...e have eyebrows prominent ...ough for a photograph.

If your eyebrows are scanty in real life put them through a course of eyebrow culture. Heat a little red vaseline, thin it with almond oil, warm it nightly and paint your eyebrows with it. Go over them as carefully as though you were painting a picture of a friend upon a canvas. Touch them tenderly and don't get the ointment in your eyes.—Newark Call.

...MEN'S PETS.

...eally seem to be growing ...ly over their attachment to ...pets. One lady recently buried ...dog in a white satin coffin, with ...s strewn over it; another car... a bottle of Apollinaris water ...out with her lest her dog should ...rink of contaminated water; another ...will not accept an invitation unless ...dog is included in it.—Lady Violet Greville, in The Graphic.

...AN JARS AS ORNAMENTS.

...ing picturesque effects, several ...n have added big Indian jars ...decorations of their libraries ...reception halls. Mrs. Eugene ..., wife of the Senator from Maine, ...s installed Navajo pottery in her beautiful Washington home. Some of the jars contain palms and flowering plants, others are ornamental and nothing else. She is collecting the various kinds made by different tribes and already has about twenty specimens. Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of the Dakota Senator, whose home is one of the most artistic in the capital, has Indian beadwork in place of pictures and Indian woven cloth for draperies. Her Indian pottery is the finest seen outside the Smithsonian Institution.—New York Press.

HOW TO SIT CORRECTLY.

Not a woman in 100 knows or thinks about seating herself gracefully. Columns have been written about how to enter a room gracefully, how to acquire a graceful carriage in walking or dancing, but the art of sitting gracefully seems to have been omitted from the category.

Yet it is one of the things that are necessary to make a girl as attractive as possible.

The average girl spends much more of her time sitting than walking or dancing. How much more necessary, then, that she make the most of her opportunities.

A woman may be very beautiful and her whole appearance may be spoiled by her awkward movements. How distressing to watch her flop down in an ungainly manner in an attempt to seat herself somewhere.

If a woman is tall she should choose the highest chairs to seat herself in, instead of doubling herself into a disjointed position in a low chair or one too small for her.

When she seats herself at a table she should not lean over it lazily, or rest her elbow on it.

These habits are too easily acquired, and a woman does not add to her attractiveness by indulging in them.—Philadelphia Press.

MUSLIN GOWNS.

The princess effect is thought especially smart in muslin gowns, and there may be a girdle effect made with rows of shirring as in the gown just described, or a band if so preferred. These girdles are on the gowns with a beyadere trimmings of lace and tucks; the other models have the long lines of tucks and lace entre-deux, and the girdle effect would utterly spoil the long lines, cutting them in a way most unbecoming to the figure.

Fichus on muslin gowns are becoming only to youthful and slim figures, and while the fashion is to be in favor this summer, it will not be so universally followed as we might be led to believe them from the many different styles that are exhibited. In fact, the flat trimmings are thought smarter for the majority, and the fichus are more or less relegated to young girls. If a woman carries herself well, and especially if she has good shoulders, the flat trimmings are most becoming, and so much lace can be used that the waist will appear very smart. The popular open-work embroidery also shows off well with the flat trimmings, while the short jackets of lace and embroidery are all absolutely flat in effect.—Harper's Bazar.

HOW TO FACE THE CAMERA.

A very important test of good looks is the picture test. It may cost a little, but for every dollar expended in this way, there will come back a ...eward in the shape of good re... from beauty's standpoint.

...plete...s test consists in having ...taken of yourself. It should ... size which photographers ... an eight by ten, which is ...ter a cabinet picture and it ...e taken full length.

...facing the camera, or slight... as the photographer may ...incline the head slightly so ...look right into the eye of ...

Take a step, if so please ...ou look natural, smile ...your hand, as though you ...to greet a friend—and let ...pher take the picture. ...ve him of a vast amount ...ity if you will pose ...this manner, allowing ..., to make suggestions. ...icture is completed set ...ou and study it. It is ...ect lesson. It is your ...and you can learn a ... it. Do not throw it ...r how poor it may be ...and let it serve as a ...

...hing's that are wrong ...ou are an amateur ... you will make cer... and they will show ...your picture.

...methodical and ...that

...e have eyebrows prominent ...ough for a photograph.

If your eyebrows are scanty in real life put them through a course of eyebrow culture. Heat a little red vaseline, thin it with almond oil, warm it nightly and paint your eyebrows with it. Go over them as carefully as though you were painting a picture of a friend upon a canvas. Touch them tenderly and don't get the ointment in your eyes.—Newark Call.

THE "FIT" OF CLOTHES.

More and more it is becoming absolutely esential, in order to be well gowned, says Harper's Bazar, to have every detail of dress attended to, no matter how simple or inexpensive the materials. First of all, the gown must fit well, and here is one reason why the Frenchwoman is better dressed than the American. Every article of her lingerie fits well. Of course lingerie is less expensive in France than in America, but even here it can be made at home at much less cost than if bought at the shops. With a good pattern and the expenditure of some time the best results can be obtained at very small cost. A well-cut, properly hanging petticoat is absolutely necessary. Just now taffeta silk of good quality can be bought at reasonable prices, even as low as fifty to seventy-five cents a yard. At this price a silk petticoat is not an extravagance if it is used carefully. It may be replaced by one with a flounce of water-proof mohair for rainy days, or the rainy-day skirt may be heavy enough to be worn without any long petticoat. Many women who are inclined to be stout wear only silk or cotton union suits with no petticoats at all—only the usual drop-skirt in the dress. A silk petticoat may be made, coming to the knees, as silk fits smoothly over the hips, and to the hem may be buttoned the lower part, of silk flounces to match the top.

JUST WOMEN AFTER ALL.

"I wonder whether that hem turns in or out?"

"Ah! just look at his little teenty-tonty shirt!"

"And it fastens on the left shoulder!"

"Just look at that collapsible playground, if you will!"

"She says she invented them all for her own babies and now one baby is going through Harvard and the other baby is subbing on the University of Chicago football team."

The women hung over the tiny garments. They caressed the little wooly shirts and stroked the mackintosh overalls and questioned the exhibitor, who was also the inventor. When they had got all the ideas they could they still hovered around.

Let cynics say what they will, the most popular exhibit at the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in St. Paul recently was a collection of model baby clothes, and the liveliest session was that at which the women ran up against the servant problem and raved about having to pay $8, $10 and $12 a week to bribe girls into their kitchens.

Fifteen hundred delegates had come from Maine and California, from South Carolina and Idaho. The railroad people calculated that they brought in all about 25,000 women to St. Paul. They had lectures on the novel and the civil service and pure food and legislation fired at them.

They listened to sermons concocted especially for their benefit. They were received and picnicked, taken on auto and trolley cars around the Twin Cities, they had an armory to meet in and the second best State Capitol building to exhibit in. And the two things that struck home pre-eminently were the baby's model layette and the eternal servant girl problem.

Yet there are people who mutter "Race suicide!" when they hear of women's clubs and talk about the emancipated club woman as a home wrecker.—New York Sun.

Rubber Cement.

A very good and easily made rubber cement is the following: Digest some finely-shredded caoutchouc (India rubber) with about four times its volume of naphtha or carbon bisulphide for several days in a well covered vessel. Another good cement may be made by softening and dissolving shellac in ten times its weight of water ammonia. A transparent mass is thus obtained, which, after keeping three or four weeks becomes liquid, and may be used without requiring heat. When applied it will be found to soften the rubber, but when the ammonia is evaporated it forms a kind of hard coat, and causes it to become impervious both to gases and to liquids.

Journalism at St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "There was never before such journalistic activity in St. Petersburg as there is at present. New radical and revolutionary papers are appearing on the scene every day to take the places of those that have fallen under the displeasure of the law."

Few Accidents to Aeronauts.

In the last twenty years 2061 balloon and airship ascents have taken place in Germany and only thirty-six cases of accident have befallen the 7570 persons taking part in them. Consequently one trip in fifty-seven comes to grief, or one aeronaut in 210 suffers an accident.

Switzerland will probably soon enact a law in accordance with which exhorting to crime or glorifying it will be a prison offense. It is aimed chiefly at anarchists.

English artillery volunteers are armed with obsolete field-pieces, but ...their best toward making ...ble by painting them ...y color.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

A Prairie Farmer writer gives a whole volume in favor of intensive cultivation in a four-inch article in that paper. He seems to have been afraid to open his eyes to the truth of George Clark's views at that. The writer says:

"Some years ago the writer had a three acre plot 'ready' for oats, but when he started the drill he found the rubber pipes so worn that they would not allow the seed to run down, so he started the hired man to harrowing the land again and went away for new drill hose. The hand spent an entire afternoon with a harrow and two horses on less than three acres, after it was considered fitted for the crop, and the result was that the crop on the well-fitted land was fully 50 per cent better than on the small patch drilled before going to town for new drill hose. On our present wheat crops we have a plain case of the value of good culture of the soil before planting. The writer was fitting the land with plank drag and harrow, and the boys had gone to a neighbor's for a few bushels of seed wheat. Something detained them, so we kept the drag and harrow going along one side of the field, putting perhaps an acre in much better condition than the rest of the field. The wheat at this writing is 25 per cent better on that strip than on the rest of the field and the stand of fall-sown grass is fully 50 per cent better.

Tobacco plants require extra good preparation of soil, and woe to the man who forgets this fact when making his beds, for he will surely have to wait for neighbors to finish setting and then take their refuse plants to get his crop.

While the trench system of growing potatoes is not perhaps best adapted to the general grower, the almost fabulous yields made by it were due to the fact that the land was well fitted before the seed was planted.

Clark's method of grass culture is attracting much attention all over the country, and the results attained by Clark and others were only made possible by the fact that every square inch of soil in the field is moved and mixed and turned and pulverized from ten to fourteen times in the preparation of a seed bed.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is food for taought in this extract from an interesting article on the garden in the current New England Farmer. The writer says among other things:

There is no part of the farm work than can be made to pay as much for the money and labor expended on it as the family garden. The produce from it consumed at the family table may seem of little value to those who consume it as freely and with as little thought of its monetary value as they do the air they breathe or the water they drink but when they remove to the city or village and have to buy at market prices that which has seemed to cost nothing as taken from the garden they will need to keep accounts but a short time before they learn that the income from a good garden is more than they had supposed the rent of the entire farm would amount to. I learned that some years ago when I hired a farm and agreed to supply the owner with milk, vegetables, eggs and chickens in payment of rent. He had no fruit or butter of me, and his family was not large, yet I found his bill was an average of about $1 a day for four years, the year through, and yet I scarcely missed what I took to his house.

It should be kept in mind that a small, well-cared for garden will give better returns than or three or four times its size cared for in a slip-shod fashion. First and foremost it should be thoroughly, intensely prepared. A half day spent in preparing and fining the land will save many days time later on and the care-taker will have the added pleasure of a clean, wholesome plot, free from weeds and thrifty, and the crops grow much more rapidly. Spend an extra day with the disc harrow after you think the garden plot is ready for the seed. It will pay four fold before the season is over.

SOIL MOISTURE.

Deep, fine soil is an advantage in setting out young strawberry plants, for which reason the work should be done carefully, and early, in order to get the benefit of the spring rains, April being an excellent month for such operations. Use only the runners from last year's plants, and aim to secure those that are large and strong, having white roots, and which have an abundance of rootlets. A runner or plant, which has blossomed or borne fruit should be discarded, and when planting the runners let the roots be well spread out and not cramped. They should be set out on fine, deep, soft ground, that has been well prepared. Any manure used should be fine and free from litter. The plants are usually placed twelve inches apart in the rows, but may be given more room with advantage. The rows may be far enough apart to admit cultivation with a horse hoe, or closer, if hand hoes are preferred. The top soil should be kept loose by working the bed after every rain. When the plants are well under way and before the dry season begins, fertilizer may be applied and worked into the soil, superphosphate being excellent, as it contains from three to four per cent of nitrogen. A fertilizer containing potash, nitrate of soda and superphosphate will be found suitable on the majority of soils, a mixture of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds of superphosphate and 150 pounds muriate of potash, per acre, giving good results with many growers.

PROPER CARE OF LATE CHICKS.

Any of the late hatched birds who will not be old enough to begin ...ing in December or by latest, ...uary 1, should have quarters arran... for them away from the older hens a... the laying pullets. An excellent w... ...ing this is to divide the h... ...large enough, with wi... ...go at the bo... ...piece th...

have with the possible exception of nest boxes.

In this way they are early trained so that they will be ready to settle down in good form when the time for laying comes. If it is more convenient to keep them in coops for a time longer this will do no harm, provided the coops are comfortable and warm enough so that they will not get cold should the weather change. An excellent idea is to add, with hinges, a board to the front of the coop which ... cover the opening about three-quarters the way close—close this at night, and the chicks will not suffer even thought the weather turn quite cold.—Indianapolis News.

THE VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

The general average chemical composition of poultry manure compared with other manures is as follows:

	Nitrogen.	Potash.	Phosphoric Acid.
From Hens ..	1.63	0.85	1.54
From Cows ..	0.34	0.49	0.16
From Horses	0.58	0.53	0.28
From Sheep .	0.83	0.67	0.23
From Hogs .	4.45	6.60	0.19
Mixed	0.50	0.63	0.26

It can readily be seen from this statement that hen manure has a real value as a fertilizer—ranking quite high above all the other manures—and because of this fact it should receive the best of care, and be used to the greatest possible extent, for when such is not the case it is equivalent to throwing money away. Hen manure loses its nitrogen very rapidly, as well as easily, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent it. This may be accomplished by scattering a liberal amount of straw, or some other good absorbent under the roosts. When this is removed from the house, for the sake of cleanliness, stack or pile it up, so that the least amount of surface is exposed to the atmosphere.

ADVANTAGE OF THINNING APPLES.

At a meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, Theo. Wade told of his experience in thinning apples during the last season. Their orchard of sixteen acres was set in 1880, and during the past season gave them a net profit of $125 per acre. He said that as the season advanced and the limbs began to bend with their loads, it looked like a herculean task to undertake to thin such a mass of fruit. They succeeded in thinning four rows about half way up the tree, at an expence of $70, and when the time for picking came the results were surprising. The fruit on the thinned portion was nearly all first-class, while on the unthinned portion of the trees and the remainder of the orchard, there were quantities of culls, not wormy, but imperfect, undersized fruit. He estimated that $70 expended in thinning brought him in $1,000 in cash, and that the neglect to thin the remainder of the orchard must have lost to him a great deal more than that amount.

FOR THE GRASSHOPPERS.

A speaker at one of the Kansas meetings said that grasshoppers had been very destructive in his section for several seasons, and various means for killing them had been tried, but with small results until the following preparation was experimented with and proved a great success:

Wheat bran	100 pounds
Sugar	8 pounds
Saltpeter	1 pound
Paris green	6 pounds

Wet with water, so that the bran is crumbly, but not too wet, and scatter where the "hoppers" are the thickest. About the third day after this application is made a very large number of the insects will have been killed. The pests will eat of the poisoned bran so long as there are any of them left. Of course, all kinds of stock must be kept out of reach where the poison is applied.

PIGS WITH SCOURS.

This trouble is generally caused by an excessive supply of milk from the sow. It can be avoided by cuting off a little on the sow's feed, after which increase gradually as the pigs need more milk. To stop the pigs from scouring a good many have found the following plan to be useful: Give the sow a tablespoonful of copperas dissolved and mixed in her slop. This is a matter that should be attended to as soon as it is discovered, for it is impossible for the young pigs to ... when they have the scours, and it is very important that they be kept thriving in their young days, for these days are the most important ones of their lives as far as paying a profit to their owner is concerned.

CLOSE CROPPING PASTURES.

The American Cultivator thinks best results are obtained by close-feeding pastures—that is keeping a full capacity of stock from the first, the grass being better when closely fed, but the plan will likely necessitate earlier use of soiling crops to keep up the milk flow. The pasture presents a better appearance; also, as no over-grown or weedy places are in sight. Incidentally the "Cultivator" favors pasture land that can be flowered and reseeded occasionally.

A Valuable Dog.

Mark Twain is immensely popular with the farmers living around "Quarry Farm," his summer home near Elmira, N. Y. He and his neighbors exchange experiences and both profit thereby. The genial humorist tells of one farmer who purchased a hunting dog that was highly recommended to him by a man who did not seem particularly reluctant about parting with it. When the dog was delivered the farmer looked it over with considerable misgivings. It seemed shy and bashful and hardly the animal it was cracked up to be. ...o give it a trial, however, ...t shortly afterward and, ... it, ran across a ... the fox and ...

PEPPERS STUFFED WITH HAM.

Use six large green peppers. Scrape out clean and fill them with a mixture of one cup of minced ham, one cup of bread crumbs and one tablespoonful of butter. Put into a baking dish with a half pint of strained tomatoes seasoned with salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of sugar. Bake for three-quarters of an hour.

OMELET CELESTINE.

Beat six eggs without separating, until a full spoonful can be taken up. Mix with them two ounces of powdered macaroons (dried in the oven, passed through a food-chopper, and sifted), two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and one-fourth a teaspoonful of salt. Cook as any omelet, then spread over the surface a thin layer of currant jelly, sifted apple sauce, marmalade, cranberry jelly, canned pineapple (grated), strawberry preserve, or other sweetmeat, and roll or fold the omelet. Turn onto the hot serving-dish, sprinkle the top with powdered sugar, and glaze with a hot poker or a salamander.

BANANA WHIP.

Press the pulp of six bananas through a ricer or vegetable press. Cook with two-thirds a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon until thoroughly scalded (use a double boiler), and let cool. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and a few grains of salt. Then beat gradually into a pint of double cream, beaten solid with a Dover egg-beater. Set aside to become very cold. Serve piled high in small glasses, lined with slices of banana. Sprinkle the top with chopped pistachio nuts. This may also be served in sponge-cake cases, baked in patent charlotte russe moulds. Once tried, this dish will become a favorite.

SAUCE JARDINIERE.

Melt one-fourth a cup of butter, and cook in it two tablespoonfuls, each, of carrot, onion, and celery, cut into tiny pieces of the same size and shape. Add also a teaspoonful of fine-chopped parsley and half a teaspoonful of sugar, and cook until browned, then cover with stock, and let simmer until the vegetables are tender. Prepare a sauce with one-fourth a cup, each, of butter and flour and a rich, highly flavored brown stock. To this add the drained vegetables, with two tablespoonfuls, each, of stringless beans, cut in small pieces, and cooked peas. Season with cayenne and salt.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Old stockings cut down the seam make excellent cloths for polishing furniture and floors, as well as soft iron-holders.

To remove soot from a carpet, sprinkle plenty of fine salt over it and sweep along the grain of the carpet. Repeat until every trace of the soot is removed.

Gasoline put on stains on a white silk waist, followed by as much lump magnesia as the gasoline will take up, well rubbed in, will generally remove the stains.

Stoves which are to be taken down and set away should first be rubbed over with kerosene and then blackened. This preserves the iron and insures a fine polish.

When the heavy curtains are taken down take the hook pins out of each and brush so thoroughly as to remove all dust before folding them to put away.

Don't undertake to do but one room at a time. The work will be just as well done and you will finish just as soon as though the whole house were turned upside down at once.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen table or floor, pour cold water on it at once to prevent it soaking into the wood. It will quickly harden and can be lifted with a knife.

In making down pillows go over the wrong side of the case with an iron rubbed well with beeswax each time it is applied to the cloth, to prevent the down working through the cloth.

Flat irons should be washed every week and always kept in a clean, dry place. Few housekeepers use sufficient wax in ironing. Do not allow your irons to become red hot, as they will never again retain the heat.

Remove the scratches from varnished furniture by going over them carefully with a camel's hair brush that has been dipped in shellac varnish until they disappear. Nothing should touch the places until they are quite dry.

Never have sticky, greasy plates and dishes. The way to avoid this is to use soap, hot water and clean, dry towels. Change the water often. Perfectly clean plates and dishes are one proof of the cook's being a good servant.

Ropes of Human Hair.

The egg gathers of St. Kilda consider themselves rich if their prospective brides can give them a rope of human hair.

The ropes vary in length, a really good one of forty or fifty feet being especially prized. To manufacture such a rope is the work of years, but the St. Kilda girl saves her hair combings religiously.

A curiosity collector who visited the island wished to buy a fine specimen of hair rope, but the sum of £20 offered was refused.—Lisburn Standard.

Charity at Proper Time.

The late Lord Newlands, in a codicil to his trust disposition, which has ...deposited in the Register ...rgh, explains that he ...g to charities, "as I ...or of posthumous benefi... ...ferring to expend the ...ing my lifetime, which I ...liberally."

NONSENSE.

A little nonsense, now and then,
Drips from the ablest sort of pen;
The writer may not think it is,
But all opinion is not his.
—The Bohemian.

O, WOMAN, WOMAN!

He—"When in doubt, play trumps."

She—"But suppose you can't remember what they are?"—New York Sun.

HER CARE.

Mistress—"Are you careful, Nora?"

New Servant—"Yis, mum. Oi've fallen a hundred tolmes wid an armful of dishes an' Oi've niver broken a bone." — The Sympathizer, in Town Topics.

SO CLEVER OF HIM.

"Yes, when Dubley tells an Irish story there's no mistaking it."

"You know it's Irish right away, eh?"

"Yes, indeed, he says 'Be jabbers' after every sentence."—Catholic Standard and Times.

WHY SHE FLED.

Eliza had just crossed the river on the ice.

"I was trying to escape all the novels that are called the 'Uncle Tom of This or That,' she explained.

With a wild glance behind her she continued her flight.—New York Sun.

ONE REDEEMING FEATURE.

"Why," exclaimed the visitor who was being shown over the house, "this picture is by one of the old masters."

"Well, maybe it is," replied Mrs. Neuritch, apologetically, "but I'm sure the frame is quite new."—Chicago News.

AN AILMENT OF YOUTH.

"Dr. Kraft has so little medical skill I wonder why Miss Passay always calls him in."

"Oh; he's got her cinched."

"Understands her thoroughly, eh?"

"Yes; whenever she gets a cold he calls it croup."—Catholic Standard and Times.

WHAT HE DIDN'T KNOW.

The Poet—"Ah, sweet spring lyrics, first green shoots of——"

The Farmer—"Git outer thet 'here onion patch!"—New York Journal.

NOT SO GREAT.

"I tell you," said Popley, "my oldest boy is bright. He's only four, but he can count up to one hundred, (isn't that wonderful.

"O! not at all," replied Jokely, "you know, it's the little things that count the most in this life."—Philadelphia Press.

NOTHING RADICAL.

Languid Lannigan (with paper)—"It takes all sorts uv cranks ter make a world, all right. Now, here's a nearwise guy wot says dat six hours sleep a day is enuff fer anybody."

Torpid Thomas—"Well, I seldom exceeds dat. An' wot's he say is de proper number uv hours ter slumber at night?"—Puck.

HIS SINECURE.

The Farmer—"My son Reuben, who's in Noo York, tells me there's a bank down there thet keeps open day an' night."

The Storekeeper (turning to his clerk)—"Hear thet, Jason? An' sometimes yew growl becuz yew have tew work only from six a. m. tew ten p. m."—Puck.

FLATTERER.

Wife—"But, my dear, you've forgotten again that to-day is my birthday."

Husband—"Helen, dearie, I know I forgot it, but there isn't a thing about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago."—Translated for Tales from Le Journal pour Tous.

FULL.

"Are you going to run in Colonel Bluecork's speech he made at the banquet last night?" asked the anxious caller in the editorial rooms.

"We certainly are," replied the editor.

"But are you sure it will be his full speech?"

"Am I sure? Why, we have 'hic' molded on one type to save time."—Columbus Dispatch.

Compelling Raising of Poultry.

At the first annual poultry institute of the Province of Ontario (Can.), a Mr. Nix gave a plan that has been adopted by an individual in Western Pennsylvania. It is in a community where they did not raise enough poultry to suit him, and he has proposed and set about interesting farmers against their will. His plan is to establish a central hatching place of his own. He proposes to take eggs from the farmers and convert them into chickens. He will deliver so many chickens for so many eggs, and he will allow them to raise and give them a certain stated price in full for the product, and if they do not want them he proposes to put up a larger brooder house and carry them past the danger point, and then send them out to the farmers to handle them, and the farmers will take the chickens under these conditions. If they do not want to crate-feed them he will take the product in the fall and finish them himself and market them. He is going to compel the farmers to raise chickens even against their will.

EARTHQUAKE MOVED MOUNTAIN.

Whole mountains were moved by the earthquake. Investigations at Palo Alto, Cal., by geological experts, it is said, show that the small mountain range known as Sierra Morena or Sierra Santa Cruz, has been moved northward from three to six feet. This range forms the backbone of the peninsula of San Francisco. Along the base of the Morena range for 40 miles extends a narrow valley which marks an old geological fault. When it was made the rocks on the east side fell about 2,000 feet relatively with those on the west side, which constitutes the Morena range. Most earthquake shocks about San Francisco are the result of friction and readjustment along the line of this old fault. The violent shock of April 18 clearly was due to this old fault, which reopened on the west side. This fault slipped northward three to six feet without change of level on either side, and when the strain on the Morena range was relieved the earthquake ceased. At first the motion was horizontal, and then waves from more distant points caused extraordinary twists.

HOW HE GOT INVITED TO DINE.

A good story is told of a couple of farmers who live a few miles apart, according to the Buffalo Times. One day one called on the other, happening around at dinner time. The person called upon, by the way, was rather a penurious old fellow. He sat at the table enjoying his dinner. The visitor drew toward the table, expecting the old farmer to invite him to dine. The old farmer kept on eating.

"What's the news up your way, neighbor? No news, eh?"

"No, I believe not."

Presently a thought struck the visitor. "Well, yes, friend, I did hear of one item of news that is worth mentioning."

"Ha, what is it?"

"Neighbor John has a cow that has five calves."

"Is that so? Good gracious! What in thunder does the fifth calf do when the others are feeding?"

"Why, he stands and looks on, just as I do, like a dumb fool."

"Mary, put up another plate."

TO HARNESS THE WAVES

Who will harness the ocean? Apparatus whereby the waves can be hitched to machines and made to furnish motor power for all human needs is promised shortly to be perfected. The invention consists of one or more barges launched upon the sea and anchored at such distance from the shore as to be always in deep water, where they will operate uniformally in all weather. Along the bottom of each float runs a metal track upon which are two little cars, one at each end, bearing heavy weights. The cars are connected by a rod, and as the boat rocks they roll back and forth along the track, at the same time operating a pair of pistons which compress air, and through a tube furnish pneumatic power operating machinery upon shore. The pumping mechanism also may be adapted to suck water from under the boat and pipe it to shore in a steady stream with sufficient force to operate a water motor on the beach. Thus is power had without recourse to coal.

NOT MUCH THERE.

"Yes," said Mrs. Starvem, "he's a millionaire now and they say he rose from practically nothing."

"Yes?" remarked the sarcastic boarder, "that's what I rose from—at the breakfast table this morning."—Philadelphia Press.

HIS ONE WEAK SPOT.

Prominent Minnesota Merchant Cured to Stay Cured.

O. C. Hayden, of O. C. Hayden & Co., dry goods merchants, of Albert Lea, Minn., says: "I was so lame that I could hardly walk. There was an unaccountable weakness of the back, and constant pain and aching. I could find no rest and was very uncomfortable at night. As my health was good in every other way I could not understand this trouble. It was just as if all the strength had gone from my back. After suffering for some time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy acted at once upon the kidneys, and when normal action was restored the trouble with my back disappeared. I have not had any return of it."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTAL FASHION.

Many Japanese women gild their teeth. Women of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red. In Greenland women paint their faces blue and yellow. In India the women of three high castes paint their teeth black. A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with grease and saffron. Borneo women dye the hair in fantastic colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet. In New Holland scars, made carefully with shells, form elaborate patterns on the women's faces. In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

After all, there are more prizes than blanks in the matrimonial lottery.

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

A woman begins to show her age only when she tries to hide it.

FOUR YEARS OF AGONY.

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh—Had to Use Crutches—"Cuticura Remedies Best on Earth."

"In the year 1896 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. At last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of ointments. I could walk only with crutches. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often during the day, and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I never had trouble. It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only $6, but the doctors' bills were more like $600. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1903."

When a woman goes away for a short visit she invariably borrows something from one of her neighbors to take with her.

TO HOLDERS of U. S. 4s of 1907

Your bonds will be paid off by the Government at par on July 1, 1907, or less than one year from now.

Owing to the demand for Government bonds, due to the appointment at the present time of a large number of temporary public depositaries, we are in position to pay you for your bonds almost as much as you will receive from the Government in principal and interest, even though you should hold them to maturity.

We can pay 103¼, or at the rate of $1032.50, for a $1000 bond. To retain your bonds when you can sell them at this price is equivalent to your investing your funds at a rate of less than three-fourths of one per cent. per annum.

Conditions are unusually favorable to the reinvestment of your funds. Railroad bonds of the highest type are much lower than they have ruled for several years.

If you are interested in taking advantage of the peculiarly favorable opportunity to sell your maturing Government bonds, we shall be pleased to have you write us. In case you have $5000 or more of bonds, we shall be glad to have you wire us at our expense.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price, viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Beautify the Skin."

TAKING NO CHANCES.

A Glasgow steamship, says Harper's Weekly, was laboring in a heavy sea, the waves sometimes sweeping her decks, but the officers had assured the passengers that there was no danger, and all seemed reasonably calm with the exception of one meek-appearing little man, who, every few minutes, would approach an officer and anxiously inquire if he thought the ship would founder.

"No, I tell you!" one of them finally exclaimed, with impatience. "What is the matter with you? Look at those other people—they are not scared to death."

"Oh, I'm not scared," the man replied, "but if the ship was going to founder I wanted to know a little ahead of time."

"Oh, wanted to tell your friends good-by, and all that?"

"Well, not exactly," the man said, hesitatingly, "the fact is, my mother-in-law is along with me, and if the ship was quite sure to sink, I wanted to say a few things to her."

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. 10 cents.

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