretch their heads toward the soil to form new plants. They will root very quickly in well-cultivated soil. Innumerable suckers will spring up among the red varieties. It will be better for the plantation if most of these are cut out with the cultivator. But with some care in shading them after they are transplanted, these suckers can be taken up and used to extend the business, or, if the variety is a good and productive one, there will usually be sale for them at good prices. The same is true in most places of the black cap raspberries, which can only be successfully propagated from the tips. In cultivating all raspberries after the first cultivation in spring, the cultivator should be set shallow, as the roots run near the surface. Just before winter a light furrow should be thrown up against the row of plants. In the spring the cultivator can be set so as to turn this away from the plants. Too deep cultivation makes far too many suckers spring up among the red sorts. The suckers from black cap raspberries are not worth planting. Only those from tips will keep free from rust.—American Cultivator.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

The Bell Skirt.

The tendency to narrow effects has created a novelty in the skirt form which proves extremely pleasing to the eye, though difficult to wear for any but slender figures. This novelty is a bell skirt, cut after the manner of some bicycle skirts without folds or fullness at the back of the waist, but falling into graceful undulating folds below.

Women Jewellers.

It is said that there are but four women jewellers in the United States, and that one of them is Mrs. C. P. Barnes, of Louisville, Ky., Recording Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It is also said of Mrs. Barnes: "She has been the sole proprietor, manager and buyer of one of the oldest jewelry firms in Louisville since the decease of her husband."

A New Clubhouse For Women.

The Milwaukee Downer College Endowment association inaugurated a movement to provide a clubhouse for the association, in Milwaukee, Wis., which will be one of the handsomest of women's clubs of the country. The proposition was made to the members at a recent meeting of the association and already a large number of shares in the company which will be organized to erect the building have been subscribed. The association is the largest society of women in Wisconsin, and does a large amount of educational work.

Some Color Combinations.

Harebell blue and turquoise are combined; blue is worn with violet and violet with green. Flame color and gray are liked together with black added. A blue grenadine is made over lemon and white silk and trimmed with white silk applique; the bodice is softened with white mousseline. A pale blue silk is spotted with blue barely one shade darker, and is worn with belt and collar of the second tone; bodice with white lace vest and hat of white straw trimmed with pink and white roses. A pinky blue silk has orange knots at waist and throat, a long white lace sash and a large white hat with white feathers and more knots of orange. Hydrangea pink is seen a good deal, both in dresses and millinery. A toque in straw of this shade is bordered at the edge with a wreath of roses shading from pale mauve to white; it is finished in front with a huge bow of hydrangea pink satin.

Fancies and Foibles of Fashion.

"The eternal fitness of things," as applied to fashion in dress and adornment, has but an evanescent force or meaning. No one can trace from its source, manufacture and almost universal use, the once popular shoe shaped a la Arkansas Traveler, with its huge projecting sole, its sturdy heel and crimped upper. Nor can anyone write the history of the V-shaped shoe, which so quickly supplanted the broad, stubby one, the shoe which makes the foot appear as if it had been chiseled down to one single toe. And no one can tell who first brought out the insignificant little derby hat, and persuaded men with massive heads and broad shoulders to ignore their common-sense notions of fitness and consistency and wear the little toy chapeau. It would be useless to attempt to discover the man who inflicted upon us the ridiculous "Ulster" reaching to the heels, which raged for many seasons and is not yet moribund, being still resorted to by short men who wish to make themselves look taller, but who only make themselves appear really inches shorter by sheer contrast. This garment and the gown which trails the muddy sidewalks; the hoopskirt, the distended, disfiguring bustle, the grimy-looking tan glove, not long since decreed suitable for wear with an immaculate white evening toilet—these are but types and instances of the fancies and foibles, and ever-changing modes of fashion which come and go with the changing seasons of the year.—New York Post.

Army Nurses on the Pension Roll.

The Army Nurses' Pension bill was passed in 1891, and since that time there have been 1200 applications put in, which it is believed is a very large part of those who did regular work that are still living. Out of this number 618 had secured pensions, 220 claims have been rejected, and 451 cases are still pending. These latter fulfil the requirements of the pension law, but served as regimental and camp nurses, and these classes the War Department has refused to recognize, and the pension laws are, therefore, powerless to fit their cases. An effort has been made to get an amendment to this bill covering this feature of the case, but without success up to the present time. The Pension and Interior Departments have tried to overcome the opposition of the War Department, and this fact has had much weight with the pension committees of Congress, which unanimously recommended the amendment at the last session, but it failed to reach a vote. This was largely due to a fear of increasing the pension roll, but the list of applicants already in the hands of the Pension Commissioner is believed to be almost complete. The work of securing pensions for army nurses has been largely done by a committee of the National Woman's Relief Corps, of which the chairman is Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, one of the most prominent of the army nurses. Although unsuccessful in the effort to secure the desired amendment, she was most helpful in securing pensions for forty-nine nurses under the law, and in getting a special act for Mrs. Lydia W. Holliday, who is ninety-four years old, and gave four sons to the army, and served from the beginning to the close of the war.—Woman's Journal.

Fashion's Fancies.

Trailing skirts are once more fashionable.

Holland costumes are very much worn for traveling, tennis and morning gowns generally.

For children's wear organdy dresses are fashionable this season, and all dresses of sheer fabrics are extremely popular.

The autumn will find skirts worn extraordinarily long and the slight dip or train even will be peremptory for elegant wear.

A coil with several small curls at the crown of the head is becoming to some faces and is a fashionable way for dressing the hair.

A dress of very sheer material is trimmed with narrow satin ribbon put on in groups. Another way of trimming is to make flat bows of ribbon with long ends, these to be appliqued on as flat as possible.

All shades of gray are to be used this year for walking and visiting dresses. Fawn tints and light brown are also popular. In brighter colors purple, crimson, nacelle blue and soufre (a deep orange) are favorites.

His Master Was a Yorkshireman.

A tourist, stopping at a small country hotel in England, seeing the hostler expert and tractable, inquired how long he had lived there and what countryman he was. "I'se Yorkshire," said the fellow, "and ha' lived sixteen years here." "I wonder," replied the gentleman, "that in so long a period so clever a fellow as you seem to be have not come to be master of the hotel yourself." "Aye," answered the hostler, "but maister's Yorkshire, too."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Humility is a garb that must be worn as an outer as well as an under garment.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
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REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Asparagus Growing.

The Missouri experiment station has been experimenting for the past two years with asparagus growing, and has successfully grown asparagus in the open field in mid-winter by running steam into shallow tunnels between the asparagus rows. The asparagus field was first covered with six or seven inches of heating horse manure, and the steam forced into the soil from the greenhouse boiler. By this means a large yield of fine asparagus was obtained throughout the months of December, January and February; the finest quality being gotten in the middle of January, when the weather was coldest. Many of the sprouts were twelve or fourteen inches long and an inch in diameter, bleached perfectly and very tender and delicious. The amount of steam required was very small, and for persons located near a good market the winter growing of asparagus would prove profitable.

Lord Mayor's Regalia.

The most interesting features in connection with the inauguration of the lord mayor of London are the objects of plate and jewelry connected therewith. The scepter, pearl sword and city purse are carried before the lord mayor at this inauguration. The stem of the scepter is the oldest piece of jewelry extant in England. It is cut crystal and was fashioned in the days of Edward the Confessor. The pearl sword dates from the time of Elizabeth and the ponderous city mace from George II.

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.

People of St. Thomas, Canada, were so superstitious that they wanted a supervisor to revise the lists when they were told that their town had increased but thirteen inhabitants during the year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Within a year Thomas Sanderson, six years old, of Fall River, Mass., has fallen from a second-story window, drank a pint of kerosene, been run over twice, and escaped without breaking a bone.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Departing modesty never buys a return ticket.

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.

Zeal without knowledge, is worse than dynamite.

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

To silence the voice of conscience, follow its dictations.

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

The bulls-eye of righteousness is never hit by accident.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

The soul of a man is never sent back to earth for a new trial.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Were it not for the human heart, hypocrisy would be homeless.

CUT-PRICE CARPET SALE.



Owing to an overproduction of Carpets, we have made great reductions for a short time only.

Our Carpet Catalogue and Special Supplement, both in hand-painted colors, and all matter pertaining to this extraordinary sale, will be mailed any one free. This is an opportunity not to be neglected. During this sale, we sew Carpets free, furnish wadded lining free and pay freight on all orders of $9 & over. New 160-page Catalogue of Furniture and everything necessary for housefurnishing is now ready to be mailed—it's free.



$7.45 buys a made-to-your measure All-Wool Cheviot Suit, expressage prepaid to your station. Catalogue and samples free. Address (exactly as below).

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Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, English. $20 tuition admits to all departments for session of forty-two weeks. Open to both sexes. Graduates assisted to positions. Eleventh session begins September 6th. Catalogue free. B. A. DAVIS, JR., President, Box K, Richmond, Va.

FLAGS BELOW COST. Send 10 cents for one of our SPECIALS for this week, a 3-foot flag and pole complete, only 10. D. C. HUMPHRYS, 1227 Market St., Phila., Pa.

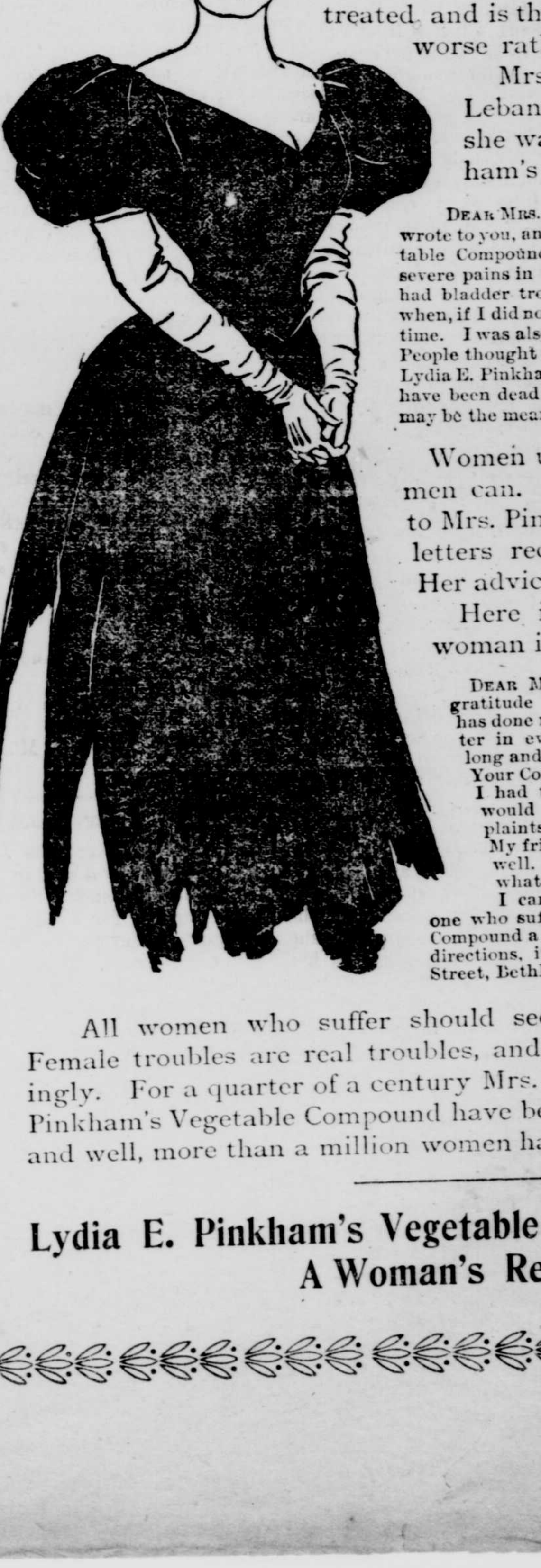
WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's E[illegible]

B N U 31

CONFIDE IN A WOMAN.

Women may write about their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham and avoid the questions of a male physician.



The questions asked of a woman by a male physician are embarrassing and frequently revolting to a sensitive nature. In consequence the whole truth is not told! This makes it difficult for female troubles to be successfully treated, and is the reason so many women grow worse rather than better.

Mrs. LUCY A. LOUGHERY of New Lebanon, Ind., describes how wretched she was until she received Mrs. Pinkham's help:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I propped myself in a chair and wrote to you, and as soon as I commenced to take your Vegetable Compound I began to improve. I had suffered with severe pains in my hips, back and head. The doctor said I had bladder trouble and falling of the womb. I had spells when, if I did not sit down, I would fall. I was sleepy all the time. I was also troubled with leucorrhœa and itching piles. People thought that my end was near. Had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advice, I would have been dead and buried long ago. I hope that this letter may be the means of helping all women who suffer as I did.

Women understand women better than men can. The whole truth is freely told to Mrs. Pinkham, and women only see the letters received by her at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is freely offered.

Here is a convincing letter from woman in Bethlehem, Pa.:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Words cannot express my gratitude for the good that your Vegetable Compound has done me. I have taken five bottles, and feel better in every respect. Menses heretofore lasted too long and were very profuse, and made me very weak. Your Compound is a miracle. Before writing to you I had tried doctor's medicine, but of no avail. I would not give up your Compound for female complaints for all the doctor's medicine in the world. My friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this wonderful change. I cannot sing its praises enough. I hope every one who suffers as I have will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound a trial; and I know that, if taken according to directions, it will cure.—MRS. EDWIN EHRIG, 413 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

All women who suffer should secure Mrs. Pinkham's counsel. Female troubles are real troubles, and must be treated understandingly. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have been helping women to be strong and well, more than a million women have been benefited by it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.