

MISSION CRADLE ROCKER.

Unique Piece of Furniture for Mothers Who Still Believe in Effieacy of Rocking.

For any mamma who is given to such unhygienic actions as rocking herself or her child there could be no more quaint piece of furniture than the mission cradle rocker. It's old-timey enough to appeal to the lover of old furniture, and quaint enough to interest anybody. Until baby grows into a famous pedestrian it is big enough for two. The little one may kick its pink toes in the shut-in end of the rocker



MISSION CRADLE ROCKER.

while mamma sits at her ease in the chair end. It is rush-bottomed. The ensemble is very complete, but just whether mamma will take to knitting just to be in the picture is not easily determined. The old homemade rug is right in line, and so is the austere china cat on the mantel. Mission furniture is delightfully simple for the sitting room or for the nursery, and this clever piece is a valuable addition.
—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Natural Conclusion.

First Mucker-Say, Chimmy, wot's poundcake?

N THE old days, when our grand-

mothers, or even our mothers, were young, darning meant either rents in

gowns to be neatly drawn together or

possessed of a patient mind or even an

artistic soul to make for herself one of

The material is bought by the yard at

The Art of Darning

Shirt Waists.

stockings to be mended. But now darning is a pastime, an art, an accomplishting is an open space to be left between two lines, in which case the thread must

ment, if you will; but one need not be be taken through to the other side. If

the new darned waists now shown in tern, but in case a new thread must be the shops. Shirt waists are the most taken a small but very secure knot may

elaborate of the many pretty things be used to begin with.

made of this curious old-fashioned huck The bands here illustrated, being fin-

any linen store, and costs from 25 to 50 worked on the box plait of shirt waists

cents a yard, according to the quality from the shoulder down as far as de-

Second Mucker-Ah, g'wan-dog-biscuit, of course.-Hervard Lampoon.

PAINTING LACE A FAD.

Artistic Girls Have Made the Discovery That Color Adds to Beauty of Fabric.

The fad for painting on lace gives a chance to the girl who has more artistic ideas than she has skill with her brush. A certain part of the design of lace is selected, and the color is lightly applied. Care and lightness of touch are all necessary for the amateur to succeed as well as the artist. It is the easiest thing in the world to "bring out" the roses, and violets, and the different wreaths, and garlands which appear in the laces which adorn everything.

A white silk parasol with lace medallions can be made much more beautiful by adding color to it in this way. A simple little gauze fan with lace motifs set in becomes artistic if the tiny flowers are painted. A pair of pink silk hose with lace insets is worth double the price if the small sprays of arbutus in the design are just touched with pink.

Even the wash laces are painted in-stead of working out the design in colored cotton, as is also done on both lace and embroidery. The painting is a far less tedious process, and for thin gowns is a great deal more beautiful.

To make it practical for trimming wash gowns, the girls at the art institute use the little package dyes, which are indellible, instead of paints, for their colors, and for a mixer, gasoline is used, adding a ilttle at a time, as fast as it evaporates. This makes a color which is heavy enough for anything so transparent as lace, and which will stand the tubbing process.

Care should be taken in selecting a lace with a motif whose color can be car-ried out to combine artistically with that of the gown.-Chicago Tribune.

Both Had Cause.

Crusteigh—How did you dare, sir, to kiss my daughter last night on the bal-

Gayboy-Well, now that I've seen her by daylight, I wonder myself.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Where It's Easy.

Riff-I've got to work hard next year. Raff-What, aren't you coming back to college?—Harvard Lampoon.

The work is actually darned through

the loose threads, the color all being on

the surface, and not a single stitch should show on the wrong side unless

possible, the thread should be long enough to follow out one line of the pat-

ished in points, can be adapted in many

ways, but will be found especially good



AN ORNAMENTAL GROUP.

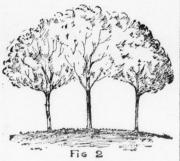
Improved Appearance of Lawn Trees Caused by Cutting Back in a Proper Way.

One o fthe most striking objects in ornamental planting on our lawns for & dozen years or more has been a group of nine specimens of Prunus Pissardi (purple leaved plum) surrounded by a ring of variegated leaved Cornelian cherry (Cornus mas var). The Pissardi plums were planted within a circle about three feet apart from one another; the Cornelian cherries a little closer together, the $16\,\mathrm{specimens}\,\mathrm{completely}\,\mathrm{surrounding}\,\mathrm{th}\varepsilon$ thers. Every visitor for years has admired this group, with its striking con-trast of color in leafage, that of the Cornelian cherry appearing almost white



BEFORE TRIMMING.

against the deep purple of the central group. Finally, however, the plum treet got large, running up high and threatening to choke out the Cornelian cherries (which, in their variegated form, are rather delicate, anyway), the whole group appearing out of proportion to the size of the surrounding lawn. Figure 1 gives a cross section of the group at this Something had to be done, and as the San Jose scale had secured a foot-hold in the plums I at one time even began to think of cutting the entire group down. I had not yet seen Volume III. of the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture (L. H. Bailey), which, on page 1,447, says of the Prunus Pissardi: "The best says of the Prunus Pissardi: "The best color is secured on the strong growths; therefore, it is well to head back the tree frequently;" but it occurred to me that the only thing to do, both to get the group reduced to proper limits as to size and to get rid of the scale, was to cut the



AFTER TRIMMING.

plums down to stubs, and this was done one spring, the stubs themselves being soon the hothouse becomes very warm one spring, the stubs themselves being afterward treated to a thorough wash with hot whale oil soapsuds to make sure work of the scale. A neighbor happened to pass the grounds shortly afterward and remarked that if it were his property \$50 would not have tempted him to indulge in such a piece of vandalism. Lesimply told him to wait a year or two and see. At present he has nothing to say when he goes through the grounds. He admires the group more than ever, for now the trees appear as shown in cross section in Figure 2. The purple of the plum leaves is even deeper and frasher than before. The Cornelian cherries have taken a new lease of life, and their foliage looks bright and healthy. The San Jose scale, the existence of which my neighbor, of course, had no knowledge, is entirely cleaned out, and we have saved one of the most ornamental features of the premises. Possibly in a very few years we may have to repeat the operation of heading back—how severe, the future alone can tell. We will be guided by the conditions then existing.— T. Greiner, in N. Y. Tribune-Farmer.

A WATERCRESS FARM.

The cress is planted in the mud of a series of shallow canals over which clear water is continually flowing. Great care is taken to keep the entire patch clean and free from weeds. Three or four narrow paths run the entire length of the patch, which is perhaps 200 yards long. Between the paths is a still narrower footpath of planks resting on piles sunk in the mud, these again being crossed at right angles by similar wooden bridges; the whole having the appearance of a huge chess board with dark green squares where the cress is ready to cut, a lighter shade where it is growing and a pale green where the crop has just been gathered come to perfection, cold weather delaying its growth. When the crop is ready, a plank is placed across the bed, one end resting on the path and the other on the wooden bridge. On this the gar-dener kneels, his knees and shins protected by thick pads, while, with an ordinary table knife, which he uses like a sickle, he lops off the cress in handfuls, which he places heads down in the wat r to keep fresh. This plank is moved forward a foot or so at a time till the square is entirely gathered.——. Hess, in Epitomist

THE FARM WOODLOT.

It Has Been Neglected Altogether Too Long and a New Leaf Should Be Turned Over.

I think it may safely be said that the farmer's woodlot or bush receives less care and attention than any other part of the farm at all. The attention it generally receives is the destructive blows of the axe in winter, and the no less harmful browsing of stock in summer. Under this treatment the wood is constantly decreasing in quantity and value, and the land lies as an unprofitable, stunipy waste, which is neither wood nor pasture, or is turned into cultivation, for which, being generally poor land, it is little fitted. Doubtless this unproductiveness of the woodlot is due to the fact that farmers generally do not consider the bush capable of any systematic management or regular cropping, or at all capable of repaying any labor expended upon it. As farmers we are apt to consider bush land as some-thing to be cleaned up, and not to be perpetuated, or as a gift of nature for our own special benefit and one that cannot be renewed. The time it takes for a seedling tree to become of marketable value is not so long as is usually supposed. Of course, if we had to begin on a bare field to raise timber it would be a somewhat different matter. But in the ordinary woodlot we find trees of 10, 20, 30, 50 or even 70 or 100 years of growth. Nature, if left to herself, will gradually change a scanty coppice into a forest of value, but at best her methods in forestry are slow and somewhat ir-regular. However, by careful thought and practical management nature may be so assisted that the woodlot may be made to supply not only all present needs for fuel, but to give regular crops of merchantable timber, and to be year after year increasing in permanent value -Wm. W. Hutt, before Ontario Farmers Institute

LESSON IN PHYSICS.

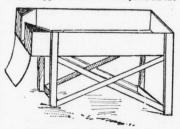
Why Heating Frames and Hothouses Remain Hot on the Inside for a Long Time.

"It is very curious," said the old professor of physics, "to see how many market gardeners there are to raise things under glass, make money out of the process, and yet do not know why their heating frames and their hothouses remain hot inside. Now as a matter of fact, the heat mechanism of a hothouse depends on a well-known proposition of physics. I suppose you are acquainted with the fact that the energy from the sun travels in the form of little waves The energy doesn't come down to us in straight lines; it comes, as it were, in a zigzag manner, dancing from side to side as it comes along. If these waves are very short, light is the result; if they are a trifle longer, they take the form of heat. If the light waves strike anything on the way down they are very apt to be turned into heat. Now, the waves which form light are so short that they will readily pass through glass, but the waves which form heat are so long that they will not pass through. From this, therefore, you may see why a hothouse remains hot. The energy from the sun passes into the house through the glass roof in the form of light. Then it strikes the objects in the house and is turned to heat. But this heat cannot pass out through the glass. The heat waves are too long. So the light keeps coming in, indeed, even on the coldest days in winter."-Rural World

TABLE WITH CHUTE.

Sorting Apples, Potatoes or Seeda This Device Is Especially Recommended.

The cut represents a sorting table, or chute, for sorting apples, potatoes or seeds. Apples should not be piled on the



USEFUL SORTING TABLE

ground after picking, but must at once be placed on a sorting table like this and run off into barrels and headed un quick-The upper end of this chute should be higher than the lower end.-John Jackson, in Epitomist.

Fumigation Kills Parasites.

Where nurserymen and fruit growers have practiced fumigation they are more convinced than ever that it is the only practical way of controlling various kinds of insect pests. There can be no doubt about the deadly nature of the gas, and no animal life can possibly live through it where it is properly generated and handled. Plant lice aphis cannot withstand the fumes of this gas, and are quickly destroyed. The gas does not affect insect eggs, but there is no apportunity for the living to cape where it is generated .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Plant a Few Chestnuts. We realize that it is difficult to grow chestnuts in all situations. The tree seems to be one that will do well only where given proper conditions of soil and moisture supply. Yet there are certainly many waste places where chestnut trees might be successfully grown. The nuts would prove quite a valuable annual receipt while the main harvest of timber was being waited for. He who plants these trees plants for his children unless he himself is a very young man, but most men desire to do something of the kind .- Farmers' Re-

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN



Thank Pe-ru-na for Their **Recovery After Years of** Suffering.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says: "I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has mean's so much to me that I feel for the ache."

shrinks from making her trouble's public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good resultsif I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelve organs with the same specty as it.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh, Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the ca-tarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Female Weakness is Catarrh. Pelvic Work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh. It is worse than foolish for so many

Always Half Sick are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

go hand in hand.
Whatisso distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her Ohio.

women to suffer year after year with a lisease that can be permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to

effect a cure. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

ice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

FAMILY BOOKKEEPING.

Better Half in Trying to Keep Accounts.

Most persons know so many competent business women that it will not do to take too seriously the popular slander that the better half of the tace cannot master the principles of banking. Still there is occasionally a joke of this kind good enough to stand, with apologies, and a recent one from the Chicago Post will not be taken amiss.

"My account book," she said, proudly, "showed that I had eight dollars and fifteen cents more than I really did have, so I felt at liberty to spend the excess."

"But there wasn't any excess!" he protested.

"But there wasn't any excess!" he protested.

"Oh, yes, there was!" she replied. "The book showed it."

"If you didn't have the money," he urged, "it was a shortage."

"Certainly not," she returned. "It was right there on the book—eight dollars and fifteen cents more than I had, and when the balance was so much bigger than it should be, I felt free to spend the money."

"If you had more money in your purse than the book showed," he suggested, "what then?"

"I should have spent it," she answered. "Either way, it's all the same."

Now he is trying to get her to give up keeping accounts.

Chinaman's Repartee.

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The editor of the Chinese Daily World, published in this city, is a graduate of Yale, and while retaining all the characteristic reticence of his race he is, nevertheless, rather clever at repartee, as was recently instanced when a rather dapper young fellow called at the World office to sell a certain grade of paper. The editor affects the American style of dress, and the paper house drummer thought he would be smart and opened the conversation by impudently asking: "What kind of a nese are yon—Japanese or a Chinese?" The editor smiled blandly, and with a courteous bow retorted: "Before I answer your inquiry will you kindly inform me what kind of a key you are, and tell me if you are a monkey, a donkey or a Yankee?" The drummer fled in dismay.—San Francisco Wasp.

She (romantic)—"When you first saw the wonderful Niagara falls, didn't you feel as though you would like to jump in?" He—"No: I hadn't gotten my hotel bill then."—Toledo Biade.

A great liar often mistrusts the evidence of his own senses.—Chicago Chronicle.

Fools alone fear to brave the consequences of their own acts.—Chicago Chronicle.

One lie must be thatched with another or it will soon rain through.—Owen.

Forgiveness is the rainbow after the ravages of the storm.—Chicago Chronicle.

Miss Oldgirl—That is the house where I was born. Miss Perte—Why I don't see any historical tablet there.—Somerville Journal.

A stroke of good luck is sometimes mistake for the kick of the snule of bluck.—Chicago Tribune.

The good things of life never counterbalance the evils, though they may equal them in number.—Pliny.

No man really feels his importance until

No man really feels his importance until after his wife called his attention to the fact that he is somebody.—Milwauke Sentinel.

Mrs. Long (who recommended a servant)

—"Yes, she was an excellent girl in every
way, except she would imitate me in dress,
and things like that." Miss Short—"Ab, yes.
I noticed she began doing it when she came
to me; but she's given it up now." Mrs.
Long—"I'm glad to hear it. I expect she saw she was making herself ridiculous."—
Punch.

Angling for Suckers.

Bleeker—Hello, Meeker! Home from he seashore, ch? Wife and daughter nome, too? Meeker—No; left them down by the sad sea waves.
"Well, I hope they are having a good

"Well, I hope they are having a good time."

"Oh, I guess they are. My wife goes in bathing every day, and my daughter goes fishing."

"Why, I didn't know the fishing was good at the seashore!"

"Yes; there are half a dozen bachelor millionaires there."—Chicago Daily News.

FAMILY BOOKKEEPING. One Husband Who Discourages His Better Half in Trying to SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE.

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FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIR. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Conts Purely Vegetable Secrifficat

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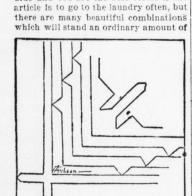


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PISO'S CURE FOR BECOMES WHERE ALL HISE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Trastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION



must be threaded with two threads of

working cotton of different colors. Dark

blue and red are the best colors if the

A CORNER FOR A SCARF.

washing very well. The effect of an "old washing very well. The effect of an "old bleach" waist, with cuff bands, stripe down box plait in front, and stocks, darned in turquoise blue and black, is very good. As the two threads are darned in at the same time, it is some- ! it is washed. times the blue and sometimes the blue and dark blue, light green and black, dark blue and green, pink and black are all good color schemes, and if pink—are very rich, all three being worked in at once.

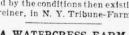
and width. The best for the work is sired. In No. 1 the work will be found quite simple if the hexagons are worked first, as the dotted lines show, then the quite coarse, and as the loops or threads through which the pattern is worked are large and loose the work will be other lines, making an elaborate and infound not at all trying to the eyes. A tricate pattern when finished. rather large-eved needle is used, and

In No. 2 the thread must be carried under the material, making a stitch on the wrong side, and after the outside lines are worked it will not be at all difficult to finish the pattern.

These bands are suitable also for the ends of bureau scarfs, work bags, sash curtains, or anything one can think of that can be made of the toweling. A beautiful center-piece and plate doilies can be made by hemseitching and working a simple band all around inside the centerpiece having corners like those illustrated worked in two shades of green, one very pale, the other one quite dark. And what more serviceable than a tray cover with such a corner darned in two

Any design is excellent for a work bag when followed out in pale lavender and a medium shade of yellow. For the fringe, ravel out about five inches of the huck, and, making a fine knot on the wrong side, draw through alternate threads of lavender, yellow and black, about a quarter of an inch apart, cutting it off the length of the other fringe. Now knot these together in some simple manner, and a desirable and useful bag The cress takes from ten to 14 days to will be the result. It may have a casing and ribbons to draw it together and be stitched all around on the machine, and it will be as good as new each time

The New York Herald says that after black which shows the most. Pale becoming accustomed to the work the most elaborate patterns may be fol-lowed, and will usually be found handsomer if the design has a double line something very extra is wished three threads—black, light blue and shrimp that has sharp corners and diagonal lines, as, for instance, the old pattern for cross stitch.



Assumed Considerable Proportions in the East.

An Interesting Industry Which Has