STYLES FOR FAIR WOMEN.

ALLIGATORS FOR BONNETS ARE THE LATEST OUT. I

Various Styles in Bonnets-Tachting Hate-Street Costumes Are Very Quiet in Color and the Bustle Grows Smaller A Neat Summer Gown.



New York, April 5.

E HAVE seen
birds, frogs, kittens, rabbits and
pupples' heads, to
say nothing of all
the flowers there
are, and all the
kinds of feathers ever worn by any grasses, and all the vegetables, from tiny cucum bers to carrots and

bers to carrots and cabbages, so that now it would almost seem as if there was nothing else in the world that could be utilized as a new garniture for hats and bonnets, and yet ithere is a new style of trimming which has already captured the female heart, and that is baby alligators. They are not many so far, but those who have them are the envied of their sex. The young alligators which are used for this style of trimming are from six to ten inches long, and must be the real thing, stuffed and with bright glass eyes, and arranged so as to appear to be crawling up the front trimmings of ribbon bows. Their pretty mouths are opened wide, and they have a most engaging expression of Their pretty mouths are opened wide, and they have a most engaging expression of innocent mirth on their gentle countenances. We have seen real stuffed lizards before on hats, but the alligators are now the fascinating style and add another charm to youth and beauty.

It does seem curious that if the creat-

ures were seen in any other place the ladies would with one accord call them horrid things, but just as soon as they are put on a bonnet they instantly lose their ugliness and become a part of the divine creation called bonnet, and a bon-net cannot sin in any way. What would be ugly anywhere else is a beauty there. Bonnets and hats are never less than sweet, lovely or ravishing, and I suppose that as between bonnets and babies the bonnets get the most endearing adjectives. The hats we represent are some of the leading styles for young ladies, and it will be observed that the only feathers



LATE STYLES IN BONNETS. are curled or straight cock's plumes. The hat for yachting can be of white felt though white Panama straw is the most stylish. It should simply have a band of blue velvet, and the under part of the brim lined with the same. The yachting costume of white flannel with blue velvet collar and trimmings is very pretty, and when the sailor collar is made detachable the same gown is as pretty and suitable for outdoor wear as for morning abou

The white dunstable straw is faced with black velvet and the back of the brim is turned up and held with masses of pink The flowers for millinery are very perfect, and among them are im-mense bunches of hop blossoms, prim-roses or apple blooms, and similar flowers bunches. Flowers will only be worn on the most dressy headwear, for all else ribbon bows, stiff feathers and

Street costumes are a trifle less asser tive than they have been, and the bustle is sensibly diminishing. The colors are comparatively sober, though one sees at occasional brilliant terra cotta, or a flaming red. The plaids are in well assorted colors, and the style of making neat and lady like. We present a model which will be very easy to copy, and this is almost the exact counterpart of a dress made up for Miss Margaret Mather. By the side of it is a pearl gray cashmere which was made by the same modiste for Miss Heler Dauvray, who is well known for her exquisite taste in dress. The vest front is of soft India silk in the same shade, and the embroidery on the lapel of the jacket is done in gray shaded chenille. The soft gray brings out her bright dark complex ion and black hair to perfection.



MISS HELEN DAUVRAY'S COSTUME AND

MARGARET MATHER'S PLAID SUIT. How to make a gown so as to give style and richness to inexpensive mate rials is a real art and a difficult problem besides, and to assist those whose womanly tastes inspire them with the desire make a good appearance. I have been at some pains to obtain some of the most useful models from a large house here, and yet these dresses are neither shabby nor cheap in appearance. They are worn by the wealthiest ladies in New York, and sold from these stores are very expensive. The white or cream colored flannel costs

from twenty-five cents to \$1 per yard,

according to quality. The model requires nine yards of yard wide flannel, and the only trimmings consists in a double herring bone stitching around the bot tom, on the hem of the draperies and as a trimming on the basque, which has a plaited vest front of crape. There is no prettier gown shown this season. The herring bone stitch is done in double zephyr, and can be black, blue, or scarlet, or indeed any color. Mrs. Whitney, wife of the secretary of the navy, has ordered one these dresses for home wear, made and trimmed exactly as here shown. The price of this costume is \$60, while any young lady, neat with her needle, can make it for \$7 to \$8. Feather and herring bone are very pretty stitches, and make handsome trimming. The dress of nun's veiling is also quite simple in style and easily copied. The basque and draperies are made of striped and figured woolen material in ivory white, shaded with the palest brown in the figured part. The material for this can be purchased in New York at from forty cents to \$1 per yard, and it requires about ten yards for a plain dress like this. Whereas, made up in the leading places here it would cost all the way from \$40 to \$80. The prices are abnormally high when the value of the gown is considered. The difference is the amount of "style." their

INSURING THE SICK. firm name and the rent and aristocratic

WHITE PLANNEL AND NUR'S VEILING DRESS.

It is nothing for some of the patrons of our leading dry goods houses to spend from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in one afternoon on articles for their personal adornment, aside from jewels, and yet any lady who knows how to make a dress, can look every bit as well at a tithe of the cost.

A very elegant and graceful dress of soft, warm, brown cashmere was shown me, which had just been finished for a lady whose husband counts his fortune by millions. The skirt is of striped goods, such as are now furnished to match the rest of the gown. There was no elaborate WHITE FLANNEL AND NUN'S VEILING DRESS

such as are now furnished to match the rest of the gown. There was no elaborate work upon it, and no trimmings except a band of close made passementerie, and this was valued at \$85. The lady who is her own dressmaker can copy this, linings, trimmings and all, for \$20 or even less, if she is as smart about shopping as she ought to be.

At another place I saw a very pretty

At another place I saw a very pretty dress for a young lady, which, though it is a little too early to wear yet, is still seasonable for publication, so that those who may desire to copy it can have plenty of time to do so before the warm weather. It is made of soft nun's velling, with a deep flounce of the same material embroidered in silk. The front also has a parrow pattern embroidered of also has a narrow pattern embroidered of the same material. The bows of ribbon can be changed to suit any one, and the same model can be made up in mull, all which is very pretty and is seen in very many of the new suits for seaside and hotel balls, and dressy afternoon wear. The flounces at the bottom can be simply hemmed or have several fine tucks above the hem, or have one, two or three rows of ribbon stitched on.

of ribbon stitched on.

There are other colors besides white which are equally pretty, in the same goods, but cream white in fiannel, nun's veiling and the cheaper goods of the same nature, is more generally useful a color, as any kind of ribbons can be worn with it, and thus the owner can have apparently several fresh costumes. The flan-



CABRIMERE HOME DRESS AND SUMMER GOWN. nel suits are for out door and harder the softer goods and thinner ma terials for the more dressy and ceremoni-ous occasions. Flannel, cashmere and nun's veiling, in the most delicate colors and in white, do not soil easily, and a costume will stand a great deal of hard usage before requiring to be cleaned. When they do a cleaner charges from seventy-five cents to \$1 only, while a handsome "wash goods" dress soon soils, and the laundress charges from \$2 to \$4 to "get it up" nicely. Therefore, the woolen dresses are much more economical, besides being prettier and more stylish in appearance. A wash dress will also crush easily, while the wool ones never ook so, unless they are laid away damp. have been trying to obtain accurate information on prices, so that I can make dressing on \$100 a year an exact science, if anything women do can be brought down to such a point.

OLIVE HARPER.

To Make Good Sauerkrant. One of Philadelphia's leading society adies has her sauerkraut made at hor just as her mother and grandmother did, but it is quietly hinted in blue blood

circles that she makes the servant who does the "stamping" wash his feet before beginning that process, which is vitally necessary to good sauerkraut. In the back Pennsylvania Dutch region the ablution is disregarded, and some of the older people hold that this is proper. It is a fact, however, that in one residen on West Walnut street sauerkraut is made and "stamped" with the bare feet.

—Chicago Herald.

The Gray Hair Puller.

Possibly the most unique method of earning a living known is that adopted by a big, rosy, 20-year-old blonde, who finds engagements with women just la-menting their first gray hairs, to weed out, so to speak, those obnoxious reminders of advancing years. The gray hair puller is gentle in her methods of treat-ment, and makes periodic visits at intervals of a few weeks, spending from half an hour to two or three hours, letting down the hair, combing it out and spying for tell tale silver threads. She carries an innocent looking little reticule, which contains various glycerine and rose water preparations for a healing application when the work of torture has been done. It is not especially disagreeable work, and it is said to pay.—Kansas City Journal.

A Sadly Overworked Word. The word "funny" is sadly overworked. Just listen to the innumerable multitude of men and women who use it on all possible occasions. Relate to them the last minstrel joke, the particulars of a great flood in China or some pathetic story of destitution and death, and their only re-"Well, isn't that funny?" other day a gentleman walking down Broadway caught up with an acquaint-ance, to whom he related the tragic death of a mother and daughter in two different railroad accidents on the same day and at nearly the same hour. And all the reply that the human parrot could make was 'You don't say; wasn't that funny?"-New York Tribune.

The World's Great Refractors. Of the world's refracting telescopes nine have apertures exceeding twenty inches, viz: Lick observatory, California, 26 inches; Pulkova, Russia, 30; Yale college, 28; Littrow, Vienna, 27; University of Virginia, 26; Washington Naval ob-Princeton, N. J., 23, and Buckingham, London, England, 21. Six of these in-struments are the work of the American firm of Alvan Clark & Sons .- Arkansaw

Domestic Anxieties.

"I feel so tired every night, John," said a farmer's wife, as she took up her darning after the day's work was done. "My bones ache, and I have fits of dizziness and no appetite; and I'm worried, too, about the heifer, John. When I was feeding the stock to-night she acted very strangely and refused to eat. I'm afraid

she's going to die."
"Yes," said John, "I'm worried about
that helfer myself."—New York Sun.

WHAT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY BY VITAL STATISTICS.

Can a Profit De Made in Insuring Unhealthy Lives-A Table of Comparative Probabilities-Theoretical Expectations

of the Diseased.

The practice of the life insurance companies in insuring only the best lives has often been the subject of a grim kind of humor. "The people they insure," it is said, "are those who appear from a medical examination to stand in no need of insurance, while those who really do need it cannot get it." This is not altogether true, of course. A good many of the people who can successfully pass the medical examiners of the insurance companies stand quite as much in need of insurance as those who cannot pass, but it is certainly unfortunate that the latter, who certainly do stand in need of insurance, are unable to get it. It is not only unfortunate, but seems to be a trifle unjust, and the question is often seriously asked why, when the insurance risks are based on general mortality and not on the mortality among selected lives, the insurance companies should decline risks upon any lives but the selected?

The answer is, probably, that the in-

lives but the selected?

The answer is, probably, that the insurance companies are not doing business on philanthropic principles—though their solicitors would fain persuade us to the contrary—but to make money. But even when the answer has been given the question may still be asked whether there is not a profit to be made in insuring im-

THE UNITEALTHY LIFE.

An article in The American Exchange and Review indicates the possibility that this question may yet be answered in the affirmative. It points out that while the unhealthy life is, as a rule, in greater peril of death than the healthy one, the risk in the case of the former can, in all probability, be determined with as much accuracy and safety as it can in the case of the latter. This is certainly a reasonable view. The number of years upon which a healthy man of 20, or 30 or 40. which a healthy man of 20, or 30 or 40, or any other age, can reasonably expect to live, has been ascertained by a careful compilation of vital statistics. What is to prevent the ascertainment, by a like careful compilation, of the age to which an unhealthy or unsound man of 20, 30 or 40, or any other age, may expect to

the article referred to, this has been done by the institute of Actuaries in London, England, in constructing a table of com-parative probabilities in the cases of healthy and diseased lives. The figures, healthy and diseased lives. The figures, though not at all conclusive, are very interesting, showing side by side the survivorships at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, etc., of 10,000 healthy and 10,000 diseased lives, starting at the age of 10. Singularly enough, at the age of 20 the showing in the case of the diseased lives is the better, 9,679 of them surviving against 9,554 of the healthy lives. From that time forward, however, the figures favor the healthy lives in a gradually increasing ratio. At 30 the survivors in the healthy 10,000 are 8,904 against 8,548 in the diseased 10,000. At 60 the healthy side shows 5,547 survivors and the diseased only 4,852. At 96 they are nearly equal, but the diseased lives have the advantage by one, showing 26 against 25 of the healthy lives.

healthy lives. THEORETICAL EXPECTATIONS. The Exchange and Review concludes its article with what it calls a table of "theoretical expectations of diseased life," which might more appropriately be called a hypothetical table, inasmuch as it is not put forward as even approximately ac-curate. It is useful, however, in the sug-gestion it furnishes that a table may be constructed sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Whether any of the existing companies will take up the sugges-tion is very doubtful. The best of them present basis not to be tempted to embark new field, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the worst of them, which are not doing well now, will not injure the business of mauring impaired lives by

giving it a bad send off. A fortune, however, awaits the company, old or new, which shall, with sound judgment and sufficient capital, enter upon that business. While the price to be charged would necessarily be higher than in the case of healthy lives, the risk if the business were conducted on a sound basis, would probably be no greater. The cost would probably be less, especially in the item of commissions or salaries to so licitors. If anything can positively be predicted as to an utterly untried schen it can be predicted that men of impaired lives would need much less soliciting to induce them to insure than the men of healthy lives do. - Detroit Free Press.

Getting Things Somewhat Mixed. A newly elected justice of the peace, who had been used to drawing up deeds and wills and little else, was called up to marry a couple in haste. Removing his hat he remarked: "Hats off in the pres-ence of the court." All being uncovered, "Hold up yer right hand he proceeded: You, John Mankin, do yer solemnly swear, to the best of yer knowledge an belief, that yer take this woman to have an' to hold for yerself, yer heirs, execyters, administraters and assigns, for yer an' thir use an' behoof forever?"

"I do." answered the groom, promptly "You, Alice Evans, take this year mar for yer husband, ter have and ter hold for yer husband, ter have and ter hold forever; an' you do solemnly swear that yer lawfully setzed in fee simple an' free from all encumbrance, an' have good right to sell, bargain and convey to said grantee, yerself, yer heirs, administrators "I-I do," said the bride, doubtfully.

"Well, that 'er's wuth a dollar 'n fifty

"Are we married" asked the bride. "Yes. Know all men by these presents that I, being in good health and of sound mind and disposition, in consideration of a dollar 'n fifty cents, to me in hand well an' truly paid, the receipt whereof is here-by acknowledged, do an' by the presents have declared you man an wife durin' good behavior an' until otherwise ordered by the court."—Omaha Bee.

A Disappointed Puppy.

The most disappointed looking man to be met with in a day's journey on the ele-vated roads is the flirtatious whipper snapper who discovers that he has per mitted a pretty girl to stand, and who only makes the discovery after some other man has given her a seat. The scorn with which she receives any attempts on his part to attract her attention adds a double barb to his fond regrets for what might have been had he had his eyes open in time. But it always does take puppies a long time to get their eyes open.—New York Press "Every Day Talk."

"I always lose my patience when I see a man beat a balky horse," said a driver the other day. "The horse has a little sense and the man not quite as much. There are a dozen ways to make a balky horse pull without beating him; such as outting a handful of dirt in his month. tying a handkerchief around his front leg, etc. Anything will do that attracts a horse's attention, for it seems he hasn't the faculty of fixing it upon more than one thing at a time."—Philadelphia Call.

A Point in Drilling. A workman at the Carson mint has discovered that drill points heated to a cher-ry red and tempered by being driven into a bar of lead will bore through the hardest steel or plate glass without perceptibly blunting.—Chicago Herald.

A ton of mica a month is mined in North Carolina. It is all used by the stove manufacturers in the north.

A putent for driving vehicles by electricity is said to have been sold in London for £50,000. The thrones of earth are few, and there

is room for but one man upon each.

BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

in Suspense—Germany's Victory.

"The first action of the France-German war which Emperor William witnessed was the colossal struggle of Gravelotte. While Prince Frederick with the Third army corps was striking hard at the French right from Verneville to St. Mariean-Chene, King William remained all day with the first army, which Steinmetz was hurling against the French left, holding the woods and bare, sloping plateau of Stubert. Late in the afternoon the fierceness of the fighting and uncertainty of the issue drew William right up to the edge of the ravine between Gravelotte and the plateau of Stubert. There he sat among the soldiers, mounted on his black horse, watching the fierce and all but futile efforts made by the stout infantrymen of Von Goben and Glumper to make head against the hurricane of fire with which the French swept the smooth, sloping glacis which the expanse of the plateau afforded.

"All of a sudden there ran through the ontous Struggle While the Issue Was

"All of a sudden there ran through the German combatants out in the pandemo-nium of alaughter over against us a spasm of panic, that impulse to which, in the strain of excitement, the best troops are liable. Panic, like the fire on a prairie, ran back across the ravine and caused a momentary sauve qui peut among the un-engaged troops about the king. Shells came crushing into the dislocated ranks and for a moment an outburst of disorder had sway. William was borne back in had sway. William was borne back in the pressure, remonstrating vehemently with uplifted voice and flat of sword. Bismarck was said to have got out astride a gun, and the royal staff was temporarily broken up. The panic was over in a few minutes and order restored, but the French had strengthened their grip on the

"The issue of the battle was still in suspense when, under the last rays of the setting sun, the last reserve of Germans, the Second corps, came up at a double to the brink of the ravine. In the lurid glare of the blazing village, King William glare of the biazing village, King William stood by the wayside and greeted his atalwart Pomeranians. High over the bicker of drums, the biare of bugles and the crash of cannon, rose an eager burst of cheering as the soldiers greeted their soldier soverign, and then followed their chiefs down into the full depths of the terrible chasm.

The crisis was dreadful. "As we watched the issue in a sort of spasm of somber silence, the king sat with his back against a wall on a plank, one end of which rested on a shattered gun carriage, the other on a dead horse "Bismarck, with an elaborate assump tion of indifference, made a pretense to be

reading letters.

"The roar of close battle swelled and deepened till the very ground trembled beneath us. "Night fell like a pall, but the blaze of "Night fell like a pall, but the blaze of the adjacent conflagration lit up the anxious group there by the churchyard wall. From out of a medley of broken troops on the glittering slope in front came suddenly a great shout which grew in volume as it rolled nearer. Hoofs of galloping horses rattled on the causeway. "A moment later Field Marshal Vor

Mother, his face for once quivering with excitement, sprang from the saddle and, rushing toward the king, cried out: "It is good for us! We have won the plateau and victory is with your ma-

jesty."
"The king sprang to his feet, saying:
"God be thanked!"
"Bismarck, with a deep sigh of relief,
crushed his letters in the hollow of crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand, and with a simultaneous hurrah greeted the glad tidings. A sutler who chanced to hear improved the occasion in a practical, quiet way. He brought up a wine barrel and dispensed its contents. King William took a hearty drink of the red wine out of a cracked tumbler, giving the 'German Army' for his toast.'
—From Archibald Forbes' Reminiscences

Over Dress In San Francisco. While San Francisco pays close atten-tion to European fashions in dress, it furstyles than most large cities. This is particularly true of the wearing of wraps and overcoats. For this the glorious climate is largely responsible. In New York on a fine summer day the lady who would parade Broadway in a heavy sealskin ulster would certainly be regarded with more than interest. Equally astonishing in the metropolis would be the sight of a lady in midwinter strolling through the streets in a thin, close fitting dress without muff, wrap or tippet. Such anachron-isms pass unnoticed in San Francisco, however.

There is no climatic or fashionable de cree that forbids the appearance of the sealskin ulster anywhere, and it does active service throughout the year. Occasionally it does duty under trying cir-cumstances, for the fog or wind of a sumner day is likely to give place at any mo ment to undimmed sunshine that makes the thermometer 90 degs, in the shade. Strangers from older communities, where the sealskin ulster comes into fashion only for a brief space in the twelvemonth, are amazed at its perennial reign in San Francisco. The fair sex are not the only ones who present sharp and strange con trasts in the matter of overdress. Th overcoat is not often a necessity in San Francisco, and is worn more for style than comfort as a rule. - San Francisco

The Umbrellas of Italy.

They make no umbrellas in Italy ac cording to the English idea. The trim, tightly rolled umbrella of England and the hands of a tourist. Even the most ac aplished Italian gentleman thinks nothing of carrying a coarse, clumsy um which, when furled and tied up, is nearly a foot in diameter and has a handle nearly equal in size to the center pole of a Sibley tent. The Italians have a buge umbrella which is always carried by the common people and sometimes by the This umbrella, when un furled, is full five feet across. It is made of some strong, coarse material, and is always in some flaming color. You will see ways in some naming color. You will see these umbrellas in pea green, a bright, cold blue, purple and flame red. They are also carried by the black frocked priests. They resemble very much in shape and size an artist's sketch umbrella. They are a protection against the cold rains of the winter and the blazing suns of the summer. Every Italian farmer and laborer carries one. You will see a farmer and his laborer going out under these nearly every hedgerow you will see, in passing through the country, these umbrellas furled and thrown down temporarily by the laborers while they are at work .- T. C. Crawford in New York

Advice From a Kindly Expert.

When a young lady asked Miss Louisa Alcott for advice as to earning a living by literary work, she replied: "I can only reply to yours as to the other innumerable letters of the same sort which I receive One must wait and work long and patiently before success of any sort comes, and talent must be in the tales or they won't sell. If people won't take the stories try something else. For a young woman with good health and a brave heart many ways of earning a living are open if she can put her pride in her pocket and take whatever comes, no matter how and take whatever comes, no matter how numble the task may be. Nurse, teacher, companion, housekeeper, seamstress or servant are all honest trades and worth trying while waiting for the more agree-

"I tried them, and after grubbing for twenty years made a hit, seemingly by accident, but I could see how every bard experience had helped, every sacrifice enriched, and so believe heartily in that sort of training for us all. I do not know anyone in Washington, and I think anything better than the places women hold in public offices there. If your stories are good they will find a market; if they are not, stop writing and try something else. The gift is born with us and cannot be learned, as some think."—New York Com

English as she is spoke sounds funny to a foreigner when you hit him with some-thing like "I will come by and by to buy ke busy Lore of the Eiteben. 1

Pig-foot jelly - dat's good ole time Young pig's slimy eatin', but de grown

Young pig's slimy eatin', but he grown
up shoat makes sweet theat.
Cut off de pig's teil en he'll fatten a'
fast. Hit takes ez much co'n ter fill out
de tail ez hit takes fer all res' uv ee body.
But hog killin' time de fat er de rons'
pigtail cracks mighty good twixt yer teef.
White lard fer de great house; leaf lard
for de maarter. fer de quarter. Kill de meat on de wax er de moon so

ez hit'll swell in de pot—kill hit on de wane hit'll sho swink in de cookin'.

wane hit'll sho swink in de cookin'.

Big lye hommy, hoecakes en sassages
dee fits ter Christmas times.

Who dat ax fer better feedin' dan er fat
'possum roas' wid 'taters all roun' hit all er swimmin' in grease?

White folks drinks de top er de demijor

White folks drinks de top er de demijon—nigger lick he chops en smack he jaws over de bottom. Dar ain't nobody strong 'nough fer ter turn dat jug ups'downards en give de nigger fust taste.

Bake er nigger good "John Constant" on the bread-hoe, en fry him "Ole Ned" ef yer want ter see him work. ("John Constant" is corn meal. "Ole Ned" is salt nork.)

salt pork.)
"Billy Seldom" is good fer Sunday, but
de nigger wants "John Constant" for
ev'ry day. ("Billy Seldom" is wheat School is mighty good fer de slim nig-ger, but I'll lift de oven lids fer de white folks twel I find a school whar dee 'gin yer som'at ter fill yer belly th'ee times a

lay. Plant dem garden sas wha' bears dey regetables on top er de groun' on de wax er de moon.

Plant yer de 'tater en de turnips en de root crape on de wane er de moon ef yer sires good yield.

Make lye soap on de wax er de moon.

Stir hit all time wid er sass'fras stick, en stir frum de right ter de left always.— Detroit Free Press.

He Didn't Strike Back.

He Didn't Strike Back.

There is a good story told of a Wesleyan student, one of the boat's crew that finished second in a flotilla of six at Saratoga some years ago. He was a slim, good looking fellow, without a trace of a pedant in his makeup. He became enamored of the daughter of a well to do farmer, who lived not far from the lake. The farmer objected to him on general principles, and tried to break off the acquaintanceship; he did not want a minister for a son-in-law, and the young man seemed too light waisted for a rough battle with the world. Returning early one tle with the world. Returning early one night he found the pair of lovers seated on the sofa, and at once proceeded to take off his cont.

off his coat.

"If your father raises his hand against me, I shall not strike back, but I will pull his nose," whispered the Lothario.

Now, medical men pronounce the nose a most delicate and sensitive organ, and anything beyond gentle dalliance with it is provocative of great pain. But the old gentleman sailed in, and dragging the student lover to the doorsill he deposited several pounds of kicking power under his coat tails. This was too much and his coat tails. This was too much, and true to his word the young athlete seized the old man's nose twixt his fingers and wrung it heartily. In this unexpected turn of affairs the theologian was revealed

in a new light.
"Let go! let go! she's yours!" yelled
the pained but discreet father. "You shall marry her at the earliest opportu-And he did .- Alfred Trumble in New

Proud Savages of Patagonia. The Patagonian Indians are a high grade of savages, have more intelligence than the natives of the tropical latitudes, are more honorable and less cruel. It is and that the Patagonian will never keep an agreement with a Spaniard, for the Spaniard has never kent faith with him. But he can be relied upon by every other nationality. A German trader who has had much to do with them during several years' experience at Puenta Arenas, told me that when a Tehnelches chief agreed to bring him skins and feathers, he brought them if they were to be found in the country. If the same chief found in the country. If the same chief agreed to bring the same things to a Chili trader across the way he was cer-tain not to do it. If the Chili trader called him to account he would answer, Spaniard always uses to excuse himself from carrying out a bargain. This prac-tice is so universal that the Spaniards have been driven out of the trading business. The Indians would not sell to them till all the other traders were supplied, even when they offered higher prices.-

Philadelphia Times. Greasing a Patient.

Here is a case that happened out west a few years since. The graduating class in one of our medical colleges was advised at the last by the old professor never to acknowledge ignorance, but always, when called, to give some treatment. One of the class settled in a western town, and after some years the old professor, in traveling, got a piece of bone in his throat in this same town, and the young doctor being called, failed by every means in his power to dislodge the obstruction, and then having recognized the old professor, stripped him and rubbed him with lard. This so amused the old professor that he could not restrain a hearty laugh, which dislodged the bone, and he asked the doc tor, "Why in thunder did you grease

The reply was, "You told me when I was about to graduate always to do some-thing, so I greased you, not knowing what else to do."—Williamsport Sun and

Banner. Tears of "Schweitzer Kase." Next in popularity with all classes of cople is the ordinary Swiss cheese, more people is the ordinary Swiss cheese, more familiarly known as "Schweitzer kase." Wherever there is Swiss or Germans there is also Schweitzer kase and lager beer. No free lunch counter is fully equipped without its slices of rye bread and Swiss cheese. This cheese is very compact except for the numerous cavities scattered throughout it, varying in size from an eighth of an inch to a full inch in diame-When the cheese is of the best quality a drop of water, sparkling and as clear as crystal, will be found in each cavity. The Germans call these drops of water "tears," and in giving their order to the waiter they usually say: "Bring me some Schweitzer and a tear."—Chicago News.

The Date Was Correct. She-My darling, it seems such a little while since we entered this house to begin life together. The glad spring time had just begun, the air was vocal with birds and fragrant with flowers; yet, just think

it's almost a year.

He—That's, so. I received notice from
the landlord this morning that if I wanted
to stay in this house I'd better come around and renew the lease. He's going to raise the rent on me, too. Yes, it's nearly a year.—Omaha World.

Central American Coast Traffic.

Most of the coastwise traffic, the carry

ing of goods of American or European production, to the various trading post along the shore, and the bringing fruits, rubber, sarsaparilla, palm nuts,

skins, and such other products as the In-dians gather in the forests lying eastward from Trujillo, is done by the aid of dories. These are no more than canoes, hollowed and hewn from Spanish cedar, mahogany or other trees. Some of them are of good size, six or seven feet beam, forty or lifty feet over all and four or five feet deep. Of course they are buoyant, and under the management of the Caribs make good weather of it even in rather rough water But on a wind they slide as fast to lee-ward as they forge ahead. I am not sure that they do not, as a matter of fact, go two miles to leeward for every one they go ahead, with a head wind. they are practically useless, except when the wind is fair.—E. W. Perry's Honduras Letter in Chicago Times.

The Australian War Dance. The customs of the "black fellows" of the Australian bush in their wild state are not uninteresting. Their grand dance or corraberee, performed on occasions of great state, such as a victory over an enemy, or to appease an angered deity.

for they have crude notions of a Supreme Being, is a weird and ghostly spectacle. It is always performed at midnight in the darkest glade. A huge bonfire is built, and the natives, with their bones outlined on the surface of their bodies with white paint, thus giving them the appearance of skeletons, leap and jump in a circle about the fire to the tune of a rude chant. Faster and faster the dance becomes, higher and higher the leaps are made, till, in one grand finale, all fall flat to the ground. Should one fall before the end, he is at once tabooed as possessed of the evil spirit, and death will be his lot if he fails to make his escape.—Alta California. for they have crude notions of a Supreme

Clothing Poor Children. member of the Brooklyn board of A member of the Brooklyn board of education proposes the establishment of a bureau for supplying poor children with wearing appared that they may attend school. Many children are unable to attend school because their parents are too poor to furnish them proper clothing, and this can be remedied by "furnishing them with the shabby cast off clothing of other people." Why not also provide these peor children with lunches of broken victuals?

The Argonaut.

A Profitable Business.

Young Man (brakeman on elevated road,—Chat'm scare, th' strain f' citee all, chain f' sth fer wow wow Same Young Man (at a party in Harlem)

—Yes, Miss Rocky, I am in the railroad

Miss Rocky—That must be delightful, Mr. Coldfeet; and is it really true that some of you railroad people get \$20,000 and \$20,000 a year?—The Epoch.

A Highly Prized Relic.

One of Liszt's feminine pupils preserves as a highly prized relie a handkerchief which the great master wrapped about his finger one day when it was bleeding. A few dim bloodstains still remain on the handkerchief, and a correspondent who saw it recently was told by the fair plan-ist with a sigh that "it has never been and never will be laundered."—New York Evening World.

Not in Chicago.

During the secent reign of Boreas the sidewalks of a certain village were covered with a coating of ice which made very good skating. Kittle took advantage of this, and called on skates at the house of a little friend. A fresh importation from the ould country opened the door, and seeing who it was cried out to her mistress: "Oh, Miss Edith, oh, Miss Edith, here's Miss Kittle wants to see you with sleds on her feet!"-Harper's Bazar.

The Moors of Rolland. In some provinces in Holland there are large tracts of heath and moorland, which at present have no value whatever, although once covered with dense forests. An effort is now being made to utilize these moors, and several land owners have combined to form a company, whose object it will be to attempt a gradual fertilization of the soil by replant gradual fertilization of the soil by replanting trees. How much good such an enterprise can work under careful management is shown by a similar undertaking in Denmark, which has been in existence for the last quarter of a century. The Danish society for the fertilization of heaths and moors, chiefly by forestation, has now some 4,000 members, among whom may be found the principal agriculturists of the kingdom. It enjoys large subsidies from the government and from subsidies from the government and from the agricultural societies, so that it has been enabled to start some 400 "conces-sions" or plantations in different parts of Denmark. In the Netherlands it is pro-posed to work the scheme upon similar lines.—Boston Transcript.

TOBACCO. OLD HONESTY.

IN OUR POPULAR BRAND

Will be found a combination not a ways

A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TORACCO AT Look for the red H tin tag on

each plug. FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE

Chewing Tobacco.

OLD HONESTY

A PAIR TRIAL Ask ; our dealer for it. Don't take any other.

JNO. FINZER &BROS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TNVESTMENT COMPANY.

INTEREST

THE U. S. LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY offers a limited number of its First Mortgage 5 per cent. 19 year Gold Honds at 98, netting 7 per cent, interest (gold) and gives a stock HONUS OF 4500 WITH EACH \$1,000 BOND. Value of Pennsylvania property over \$1,000,000 Bonded Issue 1,000,00 Annual Interest Charges 60,000 Estimated Income; Coal, Iron, Mines,

Farties wishing rate investments at a liberal rate of interest. Address CHAS, A. FENN, Tri Baurer, 56 Broadway and 6 Wall Street, New York

POITIUAL.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

G. P. SHULTZ, Blacksmith, Ninth Ward, formerly of Eliza beth Township. Subject to Demonstric rules, mar26-2wd & w* FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

H. T. SHULTZ, Of Figab-thtown Borough. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-tion. mar6-tfd&w HOR JURY COMMISSIONER

GEORGE DARMSTETTER,

Seventh Ward, city, Subject to Pemocratic Rules. marie-lydaw FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, EDW. AMBLER,

Of Drumore Township. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention mari9-d&wtap25* FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, FRANKLIN CLARK, Of Strasburg Township. Subject to the Crecision of the Democratic County Convention.

POR CONGRESS. B. FRANK ESHLEMAN. Subject to Republican Rules.

FOR MAKING SOAP.

CAUSTIC SODA. THREE AND FIVE POUND PANCY KET-J. C. HOUGHTON & CO., Chespest Drug Store in the City, Nos. S and H West King street.

Cicero, Hammon Co., Inc., Sept. 18, 1227.—
The following is a true account of what your S. S. S. has done for our little daughter, Hassel, now four years old. When 13 months old a lump appeared on her heel, which slowly grew larger. The family physician thought it was caused by a piece of broken glass or needle but falled to bring anything to light. The child become feabler all the time, seeming to lose the use of her leg, and finally quit walking entirely. The middle fuger and thumb of either hand became enlarged, the fiesh becoming hard. The hip joints became involved, so that when seventeen months old she could not stand, having lost the use of leg and arm. Partial curvature of the spine also fellowed. The nervous system was wrecked, muscles contracted, and there was general wasting of fiesh and muscle. At eighteen months of age she was placed under the treatment of a prominent physician of Botron, Mass., but at the end of ten months she had declined to such a degree that she was in

How a Dying Child

Was Saved!

treatment of a prominent physician of Boston, Mass., but at the end of ten months she
had declined to such a degree that she was in
a dying condition. This was in April, 1895
We took the child away not knowing what
to do, in this dreadful dilemma we were
over-persuaded by friends to try "one bostle" of Swirr's Sraciure, walch we did, and
before it had all been taken we saw a change
for the better in her symptoms. We kept is
up, and have done so to this day, and will
keep it up, if the Lord wills, for many days
to come, for it has brought our dying Hasel
to life, to vigor, to strength and health again.
The ashen hue of her checks has changed to
a rosy tint. She is able to walk anywhers,
her languor and melancholy have passed
away, and she is now a bilthe, cheerful, happy romping child. Should you wish to tracrease your teftimonials of proof of the
virtue of S. S. S., our names and what we
have said is but a portion of what we owe to
you, should yours,
BEX. F. SWIFE.
P. O. BOX O.

Treatise on Ricod and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT STECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL

WATCHES

LOUIS WEBER, No. 150% N. Queen St., opposite City Hotel, Near Penn's Depot.

NEW JEWELEY STORE GILL, Jeweler.

Have just Received a Large and Select Line of WATCHES in Gold, Silver and Nike, for which we give a witten guarantee to all buy-ers. BEST MAKES SOLD ORLY.

Spoons, Knives and Forks. In (1817) Rogers Bro,'s Standard. CLOCKS.

Have just received this line and would in ite an inspection before buying. It will to to your advantage to buy here. CHARLES S. GILL,

NO. 10 WEST RING ST., LANGASTRE, PA DECIDED BARGAINS.

WE OFFER AT PRESENT Decided Bargains

WATCHES.

Our Heaviest Solid Silver Cases, 4 and 6 ounce, we will sell at price of regular 5 ounce case Fitted with high, Waltham, Hampdon

CALL AND GET PRICES. JOS. REESER, my former partner, is again

WALTER C. HERR.

No. 101 North Queen Street.

LANCASTER, PA.

B. B. MARTIN, WEGLERALS AND ROPAIL DEALER IN All Kinds of Lumber and Cost.

Francis No. 60 North Waterand Prince PAUMGARDNER'S COMPANY.

COAL DEALERS. Opprox:—No. 126 North QueenStreet, and No. 164 North Prince street.
YARDS:—North Prince Street, near steading Depot, any 18tm

COAL! COAL! Price of Coal Reduced

-AT-

G. SENER & SONS. COR. PRINCE & WALNUT STS.

BUMMER RESORTS. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE MANSION. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ("opular--Winter or Summer) Largest Hotel. Most Convenient. Blegantly Fur-nished. Liberally Managed. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk. feb?2-8ind ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. HOTEL NORMANDIE,

(Forward Hotel Ashland.)
AND NOW OPEN. 48
REFURNISHED.
REMODELED.

JOS. R. FLANIGEN, JR. MUSICAL.

SUPERIOR QUALITY MUSICAL BOXES. HENRY GAUTSCHI & SONS,

No. 1030 Chestnut Street, · Philadelphia. Ramination will prove our instruments for superior to any other make, not speaking of the worthless trash that abounds in the market, soon being of more annoyance than pleasure to their owners. Old and imperiectly made Music Boxes carefully repaired by experienced workmen from the manufactory is Switzerland. Correspondence solicities, bend stamp for catalogue and price list.

W L. FISHER, DENTIST.

W. Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have all the latest improvements for doing nice work at a very reasonable cost. Having years of experience in the large cities I am sure to give the best of satisfaction and save you money, I cat artisoist teeth only it to persent the latest of the lat