...ile man or woman had ever be-
...ore set foot, to Lake Victoria Ny-
...anza. This took her twenty-eight
days, and only twice did she see a
European.

Her escort consisted of two native soldiers belonging to a German regiment and a few native carriers.

The natives she met were friendly, and brought her bananas, goat milk and salt.

Although much of the country was disturbed owing to a native rising against the Germans, she managed to reach British territory without trouble.

The wild animals she saw included almost every species of the country, and being an excellent markswoman she had no difficulty in replenishing her larder when necessary.

Her next goal was Uganda, where she found the youthful king playing football. He received her with truly European courtesy, and set her on her way to Khartoum.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

Long engagements are extremely trying experiences. If two young people love one another well enough for betrothal, they love one another enough for marriage.

And any girl who is disposed to accept the homage of the good man who is courting her should remember that life is not all a summer holiday.

Married to this gallant knight so eager to surround her with every attention, she will find herself confronted with many ordinary troubles.

John will have his ups and downs. He will sometimes return from business very tired, and perhaps drop asleep while she is playing the piano for his entertainment.

Possibly he will be so lost to good manners as to be annoyed if the carving-knife is dull, and to object to a tough steak. His wife will have to be patient with him, as he may now and then have to be with her.

Married, the two need not expect a cloudless sky; but they may be mutually helpful, and may have much happiness as they go on together.

If girls who think of getting married would remember that the life they are about to lead provides about just as many trials as that they are at present leading, there would be fewer disappointed wives, says Woman's Life. There are a number of duties to be performed which are not particularly pleasant, but which the neglect of occasions much unhappiness.

WOMEN CLERKS BARRED.

The advocates of equality of the sexes in regard to postoffice appointments have received another jolt. Following in the steps of Postmaster Bussee, of Chicago, Postmaster Warren, of Detroit, Mich., thinks the women are not fitted for the work in Uncle Sam's big building there. Twenty new clerks are to be added to the staff, and all will be men.

The postmaster thinks that the women, physically, are not adapted to the work. In this position he is backed by his secretary, Louis E. Wilson, who says while some women may be able to stand eight hours at a "case" and distribute mail, when it comes to lifting the huge sacks they lack strength for the operation. For feeding envelopes into the lightning stamping machine women also might do, but Mr. Wilson doubts it; while as for work at the distributing pigeonholes, he declares, rather unchivalrously, that the women "don't seem to have memories retentive enough for successful sortation."

Mr. Wilson boldly adds that "there are too many women in the postoffices now for the good of the service; that they are kept there mostly for purely sentimental reasons," and he accuses not only postoffice women, but women workers in general of "demanding all the easy positions simply because they are women."

Postmaster Warren says he can not help it if the equal rights exponents criticise his decision to discourage any woman who desires to take the Civil Service examination.

Philadelphias in Plenty.

"You are from Philadelphia?" queried one of the two men who had entered into conversation over their dinner in a Sixth avenue restaurant. "What State?"

The other man grew huffy in an instant. "Oh, I suppose the Birthplace of Independence is so utterly insignificant you have never heard of it!" he retorted.

"Pardon me," returned his new acquaintance, quietly. "I'm a Philadelphian myself. I come from Philadelphia, Mo. You never heard of it?" he added, in an offended tone. "We've grown to be quite proud of it ourselves.

"Then, I'm a traveling man, and every now and then I have occasion to visit Philadelphia, N. Y. Oh, yes; there is a Philadelphia in this State—quite a thriving town of over 800 inhabitants. There's a Philadelphia, too, in South Carolina; and in Mississippi, Philadelphia is the most important town of all Neshoba County.

"There's a Philadelphia in Tennessee; and Indiana has both a Philadelphia and a New Philadelphia. You know, of course, that there's a New Philadelphia up in your own State? No? Well, there is. And another State boasting both a Philadelphia and a New Philadelphia is Illinois.

"There are more New Philadelphias in the Union than one would care to count."—New York Press.

Horse and Dog Meat in Germany.

Germany Government statistics show that 43,421 horses and 2151 dogs were slaughtered for food under Government inspection during the first three months of 1906. This was an increase of 7522 horses and 366 dogs over the number slaughtered during the same time in 1905. And this only accounts for the dogs and horses killed under Government supervision. It is estimated that among the poorer classes, forced to resort to dog and horse meat by the exclusion of American and other foreign meats from the country, the consumption of this sort of meat was much larger than official records show.—National Provisioner.

...ulge
...y are a
...easing or not
...extent upon the
...bride: If there must
...let the fault be the hus-
...money" is probably so called
...use it sticks so closely to the av-
...age husband's fingers.

About the only money that the majority of men never spend foolishly is that they never get hold of.

The more some men stay away from home the more they are respected by their wives and children.

Catch a man in a lie and he will say that he told it to see whether you would believe it or not.

Women often wonder if men have as much real pity for a piano-playing boy as they have for a tomboy girl.—New Haven Register.

BATHING SUITS.

For smartness and inexpensiveness there is nothing prettier than the black and white brilliantine combination in which large collar and belt, and tie of white surmount the black suit. The glistening quality of taffeta makes it a favorite, although there is an objection to it for fresh water bathing on account of the chill. This can be obviated by wearing a woolen shirt next to the skin, which is what many women have done since first flannel gave place to mohair.

It is the little details of both cut and wearing which have all to do with the becomingness of a bathing costume. For instance, there is the little matter of finishing the sleeves. There is nothing which has so disastrous effect on beauty as the sleeves which are found on the ready made suits and which are gathered in with elastic. A cuff faced and turned back, or a straight one finished with gimp, is prettier. Another point to remember is not to make the bloomers long enough to show, or to make them too full, which is one of the usual faults. The rap question is one which is best disposed of by not wearing any at all, unless you dive or swim under the water. The sun is good for the hair, and it will only get a little wet in ordinary swimming, but when it is considered necessary to wear a cap, try to let a little of the hair escape in a fringe or a roll across the forehead to take away the unbecomingly hard look which invariably accompanies the cap.

STUCK TO HER SISTER.

Rather than leave her sister and cleave to her husband, Mrs. Laura Yeager, wife of Thomas Yeager, a well-known and wealthy farmer, of Princeton, Ind., allowed her husband to enter a suit for divorce, and, to make sure they would be separated, she filed a cross-complaint, alleging non-support, and asking for the restoration of the name of Shaw, her former husband's name.

Mrs. Yeager testified that she had entered a verbal contract with her mother, before her death, that she would furnish a home for her elder unmarried sister as long as they both lived. For making this promise she received forty acres of land.

Thomas Yeager and Laura Shaw were married in 1902. They went to the wife's farm to live for the time being. When Yeager insisted that they go to his farm, five miles away, to live, Mrs. Yeager refused, saying that she could not leave her farm under the terms of the agreement made, and he finally went alone, and since has lived there with his grown son. Yeager testified he was willing to give his wife's sister a home.

After the case had been heard and the separation granted, Yeager and his son and Mrs. Yeager, who was now Mrs. Shaw, and her son left the courtroom by different exits and to go to different homes. They said good-bye in the courtroom and appeared friendly.

DINNER ETIQUETTE.

There is no reason why you should feel embarrassed or out of place at your first formal dinner. Remember to be punctual. Do not arrive much in advance of the hour named for the dinner, but be careful not to be late.

As each man enters the house he, no doubt, will receive a small envelope, in which is inclosed a card inscribed with the name of the woman he is to take in to dinner.

The butler will direct you to the dressing room and after removing your wraps you should at once descend to the drawing room. If you do not know the man who is to escort you into the dining room, your hostess will present him to you as soon as he arrives.

At dinner you should partake of a little of everything that is served. If wine is poured and you do not care for any, you may show that you do not wish your glass filled by a very slight gesture of dissent.

You should leave your napkin unfolded on the table, or let it fall to the floor, as you rise and leave the table.

The woman who is the guest of honor is usually the first to take her departure. Of course, the woman, not the man, is the one who always gives the signal to take leave. You should express in a few cordial words to host and hostess your appreciation of their hospitality as you leave the drawing room, but you need not take leave of the other guests except by giving a slight bow and smile of adieu to those whose eyes you happen to catch. If anyone is standing near to whom you have been presented, or with whom you are already well acquainted it would, of course, be well for you to extend your hand as you bid them adieu.

GREAT WOMAN EXPLORER.

After a journey rich in adventure through the interior of Africa Miss Mary Hall, a great woman explorer, has reached Khartoum.

She started from Chinde, Portuguese East Africa, and traveled up the Zambesi as far as Port Herald. Then she turned north to Lake Nyassa, which she crossed. She arrived in German East Africa, and then crossed unknown territory, where no

...ON.
...which is used
...rapping cigars,
...east, etc., owes its
...phone, to America.
...man, over 50 years ago,
...deal of time to an unsuc-
...empt to cover iron bolts with
...Such bolts would have taken
...place of the costly ones of pure
...per. The man, though, could not
...ke them.

But in the beating out of the copper ...on the idea of beating out tin. ...t out between sheets of lead, ...utiful, flexible silver paper ...ined achieved an instant popularity.

Tin foil, or silver paper, is now beaten from pure tin exactly as gold leaf is beaten from pure gold. It is usually sold in sheets four feet long by six inches wide. It is perfectly easy, with a little beating, to double the length and breadth of these sheets without adding any new material to them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BABY TALK BAD.

"If parents would begin to speak English to a child as soon as he can talk, instead of some absurd 'baby talk' lingo, the work of a primary school teacher would be lightened by half," said one of them recently.

"Half the children who start going to school don't understand what you are saying to them, and it adds to their terror in their strange surroundings and to the work of their instructors.

"One little boy whom I have just transferred impressed me at first appearance here as one of the dullest children I had ever encountered. I soon found what the trouble was. The boy was the only child of a widow, who made him her constant companion, and never spoke a word to him that was intelligible to anyone else. All food was known to him as 'doody,' chairs as 'trickey,' and money as 'kip.'

"It took that poor child two years to learn enough of the King's English to be transferred from my grade to the next."—Washington Post.

RAILROAD MAN'S PRAYER.

The following is the text of a "railroad man's prayer" pasted on the fireman's side of the switch engine in the Northern Pacific yards in Spokane:

"Now that I have flagged Thee, lift up my feet from the rough road of life and plant them safely on the deck of the train of salvation. Let me use the safety lamp of prudence, make all the couplings with the link of love, and let my hand lamp be on the Bible, and keep all switches closed that lead off the main line into the sidings with blind ends. Have every semaphore block along the line show the white light of hope, that I may make the run of life without stopping. Give me the Ten Commandments as a working card, and when I have finished the run on schedule time and pulled into the terminal, may Thou, superintendent of the universe say: 'Well done, good and faithful servant; come into the general office to sign the pay roll and receive your check for eternal happiness.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

CONDENSED MILK.

The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred first to a French chemist named Appert in 1827. Seven years later the method of evaporating the milk in rarified air, to prevent it from reaching the boiling point was first used. Commercially the process was first exploited in the United States, where there are at present about 50 factories, which dispose of 200,000,000 pounds of condensed milk a year, valued at over $12,000,000.

ORIGIN OF "BLACK MARIA."

"Black Maria" is a familiar term, with an origin more or less mysterious. It has been suggested that "Maria" really represents the old word "marinated," which meant transported, or, "married," a slang expression formerly applied to persons chained or handcuffed together on the way to jail. But more attractive is the story that in the old colonial days a gigantic and brawny negress kept a sailors' boarding-house at Boston and frequently lent some strength to the cause of law and order. Once she took three sailors to the lockup unassisted. "Send for Black Maria," it is said, became a regular way of hinting that a man ought to be jailed.

SALLOW FACES.

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that ...offee so disturbs digestion that it ...oduces a muddy, yellow complex...n?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food ...ffee has proven a means, in thou...nds of cases, of clearing up bad ...mplexions.

A Wash. young lady tells her ex...f us—father, mother, sister ...ther—had used tea and cof...any years until finally we ...tomach troubles more or ...

...e all sallow and troubled ...s, breath bad, disagree...the mouth, and all of us ...my bundles of nerves.

Realize that coffee was ...the trouble until one ...of coffee and went to ...om a neighbor. She ...Postum and told us to ...

...started to make it ...we would be sick if ...rong coffee, but we ...Postum and were ...t delicious.

...tatements on the ...in a month and a ...have known us. ...digest our food ...each one's skin ...es cleaned off ...condition. We ...w but Postum. ...t." Name giv...Battle Creek, ...e book, "The ...There's a rea-

Build a Silo.

With the general use of the silo the productiveness of our farms would be so increased, both in quantity and quality of our grain crops, in the cash income, in the quality of stock kept, and in almost every other way that the problem of keeping our boys on the farm would be solved. Convince them that they can make more money on the farm than in the city and you can't get them away. Build a silo.

Spray For Berries.

1. In fall or winter remove all canes infested with cane borers, orange rust and crown gall and burn.

2. In spring, before the buds swell, cut off and burn all canes badly spotted with disease and spray the rest with Bordeaux mixture, repeating the spraying when the young shoots are about six inches high, and again in ten to fourteen days. Aim to cover the young shoots with spray. This treatment is for anthrac nose, cane blight and leaf spot diseases.

Artichokes.

Artichokes are regarded as a fine health preserving and appetizing food for hogs. They are comparatively little trouble to raise and are quite productive. Every hog feeder should have an artichoke patch, if not more than half an acre. Plant just as you would potatoes, and as soon as the ground is warm. In the late summer and fall you will find you have made a good investment. They serve as a kind of tonic for the hogs, keeping them healthy and sharpening their appetite for corn.

Cutworms.

Hardly any pest tries the patience of the gardener more than cut worms. They were Celia Thaxter's bete noir; they drove her from the bed at midnight and in the small hours of the morning to see if her sweet peas were still safe. One effective remedy is handpicking, with the aid of lantern by night or digging them out from around the roots of infested plants by day. But this treatment requires considerable zeal and devotion. The best method for dealing with cutworms is to prepare poison bait for them. Bunches of clover or pigweed, pepper grass and mullein, even when thoroughly poisoned, are attractive to cut worms. Such bait should be applied two or three days before any plants have come up or before the garden is set out. At this time, if the ground has been well prepared, the worms will have been hungry for several days and will seize the first morsel without examination. This is their undoing.

The Gape Worm.

The dreaded gape worm has been conspicuous by its absence this season, to judge by the letters received. The absence of damp and rainy weather has had much to do with this unwelcome parasite in chicken culture. The festive gape worm revels in a foul, damp atmosphere, and is seldom in evidence where dry sanitary conditions prevail. It is true we hear of chicken raisers who speak of "gaps" whenever a chicken opens its jaws and breathes a trifle suspiciously, but on close examination no trace of the gape-worm is found. Where doubt exists, hold the chicken's throat exposed to the sunlight and open the mouth and look down the wind-pipe. If a small, thin reddish looking string of about an inch in length is attached to the membrane, "his gapeship" is busy and must be removed. A twisted horsehair or silver wire will extract the appendage. A small primary feather stripped to the quill, except a small end of about a quarter of an inch wide and half an inch long dipped in coal oil will answer the same purpose. Some use turpentine, but it needs very careful handling when applied internally. A local application of turpentine to the outside of the throat is often effective in destroying the gape-worm in the early stages. Placing the afflicted chickens in a barrel or box and dusting with air-slaked lime is another remedy that is fairly successful. Plowing the foul ground in the fall and dressing with fresh lime is the best preventative of gapes.—American Fancier.

High Grade Fertilizers.

The annual report of the Connecticut Experiment station at New Haven gives some interesting facts about fertilizers sold in that state. There are at present legally sold more than 227 brands of fertilizers, costing from $25 to $43 per ton, for which farmers pay annually not far from a million dollars. The question of their value is therefore a live one. The report gives one or more analyses of every brand in market, with some discussion of the relative value of these brands. Most of them agree well in composition with the manufacturers' guarantees. Occasionally, however, an article is condemned as very inferior, if not fraudulent, by its chemical analysis or the results of microscopic examination. The prices charged for low-grade brands of goods are shown to be out of all proportion to the actual quantities of plant food in them, and as is usually the case, the high-priced goods are more economical to buy than the low-priced "cheap" goods. For instance, on the average, there can be bought for a given amount of money nearly twice as much actual plant food in fertilizers costing $7 per ton less. "It is amazing that any one can find anybody to buy fertilizers having for composition such as is guaranteed for some of those who analyses are here given," says the report. "There is no fraud in the matter. The composition of the low-grade fertilizers corresponds fairly well with the guarantees, and if purchasers can be found who will pay for a ton of plant food as much as would suffice to purchase three or four tons, the seller is not breaking the law in taking advantage of their obtuseness."—Albany Country Gentleman.

To Break and Train a Colt.

The breaking and training of a colt should begin at an early age. Three things are to be accomplished: First, we desire to teach the colt to submit to man's control, and in doing this we must first overcome its fear. This can most easily be accomplished when our pupil is quite young, not over one or two months old (the younger the better), by handling and petting it when in the stable with its dam. At this time a strong man can catch and hold it securely until it gives in and ceases to show fear. At this age also it should be broke to the halter and taught to stand tied and also to be led. Colts should always be left in the stable when the mother is taken out to work, then when weaning time comes you will have but little trouble to manage them. During the summer season I prefer to have it run with its dam in a good pasture during the night, as this will develop its muscle as well as a good frame and constitution to fit it for future usefulness.

The second year of the colt's life is usually spent in the pasture, and the training is usually neglected, but it would be better if they were occasionally led to the stable to keep them under control. During the third year we should try and accomplish our second object in its training, that of teaching it to perform the various kinds of labor, which we expect to fit it for, whether for draft or lighter employment. If we have properly handled our pupil during its first two years there will be no breaking to do now, simply training. For its first lesson I prefer to hitch it with a good, trusty horse to a stout wagon, and if time is not too precious I would drive it each day, for two or three days, without a load, and then if it has learned to walk up straight you can begin to load, lightly at first, and gradually increase. Do not be in a hurry at this stage of the game, as haste may spoil the job. After a few days' training I hitch to a plow, harrow, corn plow, or whatever work is on hand at the time, and give my pupil a lesson in the different kinds of work that it will be expected to perform in the future, always being careful not to overdo or discourage it, but aiming to give continuous training from day to day. There is so much required of a good farm horse nowadays, that it will take some time to teach it all about the running of the various farm machines, and great care is necessary until it becomes accustomed to this kind of work. But a well-trained horse is a valuable thing on the farm, and will well repay us for the time spent and the patience and care exercised in bringing his colthsip to this desired attainment. Our third object is to avoid the acquiring of any bad habits by our pupil during this time of training. We should be sure to have good, substantial harness and other accoutrements, when working with colts, so that we may not be placed at a disadvantage by the breaking of the same at some critical period. The great object is to teach the colt that man is its master, and to prevent it from acquiring that nervous habit of becoming frightened at every strange noise or object that it encounters. Never whip a colt when it is frightened, but keep cool, and it will soon learn to overcome this spirit of fear. A great help in teaching a colt this desirable trait of fearlessness is a quiet, fearless mate to work it with during this training period. This is especially desirable in this age of the world, when we are likely to meet trolley cars, automobiles and other frightful things at any time.

There is such a difference in the disposition of colts that the stage of its training at which I would teach it to work single would vary with different subjects. Some are much easier taught than others. We will, by the time our pupil has become used to team work, have learned its disposition so that we will know how to manage this part of its training.—Indiana Farmer.

Some Horse Stories.

On one occasion during the tour of the Maine farming special in Aroostook County quite a number of horsey people were collected in one of the cars, and swapping amusing incidents was a feature of the conversation. State superintendent of schools Stetson had been through unfortunate experiences with traders and noticed that the other fellow always got the best of him. "Every time I trade," asserted Mr. Stetson, "I am sure to lose the original value of the horse I trade." Another member of the party told of a trader who had amassed a good sized fortune trading horses. "This trader was so skillful," said the speaker, "that when he traded horses the horse that he got cost him nothing." "That was the fellow who traded with me," rejoined Superintendent Stetson. "That man who made so much money in horse trading was a member of my Sunday-school class," remarked another man who had hitherto been silent. "That accounts for it," insinuated Mr. Stetson, with a laugh.

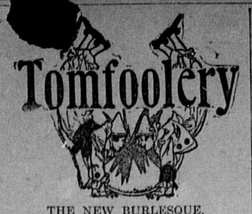
A commercial man told of a horse dealer of his acquaintence who had sold him a horse for $175. The dealer being a friend of his, he had not examined the bargain so closely as he might have done with another. Before he had had the horse twenty-four hours he discovered it was totally blind. The next time he met the dealer he inquired indignantly, Why didn't you tell me the horse was blind?" "Well it was this way," rejoined the dealer, "the man who sold him to me didn't say anything about it and I supposed he didn't want anybody to know it."—Boston Cultivator.

Dogs Used to Smuggle Laces.

Some clever ruses to outwit customs authorities along the French frontier have been revealed by the capture of a dog. Before making use of this dog as a lace-carrier, the smuggler crossed the border often with him, so that the customs officers might know the animal. Then he clipped the dog's coat close, wrapped around his body yards of costly lace and covered the whole with fur like the dog's coat.

For five years this dog carried Brabant lace without awakening suspicion. Then a "friend" of the smuggler notified the authorities, who shot the faithful animal. It leaked out that dogs are used for this purpose all along the frontier.

Pigeons are also used for smuggling. Women's watches are sent from Lugano, in Switzerland, into Italy tied to the feet of homing pigeons.



THE NEW BURLESQUE.

Let's see the new burlesque, my dear;
Oh, won't you come with me?
There are new ditties there to hear,
And nudities to see!

—Cleveland Leader.

HER VIGOROUS VOICE.

"Lushleigh used to tell his girl that her voice was music to his ears."

"And now?"

"Oh, they're married. He has to face the music now."

THE WORD HE WANTED.

She—"Ever since I was a mere child I've had a trouble in pronouncing certain words that have an 's' in them."

He (anxiously)—"I—I hope you don't find any difficulty in saying 'yes.'"

CALLED DOWN.

Arrogant Stranger—"Say, boy, is there a decent restaurant in this village?"

Native Urchin—"Yes'r, an' they're wantin' a waiter, too. You're jist in time fur the job." — Chicago Tribune.

ACHIEVEMENT.

Rich Uncle—"Leonard, have you ever succeeded in carrying out one single purpose in all your life."

Suendthrift Nephew (deeply hurt)—"Uncle, I have! Six years ago I formed a resolution that I would cut loose and have a good time, and today I owe $13,000!"—Chicago Tribune.

ENFANT TERRIBLE.

Lisetta—"Mamma sends you her love, Signora Passanti, and prays you to come to tea to-morrow."

Signora P.—"Has she invited any one else?"

Lisetta—"No; mamma said I must invite you alone, because you quarrel with everybody."—Il Mondo Umoristico.

FAMILIAR WITH HIS HABITS.

First Disconsolate Widow—"Are you going to the medium's to-night to see if you can get a message from your husband?"

Second Disconsolate Widow—"No, it isn't any use to-night. Saturday night was always the night when he went off to spend his salary."—Somerville Journal.

SHOCKING.

"She suffers a mysterious pain, and the doctors are going to operate."

"What do they suspect?"

"Why, the symptoms seem to indicate that the coats of her stomach are out of style. Of course, they intimate nothing of this to her, for fear of the shock it might give her."—Puck.

GOTHAM IDEA.

"I see," said the New York publisher, "that a Chicago paper is going to send an airship expedition to find the north pole. Why didn't you think of that?"

"I've thought of something better," replied the editor. "I'm preparing to send a relief expedition and scoop all the news."—Columbus Dispatch.

WHERE PATRIOTISM FAILS.

Nordy—"Here's an American company not getting a square deal at the hands of Venezuela."

Butts—"Then, by hoky, we'll have to trounce Venezuela. What company is it?"

Nordy—"The Standard Oil Company."

Butts—"Oh, the deuce!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

"I'll give you a good meal," said the housekeeper, "if you'll light the fire in the range for me."

"All right, lady," replied Ragson Tatters.

"Here's a hatchet. Just chop some of that wood and—"

"Oh! see here, lady, I thought it was a gas range you had. Good-day."—Philadelphia Press.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The parent robin had caught a consumptive looking, insignificant angleworm by the tail and was trying to pull it out of the ground.

"Let it go," squawked the jay. "It isn't worth the trouble."

"Got to have it," said the robin. "We're absolutely out of meat, and I've no confidence in the canned goods any more."—Chicago Tribune.

EASY.

"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we ask of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he know all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."—Life.

The Lord's Day in France.

Thanks to changes in trade customs permitting one day of rest weekly by rotation, we shall see the prospering and multiplying of what have been called "Sunday trades." Thus, every week, instead of a day of sadness and boredom in the death-like silence of work completely interrupted, Sunday will be a fete day, a day of distractions of active intellectual and civic life. We shall not have created—a reproach undeserved in France—the English Sunday, and made of Paris a dull and uninhabitable London, but the reverse.—Paris Siecle.

Lighthouse Foghorns.

A new foghorn signal is being installed at the Needles Lighthouse, says the London Globe. It consists of reed trumpets fed by compressed air. Under favorable conditions the blast will be heard at a distance of ten miles from the lighthouse. This is a distinct advance on the existing fog-bell, the warning note from which does not penetrate more than three miles at the most. When the fog descends the new apparatus can be strated instantaneously from air vessels held in readiness and charged at 100 pounds pressure. The duration of the blast is five seconds in every fifteen.

HOW TO

The other day ...
gagement to pour ...
noon at-home. The ...
in the lurch manage ...
but felt a little inco...
of honor stood empty that many ...
have been delighted to fill.

There were all the materials for a breach of friendship, particularly as the lady who failed to appear was reported as out walking on the street. But being a person not given to quick judgment, the offended lady waited. In the early morning came a ring at the telephone, at the other end of the wire a woman full of frankness and apology. What excuse did she offer? None—actually none; but with honesty confessed that she had forgotten the engagement entirely, and told her distress, offered eager apologies, begged the favor of a drive, and in every way possible made amends. The result is that the two women are dearer to each other than before, for each feels she has discovered good qualities of friendship in the other.—Pittsburg Press.

SOMETHING ABOUT VALUABLE STONES.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished.

An uncut diamond looks very much like a bit of gum arabic.

The diamond, in sufficient heat, will burn like a piece of charcoal.

The island of Ceylon is the most remarkable gem depository in the world.

Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

The carat used in estimating the weight of gems is a grain of Indian wheat.

When a fine ruby is found in Burmah a procession of elephants, grandees and soldiers escort it to the King's palace.

The sapphire which adorns the summit of the English crown is the same that Edward the Confessor wore in his ring.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE FLORIST'S DEVICE.

Florists are no longer content to decorate flowers with several dollars' worth of ribbon. That cannot be made to cost enough, whatever the quality of the ribbon may be. So it has become the fashion this spring to tie up the boxes in ribbons. From the most expensive shops there are sent out now boxes bound up at one end with broad ribbons, which add at least several dollars to the price of each box. Sometimes small bunches of the flowers inside are tied under the ribbon as an index to the contents of the box.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SEEDLESS APPLES.

Rumors of the existence of a seedless apple have raised the hopes of the lovers of the king of fruit for several seasons past, and the famous orchard at Grand Junction, Col., which, it is expected, will revolutionize the apple industry, as the famous seedless orange cutting from Bahia has revolutionized the citrous industry, is now well established and in full bearing, so that unless some catastrophe overtakes it the Spencer seedless apple promises to become a national byword.

The American Agriculturalist vouches for the fact that the orchard now contains about 50 trees, ranging from 6 to 14 years. While the variety is not absolutely free from seeds, it is practically so, and there is only a semblance of a core. It is quite fortunate that the Spencer seedless is of very good quality and flavor, of large size and an excellent keeper, in this respect being equal to the Baldwin.

Good Colors For Houses.

It is not generally known—not even among painters—why certain tints and colors wear much better than others on houses, and the knowledge of just what tints are best to use is, therefore, rather hazy.

One writer on paint, in a recent book, says that experiments seem to show that those colors which resist or turn back the heat rays of the sun will protect a house better than those which allow these rays to pass through the film.

Thus red is a good color because it turns back, or reflects, the red rays, and the red rays are the hot rays.

In general, therefore, the warm tones are good and the cold tones are poor, so far as wear is concerned. In choosing the color of paint for your house, select reds, browns, grays and olives which, considering the various tones these tints will produce, will give a wide range from which to choose.

Avoid the harsh tints, such as cold yellows (like lemon), cold greens (like grass green, etc.), and the blues.

It must be understood that no virtue is claimed for tints in themselves, irrespective of the materials used in the paint. Any color will fade, and the paint will scale off, if adulterated white lead or canned paint is used, but if one is careful to use the best white lead—some well-known brand of a reliable manufacturer—and genuine linseed oil, the warm tints mentioned above will outwear the same materials tinted with the cold colors.

At their recent joint meeting the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada appointed a committee to investigate the religious conditions of the 130,000,000 people in Russia, with a view to beginning Protestant mission work among them.

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.

Girls don't take much interest in swimming when there are no men around.

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

Maybe the punishment in purgatory is being in a public job and trying not to lose it.

BABY COVERED WITH SORES.

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died But For Cuticura."

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores on any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 12, 1905."

When a couple is engaged it doesn't necessarily follow that they will never have any sense.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and all Stomach Troubles Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me.

"*Peruna was recommended* to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise.

"A few bottles *changed my condition materially* and in a short time I was all over my trouble.

"I owe to Peruna my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

Consul James E. Dunning, writing from Milan, says that more than half a million dollars in American money is yearly sent out of the United States by temporary Italian residents to a single bank at Naples, and that the total emigration to the States from Italy in the year 1905-6, also approaching the 500,000 mark, is indicated by the annual statement of the general commissioner of emigration at Rome.

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