Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

A boxful of earth from the Garden of Gethsemane was sprinkled over Mr. Gladstone's coffin.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

In a fit of anger the heart's action becomes intermittent.

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.

A chasm thirty miles in length has been excavated by the waters of the Grand Falls of Labrador.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

THE DRESS OF QUAKERS.

Origin of the Peculiar Garb of This Peaceful Sect.

The dress of Quakerism—that is to say, the garb and speech which have always been traditionally associated with the sect—may well be treated first, though not of the highest order of importance, because these go to form the first (often the only) impressions of those whose knowledge is confined to what has been seen only. The use of the quietest styles, as was common in Fox's day, and of garments differing widely from the fashions of later times, was a part of the strong protest which the early Friends felt called upon to make against the scandalous and criminal license of the Restoration period in England, when the whole of "polite" society, following the lead of the buffoon King Charles II., seemed determined to turn into contempt all that for which Puritanism had stood, its politics and government, its morals and religion. In these days it will be admitted by most of the adherents of the sect that the protest or "testimony" as to plainness of apparel is to be viewed in the light of its higher meaning. * * * Not long ago a man in New York published a book descriptive of what he called "Society," in which he attempted to show that it was necessary for "fashionable" people, in order to maintain their "position" fully, to spend annually a sum more than enough to support the families of two hundred skilled workingmen for the same length of time, and that the mistress of such an establishment was expected—that is, compelled—to pay $10,000 for dress alone in a twelvemonth. Here are rich opportunities for the exercise of the "Friendly" spirit; not necessarily the old idea that persons should wear a severely plain, unfashionable, and very conspicuous dress, or even that there is any especial merit in so doing, but that expenditures upon the "things which perish" should be directed by justice, delicacy, good taste and common sense.—Popular Monthly.

How Much He'd Be Missed.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekin, "do you think you'll miss me?"

She looked at him in surprise and queried:

"When?"

"When I have gone to war."

"Mr. Meekton," she answered, "I have had reason for resenting a great many things, but I am willing to own that if Spanish marksmanship is such that you are missed in the war as often as I will miss you at home there won't be any risks for you whatever!"

The Size of Alaska.

Some idea of the size of Alaska may be formed when it is known that it contains an area of 577,390 square miles. This is more than twice the area of Texas. Twelve States the size of Pennsylvania could be carved out of the Territory of Alaska, with enough left over to make a State like South Carolina.

According to statistics out of every 100 women who threaten to report street car conductors for incivility, none of them ever do it.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

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.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Subject: "People of Many Troubles"—A Certain Amount of Persecution and Tribulation Arouses the Best That is in a Man—Woman in a Crisis.

TEXT: "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other." I Sam. xiv., 4.

The cruel army of the Philistines must be taken and scattered. There is just one man, accompanied by his bodyguard, to do that thing. Jonathan is the hero of the scene. I know that David cracked the skull of the giant with a few pebbles well slung, and that three hundred Gideonites scattered ten thousand Amalekites by the crash of broken crockery; but here is a more wonderful conflict. Yonder are the Philistines on the rocks. Here is Jonathan with his bodyguard in the valley. On the one side is a rock called Bozez; on the other side is a rock called Seneh. These two were as famous in olden times as in modern times are Plymouth Rock and Gibraltar. They were precipitous, unscalable and sharp. Between these two rocks Jonathan must make his ascent. The day comes for the scaling of the height. Jonathan, on his hands and feet, begins the ascent. With strain and slip and bruise, I suppose, but still on and up, first goes Jonathan, and then goes his bodyguard. Bozez on one side, Seneh on the other. After a sharp tug, and push, and clinging, I see the head of Jonathan above the hole in the mountain, and there is a challenge and a fight, and a supernatural consternation. These two men, Jonathan and his bodyguard, drive back and drive down the Philistines over the rocks, and open a campaign which demolishes the enemies of Israel. I suppose that the overhanging and overshadowing rocks on either side did not balk or dishearten Jonathan or his bodyguard, but only roused and filled them with enthusiasm as they went up. "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

My friends you have been, or are now, some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meets one trouble he can go through with it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them on one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him, and trouble to the left of him, is to be pitied. Did either trouble come alone, he might endure it, but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes, are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

In this crisis of the text is that man whose fortune and health fail him at the same time. Nine-tenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles, and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth. It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsalable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely burned out before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden euroclydon.

When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair, and he tells his family, "We'll have to go to the poor-house." He takes a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes, and he says, "Why, I am not so badly off after all; I have my family left."

Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise, He gave him Eve, so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it. Permit one who has never read but a few novels in all his life, and who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, to say, that if, when a man's fortunes fail, he has a good wife—a good Christian wife—he ought not to be despondent. "Oh," you say, "that only increases the embarrassment, since you have her also to take care of." You are an ingrate, for the woman as often supports the man as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God.

Well, this man of whom I am speaking looks around, and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is quite over it. He makes his financial calamity the first chapter in a new era of prosperity. He met that one trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez; yet he soon rose, and began, like Jonathan, to climb. But how often is it that physical ailment comes with financial embarrassment! When the fortune failed it broke the man's spirit. His nerves were shattered. His brain was stunned. I can show you hundreds of men in our cities whose fortune and health failed at the same time. They came prematurely to the staff. Their hand trembled with incipient paralysis. They never saw a well day since the hour when they called their creditors together for a compromise. If such men are impatient, and peculiar, and irritable, excuse them. They had two troubles; either one of which they could have met successfully. If, when the health went, the fortune had been retained, it would not have been so bad. The man could have bought the very best medical advice, and he could have had the very best attendance, and long lines of carriages would have stopped at the front door to inquire as to his welfare. But poverty on one side and sickness on the other are Bozez and Seneh, and they interlock their shadows, and drop them upon the poor man's way. God help him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Now, what is such a man to do? In the name of Almighty God, I will tell him what to do. Do as Jonathan did—climb; climb up into the sunlight of God's favor and consolation. I can go through the churches, and show you men who lost fortune and health at the same time, and yet who sing all day and dream of Heaven all night. If you have any idea that sound digestion, and steady nerves, and clear eyesight, and good hearing, and plenty of friends, are necessary to make a man happy, you have miscalculated.

It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has ten thousand dollars in the bank, and fifty thousand dollars in Government securities, and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full, and the canals from the West are crowded with breadstuffs destined for my storehouses." Oh, my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless Him that in this world "there was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone and brain and muscle, it favors him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it is his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of horns and tusks thrust at him. They will belittle him. They will caricature him. They will call his generosity self-aggrandizement and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will sometimes come upon him from those who profess to be Christians.

John Milton—great and good John Milton—so far forgot himself as to pray, in so many words, that his enemies might be eternally thrown down into the darkest and deepest gulf of Hell, and be the undermost and most dejected, and the lowest down vassals of perdition! And Martin Luther so far forgot himself as to say, in regard to his theological opponents: "Put them in whatever sauce you please, roasted, or fried, or baked, or stewed, or boiled, or hashed, they are nothing but asses!" Ah, my friends, if John Milton or Martin Luther could come down to such scurrility, what may you not expect from less elevated opponents?

Now, a certain amount of persecution rouses a man's defiance, stirs his blood for magnificent battle, and makes him fifty times more a man than he would have been without the persecution. So it was with the great Reformer when he said, "I will not be put down, I will be heard." And so it was with Millard, the preacher, in the time of Louis XI. When Louis XI. sent word to him that unless he stopped preaching in that style he would throw him into the river, he replied, "Tell the king that I will reach Heaven sooner by water than he will reach it by fast horses." A certain amount of persecution is a tonic and inspiration, but too much of it, and too long continued, becomes the rock Bozez throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? Go home, you say. Good advice that. That is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. There are many homes in which there is no sympathy, and no happiness, and no good cheer. The clamor of the battle may not have been heard outside; but God knows, notwithstanding all the playing of the "Wedding March," and all the odor of the orange blossoms, and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage. So sometimes men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side of them the rock of domestic infelicity. What shall such a one do? Do as Jonathan did—climb. Get up the heights of God's consolation, from which you may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble. While good and great John Wesley was being silenced by the magistrates, and having his name written on the board fences of London in doggerel at that very time his wife was making him as miserable as she could—acting as though she were possessed by the Devil, as I suppose she was; never doing him a kindness until the day she ran away, so that he wrote in his diary these words: "I did not forsake her; I have not dismissed her; I will not recall her." Planting one foot upon outside persecution, and the other foot on home trouble, John Wesley climbed up into the heights of Christian joy, and after preaching forty thousand sermons, and traveling two hundred and seventy thousand miles, reached the heights of Heaven, though in this world he had it hard enough—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other."

Again, that woman stands in the crisis of the text who has bereavement and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without mentioning names, I speak from observation. Ah, it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living, even when her heart is not troubled, and she has a fair cheek, and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But now the husband, or the father, is dead. The expenses of the obsequies have absorbed all that was left in the savings bank; and, wan and wasted with weeping and watching, she goes forth—a grave, a hearse, a coffin behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open, I shudder at the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about women's wages; but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. Oh, give woman free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit! Let men's wages be cut down before hers are cut down. Men have iron in their souls, and can stand it. Make the way free to her of the broken heart. May God put into my hand the cold, bitter cup of privation, and give me nothing but a windowless hut for shelter for many years, rather than that after I am dead there should go out from my home into the pitiless world a woman's arm to fight the Gettysburg, the Austerlitz, the Waterloo of life for bread! And yet, how many women there are seated between the rock of bereavement on the one side and the rock of destitution on the other! Bozez and Seneh interlocking their shadows and dropping them upon their miserable way. "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

What are such to do? Somehow, let them climb up into the heights of the glorious promise: "Leave the fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." Or get up into the heights of that other glorious promise: "The Lord preserveth the stranger, and relieveth the widow and the fatherless." Oh, ye sewing women, on starving wages! Oh, ye widows, turned out from the once beautiful home! Oh, female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend! Oh, ye despairing women, seeking in vain for work, wandering along the docks, and thinking to throw yourselves into the river last night! Oh, ye women of weak nerves, and aching sides, and short breath, and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy; you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into His arms. He knows it all, and He loves you more than father, or mother, or husband ever could or ever did; and, instead of sitting down, wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "there is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Oh, then, accept the wholesale invitation which I make this day to all the people! Come up from between your invalidism and financial embarrassments. Come up from between your bereavements and your destitution. Come up from between a wasted life and an unillumined eternity. Like Jonathan, climb up with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and in the darkness—"a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Tallest of Trees.

In New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania grows a species of gum-tree—Eucalyptus amygdalina is its scientific name—which, Sir F. von Mueller says, probably represents "the tallest of all trees of the globe." The loftiest specimen of this tree yet measured towers to the height of 471 feet. A prostrate tree, measured in Victoria, was 420 feet long, and the distance from the roots to the lowest branch was 295 feet. At that point the trunk was four feet in diameter, and 360 feet from the butt the diameter was still three feet. The wood of this tree is hard and of good quality, it grows quickly, and yields a great quantity of volatile oil from its leaves, which are very abundant.

Every time a circus comes to town, all the local band men want to join the band.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $		@	4 75
High Grade Extra.....			4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	74½		76½
CORN—No. 2 White.....	38		39
Oats—Southern & Penn...	27½		30½
RYE—No. 2.............	49		50
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. $		@	80
No. 2..................			60
PEAS—Standards........	1 25		2 00
Seconds................			70
CORN—Dry Pack........			80
Moist..................			65
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS.......... $	10	@	10½
City Cows..............	9½		10
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks.. $	1 00	@	1 25
ONIONS.....	60		65
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS--shls. $	6	@	6¾
Clear ribsides..........	6¾		7
Hams...................	9½		10¼
Mess Pork, per bar.....			12 00
LARD—Crude...........			4
Best refined............			6¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy.... $	20	@	21
Under Fine............	19		20
Creamery Rolls.........	20		21
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy... $	8½	@	8½
N. Y. Flats............	8¾		9
Skim Cheese............	5¼		7¼
EGGS.			
EGGS—State............ $	12	@	12½
North Carolina.........	10½		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS............. $	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb..........	8		8½
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....... $	3 85	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	79		79½
RYE—Western..........	51		52
CORN—No. 2............	37¼		37½
OATS—No. 3............	28½		29
BUTTER—State..........	14½		19
EGGS—State............	14½		15½
CHEESE—State..........	7¼		8

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern....... $	3 85	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	75½		75¾
CORN—No. 3............	[illegible]		37
OATS—No. 2............	33½		34
BUTTER—State..........	20		22
EGGS—Penna ft.........	14		14½

AGRICULTURAL.

Pruning Quince Trees.

On most farms the quince bush or tree is more neglected, as regards pruning, than is any other fruit. Almost every year there is much immature and unripened wood that should be cut out or severely shortened back in fall. If it is not thus treated much of it will die, as will the weak shoots that start in the centre of the tree, and which waste its strength, as they never get enough sunlight to produce fruit buds and fruit. A well pruned quince tree, with an open head and well loaded with fruit, is a fine sight at any time of year, and it means a handsome addition to the farmer's bank account when the fruit is marketed.

To Prevent Grain Heating in Bin.

Take two pieces of four-inch plank long enough to extend above the wheat, and two more six-inch wide and the same length. Nail together so as to make a long tube open at each end. Saw out of two sides, six inches from bottom, a piece one foot long and nail over this a section of fine wire screening. Set this on the floor of the bin, one to every eight feet square, and let it extend above the top of the grain. Then cut through the lining of bin every four feet, and near the floor holes four or five inches square. Over these nail some of the same kind of wire screening and the granary is ready to be filled. I have been following this plan for fifteen years and never had any hot grain, although I thresh from the shock and sometimes too wet to grind. Whenever the air in the tubes gets the least bit warm it rises to the top and this forming a vacuum the cold air from the outside rushes in and there is always a current of air passing through the grain.—J. W. Smith, in American Agriculturist.

Planting Blackberries.

An experienced grower of blackberries prefers not to set a new plantation from suckers. They have too few roots and what they have will run too far and produce more suckers instead of strong bearing wood. Mark a few of the most vigorous and most productive plants while in fruit. In the fall dig up these plants with all the large roots attached. Select these roots that are about the size of a lead pencil and cut them up into three-inch lengths and pack them in boxes of clean sand in a cold cellar that will not quite freeze. If neither too warm nor too cold callouses will form from which abundant root growth will start in spring when planted out, as they should be when the soil is in good condition. Plant two or three inches apart in nursery rows and not over two inches deep. Water or mulch if necessary in dry weather. In the fall take the plants all up and after shortening the roots to about eight inches pack in sand as in the winter before. The ends of the roots being again calloused will throw out a mass of new feeding roots, which will draw on the soil near by instead of weakening the plant by straying a long way off.

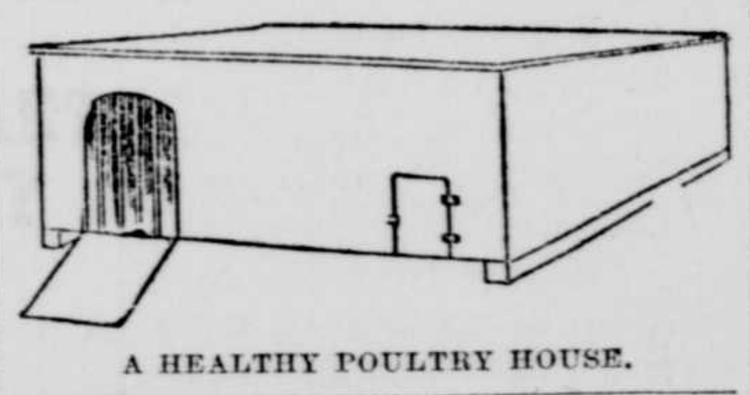
Farm Fences and Buildings.

The only fence a farmer should think of building now is a wire fence of some kind. Their number and variety are legion, and the farmer should buy what, after careful consideration, will suit his circumstances best. Woven-wire fences of safe strength and durability are desirable. If the farm has a permanent pasture the cultivated area can be handled without fences. If the farm has a highway passing on one side or end the buildings should be located near it, and near the central part of the side or end of the farm.

Every farmer should have a comfortable and convenient house, large enough to meet his wants; neat in appearance, built for use and not for show. When a farmer builds for show, and a larger house than he needs, it nearly always becomes a burden. But we do not hear of farmers building barns that bring with them overwork and misfortune, unless the builders have been lacking entirely in judgment when they built. A common error in building barns is to cover too much land with roof for the amount of space obtained. In short they are not high enough. Had we barns to build, all lower floors would be made of cement and put down so the rats could not get under them. By this plan much space that is usually lost under plank floors would be saved.—John M. Jameson, in Prairie Farmer.

An Excellent Chicken Coop.

To raise chickens, and have them strong and healthy, it is imperative that they be provided with good coops. Many failures in this matter are due to neglect, in that it will not answer to have chickens kept on the ground continually, and especially during wet



A HEALTHY POULTRY HOUSE.

weather; also, if kept on the ground, they are liable to be caught and devoured by small animals of prey, such as rats, minks, weasels, and so on.

Accordingly, good coops should always be had, and the one illustrated herewith is easy to construct, and if one will only go about the work and make up a few like it ere the hurrying rush of spring is at hand, other conditions being equal, the chickens ought to have no excuse for not thriving. Why? Because this style of coop is roomy and convenient, and being made with a roof and floor, will keep its inmates secure from general harm and comfortable.

Take first a board three feet long by one and one-fourth feet wide for the back. To this nail the sides, made from boards fifteen inches in width at the rear and twenty-one at the front. For the front take a board twenty-one inches wide, or two making this width. Then a few inches from one side saw a hole (see illustration) ten inches in width and fifteen in height, rounding at the top. Across this opening fasten slats to keep the hen in, but far enough apart, of course, to permit the chickens to come and go as they please.

This accomplished, saw another opening to one side of the former, as shown, six by ten inches, and the piece thus sawed out utilize for the door; fasten it on by means of straps of leather. Then nail some boards across the top and bottom of the frame for the floor and roof, and to make the latter rain-proof, put on tarred paper or shingles. Thus it is that you have got a warm coop, and if raised from the ground a little it will be very dry and withal secure. At night the slatted opening should be closed by raising and fastening the board, which serves when down as a bridge for the chickens to pass over.—Frederick O. Sibley, in New York Tribune.

WOMAN'S WORLD

A Pretty Serge Costume.

A smart white serge costume is made with a plain but well-cut skirt. The blouse bodice has a deep, square collar, held flat to the shoulders by means of straps to the waist, of white silk braid piped with royal blue silk; over the full vest of silk net is a sailor tie, lined with blue, and studded with tiny gilt buttons.

The Well-Dressed Woman.

The well-dressed woman is not only well gowned, but all the small details of her toilet are given consideration. Her hair, skin and nails show evidences of care and painstaking, and her clothing has not only been well made, but is well kept. There are some women who think it almost sinful to pay much attention to dress and personal care, and to look well dressed and stylish is quite beneath their ambition. But believe me, there is no sin in always trying to look your best, and that the game is well worth the candle will show in the influence upon your home, husband and children.

The well-dressed woman is not the one who dresses the most extravagantly, or employs the most fashionable dressmaker; nor is she the one who affects all ulra-styles and fads in dress; but it is she who is always consistently dressed with regard to time, place, occasion, age and the size of her husband's or father's income. The ever-bright jewel of consistency is never more beautiful than when shown in the matter of dress in these days when so many showy and pretty baubles are designed and offered for woman's adornment.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Secret of Beauty.

"The most helpful and agreeable bath is that of tepid water," writes Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Few people can stand absolutely cold baths, and no matter how strong one may be such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered that while a cold bath may be more or less invigorating it is not cleansing. I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent on lotions, creams and powders to be applied externally, and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap taken at least once a week. The condition of the skin depends almost entirely upon the care given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, gives no care to her diet, indulges in various stimulants, bathes but seldom, and exercises less, is certain to have either a dull, muddy-looking skin, or one covered with disagreeable-looking black and red spots. One should avoid many sweets and much pastry, and not allow herself to become a slave either to tea or coffee any more than she would to some vicious drug or strong stimulant. She should also remember that, unless she is in good condition internally, she will be anything but a pleasant object to look upon externally."

A Woman of "Faculty."

"While you are speaking of what women can do to help in time of war," said a New England woman, "let me tell you of how a Massachusetts woman during the Revolution fed a whole company of soldiers at a half hour's notice.

"It was the morning after the battle of Lexington that Mrs. Pond, the wife of Colonel Pond, of West Dedham, was greatly astonished at seeing a company of about one hundred men stop in front of her house. She soon discovered that they were totally exhausted, having marched all night, and that on empty stomachs.

"They were in great haste for something to eat, but Mrs. Pond, not having expected them, was totally unprepared. With a woman's wit, however, she rose to meet the emergency. With the aid of a woman and a hired man she filled an enormous kettle full of water and placed it over the fire to boil, so that she might make some hasty pudding.

"There was a store not far off, and here some of the soldiers helped themselves to earthen dishes and pewter spoons, while others milked Mrs. Pond's ten cows and still others stirred the pudding. The two servants meanwhile collected all the milk available around the neighborhood. Within an hour the meal was served and the soldiers, refreshed and cheered, marching on to their destination."—New York Tribune.

Fashion Notes.

Buckles remain a prominent part of dressy gowns.

The lawn shirt waists are pretty and dressy over silk or muslin waists of red, pink or blue.

As a dentifrice salt and water will not only cleanse but whiten the teeth and will harden the gums.

The pretty duck costumes in white or colors, in plain or fancy effects, are in greater vogue than ever this year.

Plain colored poult de soie and very lovely tinted taffetas are likewise among the favored autumn fabrics for evening toilets.

Tinted horse chestnut blossoms are very prettily worn on biege-colored beach hats of Milan braid trimmed with ficelle lace and brown satin ribbon.

The sailor suit for boys is still the favorite, the full knee trousers fastened at the knee with a band and buckle. A hat to match completes the boy's costume.

Very smart and pretty are some of the new French bonnets for youthful wearers, made of white straw and trimmed with white satin ribbon of good width, white lilac sprays, and a Rhinestone buckle.

For a figure not too tall, a skirt of fine, sheer cashmere, accordion plaited its entire length, in black, gray or cream white, is a very pretty and graceful one to select to wear with fancy waists of every kind and color.

Plaid muslins are found in lovely combinations, such as pink and cream, apple green and white, and black and white. Two beautiful and uncommon designs recently seen were a pale heliotrope with two shades of pink, and a deep yellow containing a touch of orange combined with cream.

A stylish dress has the skirt plainly made and finished at the hem with a ten-inch-wide trimming of plaid silk. The waist is made of the same silk and has a yoke, collar and cuffs of heavy guipure. There is a belt of the material and little jacket skirts that are stylish, although somewhat patchy in effect.

Wash silk handkerchiefs by laying them on a smooth board and rubbing with the palm of the hand. Use either borax or white castile soap to make the suds; rinse in clear water, shake till nearly dry, fold evenly, lay between boards, put a weight on them. No ironing is required. Silk ribbons may be treated in the same manner.

A PLOT FOR A NOVEL.

One Offered Ready-Made for the Desperate Literator.

A novelist in Boston—do not laugh, there are novelists in Boston, yes, and actually living here—said to us the other day, "If I could only find a plot!" Here is a plot for him free of charge, and the story is a true one:

In 1789 a lady—a real lady—came into Birmingham, England, with a handsome equipage, and desired the landlord of the inn to get her a husband, being determined to marry somebody or other before she left the town. The man bowed, and supposed her ladyship to be in a facetious humor, but being made sensible how much she was in earnest, he went out in search of a man that would marry a fine lady without asking questions. After many repulses from poor fellows who were not desperate enough for such a venture, he met with an excise man, who said he "could not be in a worse condition than he was," and accordingly went with the innkeeper and made a tender of himself, which was all he had to bestow on the lady, who immediately went with him to one who gave them a license and made them man and wife, on which the bride gave her spouse £200, and without more delay left the town and the bridegroom to find out who she was or unriddle this strange adventure. Soon after she was gone two gentlemen came into the town in full pursuit of her; they had traced her so far upon the road, and, finding the inn where she had put up, they examined into all the particulars of her conduct, and on hearing she was married gave up their pursuit and turned back.

Truly a noble dame, one worthy of a full length portrait in the gallery constructed by Thomas Hardy.

Why did this noble dame offer herself to the first comer? And why were the respectable males of the town so backward? There was no hint of scandal. Who were the pursuers? Did she wish by one sudden marriage to escape one deliberately contrived and repugnant? Was the excise man a petty fellow in spite of his abject condition? Did she ever see him again? Did she ever regret that she had not braved the world and lived with him? Perhaps the memory of her apparition haunted him; perhaps it roused him to doughty deeds. It's a pity that Mr. Hardy has not accounted for her action and her fate with his grim irony.—Boston Journal.

Buttons.

It is only in comparatively modern times that buttons have been utilized as fasteners. The Greeks and Romans knew nothing of them, and, though they presented themselves as ornaments in the fourteenth century, button-holes were still an undreamed of possibility. It was not until nearly the middle of the last century that the manufacture of steel buttons was entered upon at the Soho works in Birmingham, England. Then, on the accession of George III., gilt buttons appeared and became quite the vogue. But it was reserved for the artisans of our day to make these useful fasteners in the greatest variety at marvelously low prices and out of all sorts of material, even to the seemingly impossible potato.

Warship of Vast Cost.

The new British battleship Implacable is to cost over $5,000,000, the largest sum ever spent in the building of a man-of-war. The armor plates alone will cost $750,000 and the guns nearly as much.

After a man has cut the crash towels off the bottoms of his pantaloons for two or three years, the pantaloons become so thin as to be immodest.

In Lapland, it is said, dress fashions have not changed for 1000 years.

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 French Government gets over $6,000,000 a year out of its match monopoly.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

The dragon-fly can outstrip the swallow. It can fly backwards and sidelong, to right and left, as well as forward, and can alter its course on the instant without turning.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

Seymour Keyse, postmaster at Manheim, N. Y., has an apple tree which was brought from Holland in the seventeenth century. It still bears fruit.

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.

Twenty-nine thousand cubic miles of rain and snow fall on the globe annually.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

To run a horseless carriage in France one must pass an examination.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

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

A French City Council has a phonograph for recording secretary.

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.

Hot soup penny-in-the-slot machines are to be found in London.

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

A white tar has been invented.



Men who are always in a hurry, and most men are, want a soap for the toilet that will lather quickly and freely in hot or cold water. Other soaps than Ivory may have this quality, but will likely contain alkali, which is injurious to the skin. Ivory Soap is made of pure vegetable oils, no alkali; produces a white, foamy lather, that cleanses thoroughly and rinses easily and quickly. Money cannot buy a better soap for the toilet.

Copyright, 1898, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Royal Yearly Incomes.

The total annual income of the imperial family of Russia cannot be less than three and a half million pounds sterling. Probably the nearest approach to this revenue is to be found in the combined incomes of the brothers Rockefeller, the oil kings of America, which amount to two and a half million pounds. The Austrian imperial family possesses an estimated annual income of £1,500,000, the German family one of £1,000,000, and the Italian house of Savoy a revenue of £600,000 a year.—Durban Observer.

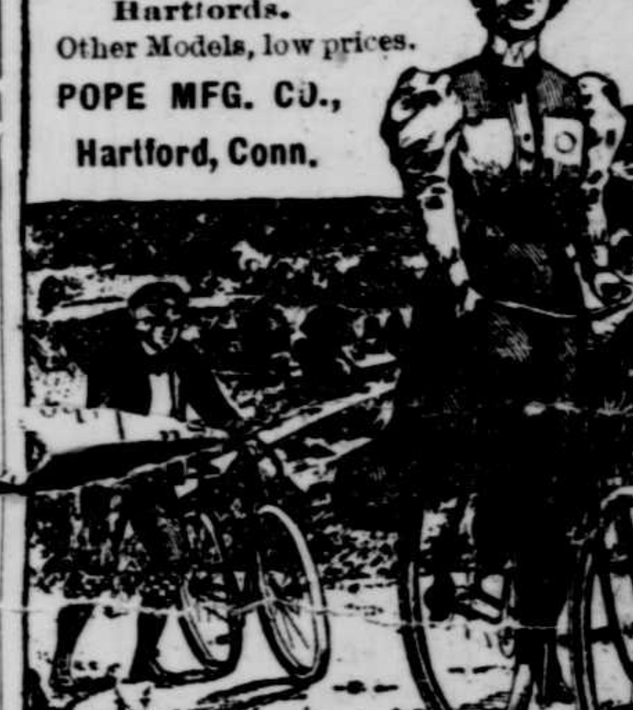
Flower for Patriots.

A novel flower has been found at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It has a faculty of changing its color during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red and at night it is blue. The red, white and blue flower grows on a tree about the size of a guava tree, and only at noon does it give out any perfume.

In a Class Alone. Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle.

Its running qualities are Perfect. OUR CHAIN WHEELS. Columbias and Hartfords. Other Models, low prices. Catalog Free.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.



Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

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Chills, Malaria and Biliousness

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Childr[illegible]

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Paris Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of [illegible] years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such univers[al] satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours Truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

6% GOLD BONDS,

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

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The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came into our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

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