

SIMPLE LITTLE AIDS

WHAT WILL MAKE CHEEKS RED AND CURE SHINY NOSES.

Pallid Faces Made Red by Applying Iced Pads After Washing Flesh in Hot Water—Lotions of Water and Zinc for Noses.

Sometimes the simplest little aids will make a marked difference in a woman's appearance. For instance, one whose hair is unmanageable will find that by applying a mixture of one teaspoonful of glycerine to two times as much water to loose ends of tresses these short strands may neatly in place.

When short hairs are abraded the best method of training is to put them on curlers. Afterward they should be combed out until soft and fluffy.

Another simple aid to beauty is the ice bath that makes pallid cheeks red. To bring color into the face use two round pads a trifle larger than a silver dollar.

As simple remedies will help to beautify shiny noses that have such an annoying habit of refusing to be modified by powders, it is well to apply one of these liquid balms that may be made at home.

For softening rough or coarse skin on the hands common yellow cornmeal is an excellent cure.

To apply to the hands should be used as usual, taking care to use soap that is not drying; then the oil is poured into one hand and this is rubbed over the other with the same motion used in washing.

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MONEY A NEW YORKER MADE.

At a Premium New Though Uncle Sam Rejected It.

New York has been the birthplace of many curious coins of private manufacture which for a time have passed as money. Of these no series is more interesting or has left more metallic reminders than the coin struck in the metal known as "Feuchtwanger composition."

In 1837 Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, a New York druggist and chemist, invented a white metal, very much of the color of silver, from a compound of copper, zinc, nickel and iron. He struck a number of coins of the denomination of one and three cents, the latter being the first coin of this value ever issued in the United States.

Specimens of these coins he forwarded to Congress with a petition that his metal be adopted for United States subsidiary coins instead of copper. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, reported adversely on the petition, and the metal was rejected by the Government.

Dr. Feuchtwanger continued to strike coins of the repudiated metal, and many of the tradesmen's tokens of the period were also made of the so-called "American silver," some of which are now of considerable rarity and value.

The rarest of the regular Feuchtwanger coins from the standpoint of value is a three-cent piece dated 1837 which shows an eagle on the obverse. On the reverse is a laurel wreath, between the two ends of which is the Arabic figure "3." The wreath encloses the words "Three Cents," while around the border is inscribed "Feuchtwanger's Composition." The edge of the coin is reeded, and a specimen in unreculated condition has brought \$30.

A similar variety of the three cent piece shows an eagle standing on rocks, with the date 1837 beneath. On the reverse there is a wreath, but the figure 3 is omitted from between the ends of the wreath. This variety when in fine condition is worth \$10.

The next piece in point of value is what evidently was struck as a tradesmen's token for use in this city. In seven lines, on the obverse, the inscription reads: "Feuchtwanger American Silver Composition 2 Cortland St., New York." The reverse in six lines is inscribed "House and Household Furniture, Instruments, Beer Pumps, Pillars, Grates, Spoons, Forks and Dining Sets."

This piece, which is about the size of a half dollar, has brought \$16. Another tradesmen's token of rare variety, somewhat similar to the reverse of the foregoing piece, shows the inscription on the obverse, "Dr. Feuchtwanger's American Silver Composition, 377 Broadway, New York."

One variety of the three cent piece, while not rare, is of interest to New Yorkers, for it is a New York three cent piece, showing on the obverse the arms of New York with the word "Excelsior" and the date 1837 underneath.

The commonest of the Feuchtwanger pieces are those of the denomination of one cent, the principle design of which shows an eagle grasping a snake.

The scarcest of the Feuchtwanger pieces, not considering premium, is a three cent piece of the 1837 issue struck in copper, of which only one specimen has been mentioned.

The record price paid for a coin struck in Feuchtwanger metal is \$72.50, which was paid for a specimen of the "Philadelphia shilling" at the Morris' sale, held in Philadelphia in 1905. The piece shows the arms of the city of Philadelphia on one side, while the other bears the inscription around the edge, "Corporation of Philadelphia," in the center being stamped the words, "One Shilling Token."

A second variety bearing the arms of Philadelphia, like the foregoing, showed on the reverse a wreath in the center of which are the letters, "F. S." (which are supposed to stand for "Feuchtwanger Silver") and "50-Cents." This variety also is very rare, and a fine specimen sold for \$47.50 at the same sale as its companion coin.

In 1837 a New York firm struck from the Feuchtwanger metal a coin representing the denomination of 12 1/2 cents. On the obverse was an eagle holding in its talons a snake, with the date "1837." On the reverse was the inscription, "R. E. Russell, I. O. U. 12 1/2 c." It was a little larger than the old time copper cent. At a recent sale a fine specimen brought \$14.—New York Sun.

The Wake of a Bullet. Experiment have recently been made with an inflammable paste on bullets. When the bullet leaves the muzzle the paste ignites, leaving a stream of smoke behind it, and enabling the marksman to watch its course, and, if necessary, correct his aim for the next shot.

When Prevarication is Preferable. Every man knows he is not the heroic, fascinating creature his sweetheart pretends to think him; but he would rather be lied to on his wedding day than to be told the brutal truth.

Is It True. In my club they toast the absent members. In my wife's club they toast the absent members.—Clever Leaves.

WOMEN IN EGYPT.

All Mohammedan Women Wear Vails.

There are seemingly more types of women in Cairo, all of them natives of Egypt, than in any other city of like population in the world. Their variety is due largely to the difference in costume, which is regulated by religious beliefs.

All the women of Mohammedan faith wear vails. Some wear queer little spoons of brass or gold, which are attached to the headpiece, and which hang down to cover the nose. This signifies that the wearers are married. Others wear vails without either headpiece or nose covering.

The vails of the Turkish women are the handsomest, and they are also the most coquettish, for occasionally they are thin enough to show the outline of the features beneath.

Nearly all the aristocratic male Turkish women, who are supposed to Egyptians of Cairo are married to European sisters, and many of them are talented in music and painting. This enlightenment which allows the daughters to be educated applies only to those families which have had the advantage of English association.

It is the middle class which one will see on the streets and in the bazaars in the native quarter. Occasionally the aristocrat visits the jeweller, but when she does she is ushered into a private reception room and is so hedged in by ceremony and servants that the European customer in the same shop cranes his neck in vain to get a glimpse of her.—Travel.

A WOMAN'S "NO."

Plenty of Happy Marriages Began "So, But Ended With a "Yes."

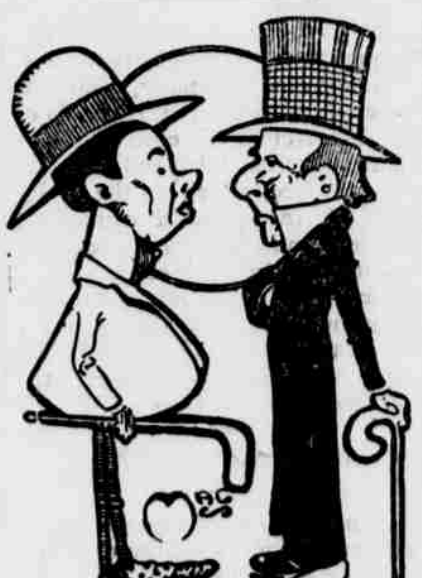
There are plenty of happy marriages which have begun with "no" and ended with "yes." It frequently happens that the woman who refuses the first time consents willingly upon the second or third. Nor is the reason for this far to seek.

The woman who answers with a negative often does so believing that if her suitor really means what he says he will not accept dismissal without making an effort to reverse her decision.

The astute lover, when declined as a husband, begs humbly for friendship and proceeds to make himself necessary to his lady-love's comfort and happiness. He studies her tastes, humors her whims, is always on hand when needed, yet never in the way.

In short, he plays the part of "cavalier servant" so adroitly that some day when he betakes himself to Japan or Paris his lady-love wakes up to the knowledge that he has become indispensable to her, a part of her life, which, withdrawn, leaves a sense of lack, a void.

Most fortresses will capitulate if the siege be long enough and well conducted, and the rule holds good in love as well as in war.—Chicago Tribune.



IN A PICKWICKIAN SENSE.

Brown:—"I was talking with Smith quite a while yesterday."

Jones:—"I suppose he was boring you with some of his worthless opinions. He is a positive blockhead."

Brown:—"Well, he spoke in a much more kindly way of you—said you were one of the most intelligent men he knew."

Jones:—"Oh, I didn't mean—er, that is, it's only in politics that he is obstinate."

The Cranberry Output.

It is claimed that Massachusetts leads the cranberry output, with an average crop of about 400,000 bushels annually. New Jersey is a close second, with about 350,000 bushels. Wisconsin ranks third with an average of about 100,000 bushels.

It took 44 men 35 days to count the \$267,836,166.36 in the New York Sub-treasury. The cash balanced to a cent.

WISHING WON'T MAKE MONEY.

John D. Rockefeller Says It Takes a Practical Mind.

It takes a practical mind to make a fortune. Men have often said in my hearing, "Oh, how I wish I were rich. If I had money I should do this great work or that." Now, these men will never be rich. They haven't got the purpose and practical bent of mind for it. They think of the fruits of victory without the struggle. I fear it is necessary to fix the mind pretty strongly upon the



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

making of money before it is possible to plan its spending. I remember clearly when the financial plan—if I may call it so—of my life was formed. It was out in Ohio, under the ministrations of a dear old minister, who preached, "Get money, get it honestly, and then give it wisely." I wrote that down in a little book.—Leslie's Weekly.

Suggestions for Stout Women.

First and most important is the question of corset. The stout woman can make no greater mistake than to try and deceive herself by wearing a close, tight fitting corset in hopes that it will make her appear slender. The effect is distinctly the contrary. A well-made, comfortable corset, fitted and especially adapted to her personal requirements, will give lines to her figure that will make her appear much more slender.

The stout woman should avoid plain, tight-fitting blouses. In wearing shirtwaists, the small shoulder yoke in front, which is fashionable this season, is one of the best adaptations, as it makes the shirtwaist fit much better across the shoulders, and gives an opportunity for some fullness in the front breadths across the bust, where it is needed, and where any tightness or strain is so ugly.

The back yoke for the stout woman is a serious mistake. It has a tendency to shorten the waist line, and adds breadth across the shoulders. A few plaits in the center from the collar to the belt line is the best way of finishing the back.

All coats and jackets for the stout woman should end below the waist line.

The long, half-fitting coat is excellent, and lends grace to the figure. The jackets with the straight fronts, ending several inches below the waist line, and made either in double-breasted form or with a fly-front, is one of the best models for the stout woman to follow.

The stout woman should beware of over-trimmed skirts and not attempt any elaborate styles in that direction. The skirt trimmed in panel fashion is becoming.

The choice of materials is most important. Plaids are absolutely forbidden except in small doses, when utilized as waist trimmings. Stripes should also be used with discretion.

Black and darker shades are the best colors for the stout woman.

Experimental Sowing.

Burbank's achievements with the daisy are more fascinating than a fairy tale. From England, Japan, Germany and Australia—everywhere where daisies grew—he got seeds of the best varieties, not a few, but hundreds, thousands.

These were carefully planted and watched with closest care. They were all going to be slain, but out of their death was to come a new daisy, larger, more beautiful, more hardy, and that would flower in every climate perennially.

The result was his "Shasta" daisy, one of the most beautiful flowers ever seen—of clear, brilliant white, great size, the centre of pure yellow resting upon slenderer yet stronger stems.

Mysterious Fork.

One of the most curious of the many curious things picked up by the late Henry M. Stanley in his adventurous wanderings was a silver fork. Silver forks are not ordinarily very remarkable; but this particular one was part of a necklace which adorned a savage in a part of Africa where neither forks nor white men were ever known to have penetrated before Stanley's visit.

On the fork was permanently inscribed the name of a fashionable London restaurant. How it had reached unexplored Africa is one of the mysteries.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SLEEPING BY MACHINERY.

Science Has Devised a Simple Cure For Insomnia.

Science has devised an almost certain cure for the chief cause of the brainworker—insomnia. The principle is extremely simple, and is based upon the well-known fact that repetition means monotony, and monotony slumber.

The machine can be made by any one with a slight gift of mechanics. It consists of a clockwork apparatus, above which are mounted two rods painted black, laid horizontally, and made to revolve in opposite directions. On each rod an fixed seven pieces of mirror.

To use the machine, you place it near your bedside, in such a position that it is faintly illuminated by a night light; then you set it in motion and lie down. As the bars begin to revolve, the seven mirrors blink at you as little spots of light, and then disappear.

The Three Chinese Dragons.

There are three kinds of Chinese dragons—the lung of the sky, the ho of the sea and the kiau of the marshes. The lung is the favorite kind however, and has "the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, the eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a snake, body of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk and palm of a tiger." His special office is to guard and support the mansions of the gods and he is the peculiar symbol of the emperor.

Memorial of Adam.

April 1 was marked on old calendars as the "Memorial of Adam." The orientals relate that Adam when dying, charged his children to bury his body, embalmed with myrrh, incense and cassia, in the cave of Al-Kanuz near Paradise. When they quitted the place they were to convey his body to the center of the earth, where would come salvation to his posterity. This is said to have been done by Noah and Melchizedek, who buried him on the sacred hill of Calvary.

Lead Wool.

Hitherto it has been customary to make the joints for gas and water pipes by first introducing strands of hemp yarn into the socket, then filling the space left with molten lead and afterwards caulking the latter. A more modern way is now provided by means of what is known as "lead wool." The lead wool consists of the threads of virgin lead, cut by special machinery in such a manner that it will weld together when caulked.

Next to the attar of roses the most valuable perfume is the oil of jasmine, which is quoted at \$580 a pound.

Millions of Babies.

Persons who are strongly impressed by the fact that we are receiving more than a million immigrants yearly through the gate of New York city should not forget that we are yearly receiving in the United States about eight million babies, who make this country their first earthly port.

Illiteracy in Brazil.

The curse of Brazil lies in the great illiteracy of its men and women. According to the official Government figures the illiteracy is 80 per cent.

Les Miserables.

The most unhappy beings on the face of the earth are professional politicians.

Don't Turn Your Head.

How many people turn their heads toward the direction in which they are looking? Most of us do, and thus rob the eyes of the exercise to which they are entitled.

The power of vision is such that when we look straight in front of us we can see in almost every direction except right behind us.

Sight is beyond question our most valuable sense. We could get along fairly well without taste, smell, hearing, or feeling, but once sight has gone our joy in life is practically dead.

So it behooves us to exercise our sight. To do so, hold your head steady and roll your eyes about. Look in every direction—up, down, to the right, to the left, everywhere. All the nerves, veins and arteries will be strengthened. The muscles will be immediately improved. The lachrymal glands will be excited sufficiently to wash the eyeball thoroughly. Then seeing will be a delight.—Answers.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Don't forget that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for woman's weaknesses and delicate ailments, is not a patent or secret medicine, being the "Favorite Prescription" of a regular educated and graduated physician, engaged in the practice of his chosen specialty—that of diseases of women—that its ingredients are printed in plain English on every bottle-wrapper; that it is the only medicine especially designed for the cure of woman's diseases that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published for other medicines. Send for these endorsements they are free for the asking.

A little book of some of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you suffer from periodical headache, backache, dizziness, pain or dragging down sensation low down in the abdomen, weak back, have disagreeable and weakening, catarrhal, pelvic drain, or are in distress from being long on your feet, then you may be sure of benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

Most of us are born rulers. At any rate, we are born babies.

MAKE A NOTE NOW to get Ely's Cream Balm if you are troubled with nasal catarrh, hay fever or cold in the head. It is purifying and soothing to the sensitive membrane that lines the air-passages. It is made to overcome the disease, not to fool the patient by a short, deceptive relief. There is no cocaine nor mercury in it. Do not be talked into taking a substitute for Ely's Cream Balm. All druggists sell it. Price 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Whether a girl is vivacious or merely silly depends on whether you like her or not.

A Reliable Remedy

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring a circular logo with 'Ely's Cream Balm' and 'CATHARTIC' text.