Eczema

Painful Itching, Burning, Smarting and Swelling—Hood's Cures.

"My little boy was severely afflicted with eczema, and we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured him. We always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand, and I have found it very beneficial for palpitation of the heart. My mother has taken it for rheumatism and it has helped her." Mrs. Viana Franklin, E. Otto, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

WEDDING GOWNS FOR RENT.

Curious Shop Supplies the East Side with Nuptial Finery.

This is the alluring sign on the outside of a little shop in Market street which attracts the attention of young women of the east side whose blissful anticipations of marriage are somewhat alloyed by their inability to provide themselves with the bridal finery which is the desire of every feminine heart, irrespective of outward rank or condition, says the New York Press. Doubtless there may be just as much sentiment and sacredness in a marriage ceremony wherein the bride wears a dull-colored gown that has seen service under other circumstances as if she wore shimmering folds of satin, but the satin gown will be a coveted object none the less, even when known to be unattainable. The proprietor of the shop in Market street does not pose as a philanthropist, but she supplies a demand not otherwise provided for. Shrewdly guessing that satin only would be far enough beyond the reach of the average east side bride to tempt her to hire a dress for a wedding, she keeps no other kind on hand. The satin, however, is of various grades and prices and the gowns vary in elegance of style. "You want a wedding dress?" she observes as an embarrassed young woman makes known her business. "Yes, I have 'em. What kind do you want? You want a new one, never worn before—and nice? That will cost you $12. Too much? Why, the dress is elegant, full and long, and beautiful lace on it. Yes, I supply a veil with that and these beautiful flowers," taking a cluster of artificial orange blossoms from the case. "Of course, if you want something not so elegant, I give you a nice dress for $10 or maybe $8." "New?" "Yes, clean and nice." "How much for one that's been worn?" "Oh, $5 or $6. Not dirty, either; just a little about the bottom. I got one worn only three times, by nice young ladies, too." If the bride-to-be is anxious to make an impression on her acquaintances with the splendor of her bridal finery she has the dress sent home several days before the wedding and displays it as the chef-d'oeuvre of her limited trousseau. There are those who may guess that it is only a temporary possession of the bride, but any suggestion to that effect is indignantly spurned. The owner of the wedding dress never loses sight of it unless she has ample guarantee of the responsibility of the parties hiring it, and when the ceremony is over she is on hand to take care of it, and the bride has no further worry about it. Once in a while the gayety at a wedding where there is a hired gown becomes somewhat boisterous, and in the confusion there may be spots or even rents that mar the pristine freshness of the garment, for every one of which madame demands extra compensation; and if she doesn't get it there is a bridal couple in the police court the next day, but she usually does.

Closely Related.

The Spectator tells a story to show how elastic are Irish ideas of relationship: "Do you know Pat Meehan?" a peasant was asked. "Of course I do," was the answer. "Why, he's a near relation of mine. He wance proposed for my sister Kate."

His Sentiments.

Little Willie—Pa, what is that saying about its being "better to have loved and lost——" Mr. Henpeck (feelingly)—It is better to have loved and lost than never to have lost at all.—Judge.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

BAD BREATH

"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."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

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

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Across the Continent"—Spiritual Thoughts Suggested While Viewing Scenes of Majesty and Grandeur Wrought by the Hand of God.

TEXTS: "Streams in the desert."—Isaiah xxxv., 6. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."—Psalms civ., 32.

My first text means irrigation. It means the waters of the Himalaya, or the Pyrenees, or the Sierra Nevadas poured through canals and aqueducts for the fertilization of the valleys. It means the process by which the last mile of American barrenness will be made an apple orchard, or an orange grove, or a wheat field, or a cotton plantation, or a vineyard—"streams in the desert." My second text means a volcano like Vesuvius or Cotopaxi, or it means the geysers of Yellowstone Park or of California. You see a hill calm and still, and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it, and from it rise thick and impressive vapors: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

Although my journey across the continent this summer was for the eighth time, more and more am I impressed with the divine hand in its construction, and with its greatness and grandeur, and more and more am I thrilled with the fact that it is all to be irrigated, glorified and Edenized. What a change from the time when Daniel Webster on yonder Captoline Hill said to the American Senate in regard to the centre of this continent, and to the regions on the Pacific Coast: "What do you want with this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and cactus, of shifting sands and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever put these great deserts or these great mountains, impenetrable and covered with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the Western coast, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it now is." What a mistake the great statesman made when he said that! All who have crossed the continent realize that the States on the Pacific Ocean will have quite as grand opportunities as the States on the Atlantic, and all this realm from sea to sea to be the Lord's cultivated possession.

Do you know what, in some respects, is the most remarkable thing between the Atlantic and Pacific? It is the figure of a cross on a mountain in Colorado. It is called the "Mount of the Holy Cross." A horizontal crevice filled with perpetual snow, and a perpendicular crevice filled with snow, but both the horizontal line and the perpendicular line so marked, so bold, so significent, so unmistakable, that all who pass in the daytime within many miles are compelled to see it. There are some figures, some contours, some mountain appearances that you gradually make out after your attention is called to them. So a man's face on the rocks in the White Mountains. So a maiden's form cut in the granite of the Adirondacks. So a city in the moving clouds. Yet you have to look under the pointing of your friend or guide for some time before you can see the similarity. But the first instant you glance at this side of the mountain in Colorado, you cry out: "A cross! A cross!" Do you say that this geological inscription just happens so? No! That cross on the Colorado mountain is not a human device, or an accident of nature, or the freak of an earthquake. The hand of God cut it there and set it up for the nation to look at. Whether set up in rock before the cross of wood was set up on the bluff back of Jerusalem, or set up at some time since that assassination, I believe the Creator meant it to suggest the most notable event in all the history of this planet, and He hung it there over the heart of this continent to indicate that the only hope for this nation is in the Cross on which our Immanuel died. The clouds were vocal at our Saviour's birth, the rocks rent at His martyrdom, why not the walls of Colorado bear the record of the Crucifixion?

I supposed in my boyhood, from its size on the map, that California was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on one side, or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other—California, the thin slice of land, as I supposed it to be in my boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. And then all those new-born States of the Union, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Each State an empire in size.

"But," says one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, and the 'Bad Lands' of Montana and the Great American Desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plough or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven, in what are called the rainy season, will be gathered into great reservoirs, and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years, are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset County farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water, and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana, and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs, and refresh their land whenever they will.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My two visit there made upon me an impression that will last forever. Go in by the Moneida route as we did this summer and save 250 miles of railroading, your stage-coach taking you through a day of scenery as captivating and sublime as the Yellowstone Park itself. After all poetry has exhausted itself concerning Yellowstone Park, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other relations to make, and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing! In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm. At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke." Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiolus. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg, or a Vatican picture-gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis Geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and Evangeline Geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates.

But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days, and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand Canon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, Sunrise and Sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals, and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand around as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped, and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and this last Testament written on the rocks.

Standing there in the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone Park for the most part we held our peace, but after awhile it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it? Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead! And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at His feet. At the bottom of this great canon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnipotence ever built?

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent, and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders, to let you know the comprehensiveness of Christ's dominion when He takes possession of this continent. Besides that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Strait separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers of bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So, you see, America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Your children will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophecies in Revelation will be fulfilled, "there shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocket-book. To hear him talk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West and Northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush-Pot," "The Devil's Tea-Kettle," "The Devil's Saw-Mill," "The Devil's Machine-Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that geological surveyor or Congressional Committee or group of distinguished guests go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord, and to a Christian nation; and away with such Plutonic nomenclature! But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing-press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plough. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology; not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins, and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men and we only have the right kind of bait, they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. They are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made the Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah, "In the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert," and with David, "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

American money of all kinds passes at par in Canada nowadays.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $	@	4 65
High Grade Extra.....		4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	67½	72
CORN—No. 2 White......	35	36
Oats—Southern & Penn...	25½	26
RYE—No. 2...........	50¾	52¾
HAY—Choice Timothy..	10 00	10 50
Good to Prime.........	9 00	9 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds..	8 00	8 50
Wheat Blocks..........	5 00	5 50
Oat Blocks..........	6 00	6 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. $	@	70
No. 2..................		55
PEAS—Standards........	1 25	2 00
Seconds................		70
CORN—Dry Pack........		70
Moist..................		60
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS...........$	10 @	10¾
City Cows..............	9½	10
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Burbanks..$	55 @	60
ONIONS..................	50	55
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $	6 @	6¾
Clear ribsides..........	6¾	7
Hams...................	9¼	9¾
Mess Pork, per bar.....		11 75
LARD—Crude...........		4
Best refined............		6¼
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy....$	21 @	22
Under Fine..............	20	21
Creamery Rolls.........	21	22
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy...$	9½ @	9¾
N. Y. Flats............	9½	9¾
Skim Cheese............	5¼	7½
EGGS.		
EGGS—State..... ....$	15½ @	16
North Carolina.........	14	14½
LIVE POULTRY.		
CHICKENS..............$	9 @	9½
Ducks, per lb............	8	8½
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's..$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common..........	3 00	3 50
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

AGRICULTURAL.

Second Growth Clover.

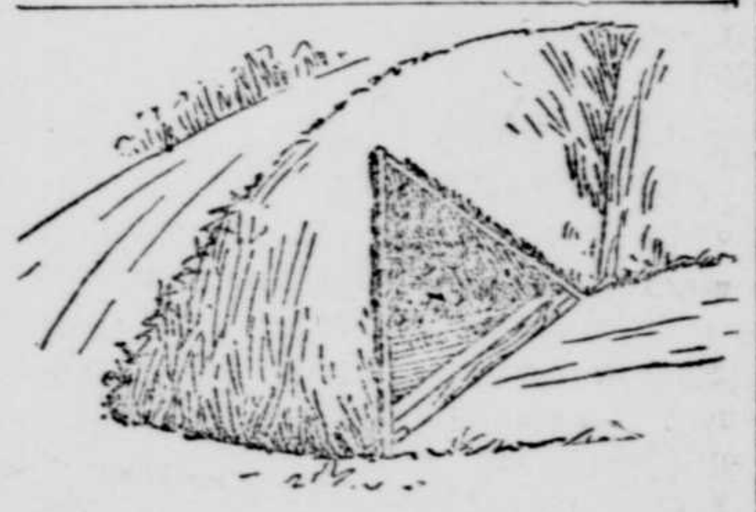
Almost always the second crop of clover is pinched by drought, and this is probably best for the production of a good crop of seed. This year, however, the rains, since the first crop was cut, have been generally abundant, securing a larger growth of rowen hay, but a smaller seeding. It is possible that because of these rains the second growth clover may not be quite up to its usual standard in quality, as the rain makes usually a watery growth of all vegetation. But clover growing after midsummer dries out rain fall very rapidly, and as there is always more plant food in the soil after midsummer, it is likely that the second growth clover will be nearly or quite as good as usual, besides being a larger crop. Second growth clover is always the choicest hay for sheep, lambs or calves.

Marketing Winter Vegetables.

Winter vegetables, under which heading may be included celery, will bring higher prices if stored for a while than when sold off as soon as gathered. With celery there is little use for the cold storage houses unless one is in the business on an extensive scale, for with proper attention to storing in the pit where celery is blanched and extra protection during very cold weather, the plants may be allowed to remain the best part of the winter, removing them as wanted for sale. A vegetable storage house may be readily constructed on many farms where an excavation can be made in a side hill. The only expense besides labor will be the little lumber required for the front of such a cellar. Any cellar under a house that is frost proof and not too warm may be utilized for storing vegetables, and with a little care they may be easily kept for several months, to be sold at a price that will pay well for the trouble in caring for them.

A Wooden Culvert.

Where culverts under roadways are made of rough stone, laid up without cement, as they usually are, they are apt to be short-lived, the action of the frost, with the pressure from above, pressing the stones together, and down into the soil. Both results cause a clogging of the culvert.



DEVICE FOR AN OPEN DRAIN.

The cut shows a form that is made of cedar boards and joist, that is not only easily made, but will last for many years, and will keep an open drain as long as it lasts. Having the boards run "up and down" gives great strength to hold up the weight of the earth above. Where water is constantly flowing through such a culvert, the upper end should be covered with wire netting to keep out any rubbish the water may bring down, thus preventing any chance for clogging the culvert.—New York Tribune.

Preventing Swine Diseases.

The only true and sensible way to prevent hog cholera and other swine diseases is to treat the animals as clean, healthy, meat-producing creatures, and not as filthy vermin. It is strange that we ever got into the habit of treating the hog in such a slovenly manner. We know now that most contagious diseases are bred on filth. That is why we have had hog cholera in this country. The old-fashioned way was to let the hog wallow in a narrow pen in its own filth, and then without giving it room for exercise feed it heat-producing food.

The fact is the swine prefer clean pens or lots to dirty ones, and they like to wallow in good, clean soil in preference to their own filth. This is a method of cleaning themselves. Give the swine more room, clean out its pen regularly, and let it have clean earth to wallow in, and it will be the cleanest looking animal on the farm. Then give it pure, clean water instead of dirty water. The animals prefer clean water every time, and will drink it when they won't touch the dirty mess found in so many pigpens. Mud should not be allowed to accumulate in the pens, and then they won't get their feeding troughs and their own backs covered with it. Finally give them some variety in their food, as you give to the cows, horses, sheep and chickens. As to diseases—they won't have them if these simple hygienic rules are followed. That is all that's necessary to prevent swine diseases that so many dread.—American Cultivator.

Feeding By-Products of the Dairy.

Under the direction of F. B. Linfield the Utah Experiment Station has been carrying on some experiments in feeding calves the by-products of the dairy.

The summary of the bulletin, which gives the record of these experiments, follows:

1. Calves may be raised very profitably on skim milk when it is properly fed.

2. From the standpoint of gain in live weight and quality of meat, whole milk is the best food for calves, but it makes too expensive a ration to be profitably fed. Butter fat has been worth sixteen cents per pound. The gain in live weight of these calves at four cents per pound returns but 10.7 cents per pound; for the butter fat fed at three cents per pound the gain is but eight cents per pound.

3. The calves whose rations were composed largely of skim milk, while they gained one-half pound less per day yet required practically the same amount of dry matter to each pound of gain as did those fed on whole milk they made just as good use of the food.

4. The calves fed whole milk alone gave a greater proportion of dressed meat to live weight than did those fed on skim milk, and also gave more fat on the carcass.

5. Young calves, up to three and one-half months of age, required less milk and less dry matter to each pound of gain than did the hogs. When the calves were five and six months old, however, more dry matter was required, but at least half of it was hay.

6. When fed to calves, fully as large financial returns were obtained for the skim milk as when fed to hogs. With the gain in live weight at four cents per pound, the calves returned twenty-two cents per hundred pounds for the skim milk and the hogs twenty-two and eight-tenths cents. If the gain in live weight was worth three cents per pound, the calves would return five cents per 100 pounds more for the milk than would the hogs.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Gleanings From the Shops.

Poplin weaves in plain and melange effects.

New effects in plaid, checked and blocked taffeta.

Small broches in black satin for Louis XVI. coats.

Kilt suits of small-checked brown, blue and green cheviot.

Large oval rhinestone buckles for evening sashes.

Camel's-hair and serge for mourning street gowns.

Babies' caps of hand-embroidered lawn, silk or organdie.

Taffeta capes trimmed with ruches of black velvet ribbon.

Quantities of cashmere in street, house and evening shades.—Dry Goods Economist.

A Mirror That Flatters.

A "flattery mirror" is the latest contribution to the ranks of middle-aged women, and it is really an invention worth considering, as it deceives no one except the person who uses it, and is a willing party to the deception. That it will be adopted by many young women who have relinquished the hope of ever posing as beauties is very apparent, for she who looks into this mirror beholds such a softened and beautified presentment of her face and features that she is entirely satisfied with the result.

"Just think of it!" said one woman who has used it ever since it was discovered, "I used to find more fault with my poor face, always seeing new lines and wrinkles and making myself wretched over them, until I saw the mirror advertised and had taken a peep into one. Then I recalled the baskets of peaches, with their pink veils, and saw that this glass was an improvement on that design. Of course I make it a rule of my life never to look in any other mirror, and so I carry with me the softened, idealized vision of my face as it appears there. It has made me satisfied with myself, and that is a great gain."

"I always hated my tell-tale mirror," said a business woman. "I looked so practical and uninteresting in it, but this new one makes me look really attractive, so that I go to my work and am not troubled with dissatisfaction over my appearance."

The effect is produced by a shadowed corner and a gauze veil over the mirror.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Something New in Fancy Work.

The general effect of sampler-work is to be revived in the cross-stitch patterns again becoming popular, though it has never entirely gone out of use in practical needlework, as dressmakers employ it daily in finishing and fastening. But although the sampler-stitch is to undergo a revival as a method of ornamentation, it will not be upon the quaint old samplers; for these utilitarian days will have none of the purely decorative unless it can serve some practical use. Hence, the shops are showing as latest designs new weaves of linen and cloth especially manufactured for cross-stitch work, for which are designed patterns suitable for table-scarfs, cushion covers and various household linens. Of the new materials brought out for this work, one is called Panama cloth, and is to be used for table-covers. It comes in white and ecru, and measures one and one-fourth yards in width, costing twenty-five cents a yard. It is woven in well-proportioned squares or blocks to guide the placing of the stitches. It is very easy to work upon this any of the various cross-stitch patterns illustrated in the small books furnished with this work and material. Bulgarian wools and cottons, electric floss and the filling-silk are the various materials used in working these designs, and can be obtained in a variety of shades. The pattern must always be followed one way throughout the whole piece, or it will show a difference when completed. Work from right to left across the pattern in single cross-stitch, then turn and go back, crossing these stitches with the utmost care.—Woman's Home Companion.

Distinctions for Women.

In the art world men monopolize to a great degree the orders of distinction. Only about twenty foreign orders are open to women, these being strictly confined to a small class.

In England, if the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem be excluded, only three honorary titles can be conferred on the gentler sex. These are the Crown of India, the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert and the Royal Red Cross. The total membership of women in these orders is about two hundred, of whom seventy are of royal blood, thirty-three are relatives of the British Governors of India or Indian princesses, sixty-one are nurses andt he remainder are of "high distinction." The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert is noteworthy as being the first order open to women established in the British Empire.

The Order of the Royal Red Cross was instituted on St. George's Day, 1870, for zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers and others with the army in the field, on board ship or in hospitals. Her Majesty the Queen is the head of the order. There are eight royalties at the top of its roll, and foreigners, as well as British subjects, are eligible, of whom there are sixty-seven on the list, about ten of them being religieuses.

Somewhat analogous to the Order of the Red Cross is the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The Queen is the sovereign of the order and the Prince of Wales grand prior. This order confers medals for gallantry in saving life on land, and several of those who have received it have been women.

The Albert Medal was instituted March 7, 1866, for gallantry in saving, or attempting to save, life at sea, and since 1877 for similar acts ashore. The only woman who has received this decoration is Miss Hannah Rosbotham—now Mrs. Parr—who was presented with the medal in 1882 by Her Majesty.

There are now fifty-two Frenchwoman who belong to the great National Order of the Legion of Honor, and eight other Legionnaires have been removed by death. At the head of the list stands Mme. Rosa Bonheur, the great painter. The award of the French jury, which gave to her the Grand Prix for "The Horse Fair," carried with it the cross of the Legion of Honor. The decoration was refused to her on account of her sex in 1853, but was ultimately conferred upon her in 1865. She was promoted to the rank of Officier in April 1894. Frenchwomen may also receive the distinction of becoming Officier de l'Instruction Publique, or of being elected Officier l'Academie.

It is interesting to note that orders for women exist in France, Bavaria, Heese, Saxony, Turkey, Japan, Wurtemburg, Prussia, Russia and Spain.

Forty per cent. of the heat of an ordinary fire goes up the chimney.

GOWNS FOR KLONDIKE BELLES

Sells Silks, Filmy Laces and Lingerie at Fabulous Prices.

A solid little fortune with shimmering silks, filmy laces and dainty lingerie for its basis, the result of thirty days spent in Dawson last summer, is the modest boast of Mrs. Nellie Humphrey, a pretty, black-eyed young woman who has been in Seattle preparing for another trip into the metropolis of the far north.

It was the quick wit, business sagacity, and, last but not least, the pluck of Mrs. Humphrey that enabled the fair sex of Dawson to revel again after months of deprivation in the frills and fancies of dress so dear to the feminine heart. That masculine pocket-books were quick to open in response to such demands was evidenced by the way in which Mrs. Humphrey's stock in trade disappeared. It melted away as did the snows in the arctic sunshine. Mrs. Humphrey says she is really ashamed to tell what her goods brought her—that it would be ridiculous. But it is a fact that her entire capital risked on the one lucky venture did not exceed $2,000. She sailed from Seattle last Wednesday with a far larger stock of the finest goods of the kind mentioned. Her faith in the gold fields is evidenced by the fact that she says she will stay in Dawson but four months, and intends to bring back to Seattle just $65,000. Dawson's belles simply went crazy over Mrs. Humphrey's stock, and asked the price of nothing. Here is the way the latter tells about it: "The prices I got for some of my goods were simply shameful; so excrbitant that I can't bear to tell of them. But what else could you expect when flatirons were selling for $65 a pair, brooms for $16 each, and moose-steak cut as thin as a bridal veil for $2 an invisible pound? I was almost forced to sell the very clothes off my back. One old habit I had almost worn out sold for $200. Several hats brought as high as $125 each. Ladies' shoes I sold for $50 a pair."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Good Reason to Hurry.

The trials of a musical accompanist are many, if we may credit all the stories told of them. A young professional recently played accompaniments for the performers at a private entertainment for a fashionable charity, lasting for nearly two hours. "Here, you see, I have no chance to take a breath for ten bars," said the amateur flute-player, indicating to the accompanist a passage in his opening solo. "There are a number of such places in my solo, and if you'll hurry the time whenever you come to them, it will be a relief to my wife, for all my family are subject to apoplexy, and I've already had one slight attack."

Why.

Haverly—"Doesn't Enpec believe in a central form of government?" Austin—"No; he married a telephone girl."—New York Evening Journal.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The principal attractions offered by THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue in November Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous sketch, entitled "Some of My Dogs," and in the issue for the week of November 10th will appear Rudyard Kipling's thrilling story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the Sarah Sands." In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions by Lord Dufferin, William D. Howells, J. E. Chamberlin, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Marquis of Lorne, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for the 1899 volume will receive every November and December issue of THE COMPANION from the time of subscription to the end of the year free, the Companion Calendar for 1899 free, and then the entire 52 issues of THE COMPANION to January 1, 1900. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample copies will be sent free to any one addressing THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

The only difference between meddling and investigating is that you always investigate and the other fellow meddles.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The constant labor of four persons for the entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

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.

Bombay is well supplied with water, the quantity available for each person being from 40 to 50 gallons per day. No other Indian city has a supply exceeding 10 gallons per day per capita.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

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

In a portion of Hanover, Germany, a local decree requires each farmer to deliver to the high authorities 12 sparrows or sparrow heads between October 1 and December 1 or pay a fine of six marks.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

The most spacious barracks in the world are those at Warsaw, which accommodate 38,000 soldiers.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

The trouble with the disagreeable things people say about us is that most of them are true.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address,
AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

A great many of the thoughts a man has to-day appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

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.

When a woman loves a man she loves to make him believe she doesn't.

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BAD
WORSE
WORST
Can be promptly cured without delay or trifling by the
GOOD
BETTER
BEST
remedy for pain,
ST. JACOBS OIL.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Black ribbon velvet true-lover's knots, in spite of their long popularity, seem to have taken a new lease of life and promise to make their appearance in the most persistent fashion upon nine out of ten of the newest hats. Very frequently a big bow of this kind forms the center of the trimming upon a hat, with possibly two large black or white ostrich feathers curving away on either side.

Paris, having loved blue very dearly, smiled persistently on black and white, is now turning much of her attention to red, and the best of her satin foulard gowns appear in this color spotted with white. They are invariably made on a simple plan, the skirt with a single flounce, the bodice crossed over on the bust to show a chemisette of ecru muslin, slightly pouching in the front, with a very narrow belt, and crowned with a hat turned off from the face trimmed with indispensable cherries.

The long jeweled chains have by no means gone out of fashion yet, though perhaps there is not quite so marked a craze for them as a few months back. Pink coral, strung in long ropes, is most becoming when worn with a pink or white evening toilet, and at a smart dance recently a girl in coral pink embroidered chiffon was all hung about with ropes of fine coral. They looked newer than gold chains or pearly ropes, and had the merit of being genuine, which the latter rarely are in these days of imitations.

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 Nizam of Hyderbad has paid a Madras dentist $1,750 for a set of false teeth.

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

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Rear-Admiral, has rented a house at Vedalo, Cuba.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

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.

Time is caught by the tail more frequently than by the forelock.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

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

Every man knows how a wife should be managed, but few are able to do it.

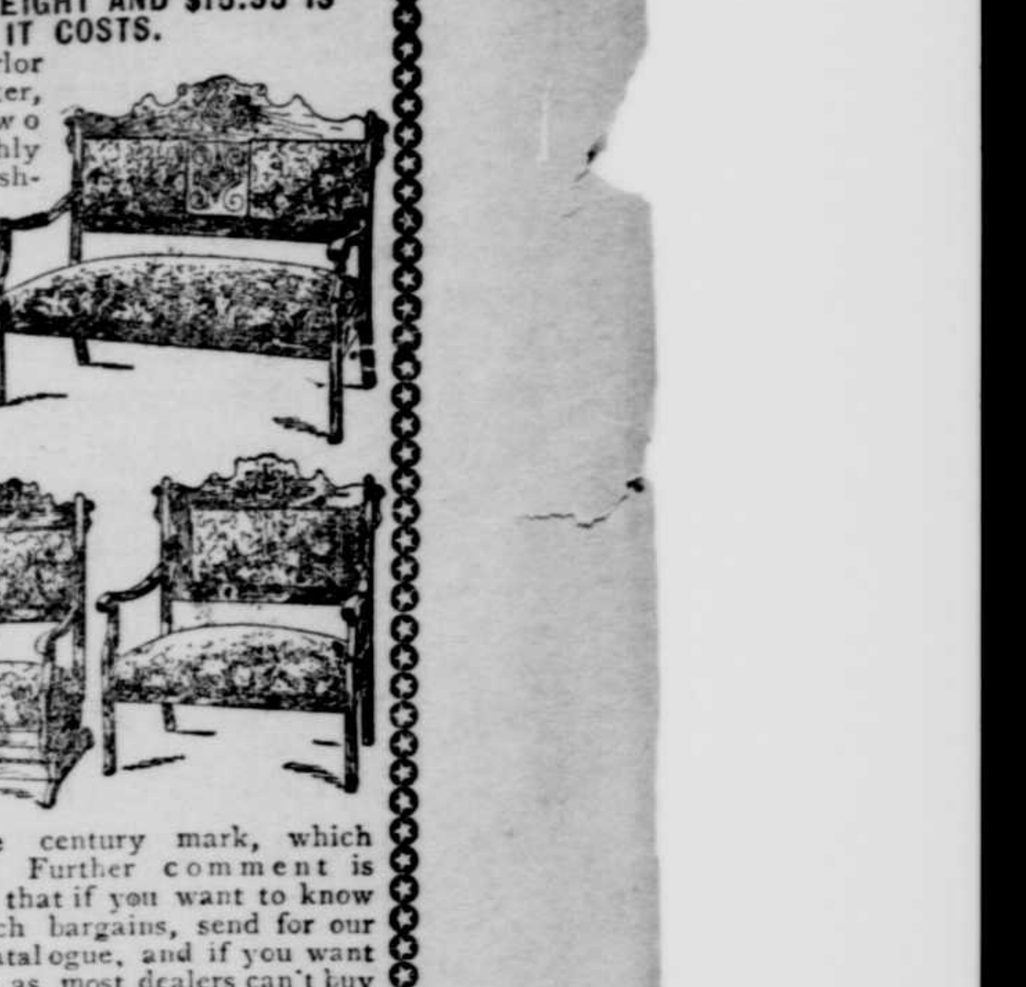


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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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The Surgical Chair and its Tortures May be Avoided by Women Who Heed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

Woman's modesty is natural; it is charming.

To many women a full statement of their troubles to a male physician is almost impossible. The whole truth may be told to Mrs. Pinkham because she is a woman, and her advice is freely offered to all women sufferers.



Mrs. O. E. LADD, of 19th and N Sts., Galveston, Texas, whose letter is printed below, was completely discouraged when she first wrote to Mrs. Pinkham. Here is what she says:

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice, have saved thousands of women from hospital operations.

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