ONE HUNDRED MEN WHO EARN HIGH WAGES IN NEW YORK.

an Occupation Which Requires Pa. tience and Delicacy of Touch-

The Various Processes Described. A French lad of sixteen, busy amid the noise and heat of a John street diamond cutter's loft, was shaping, with his bare fingers, a little mass of half molten solder just out of a gas-heated crucible. The solder lay in a small cup-like piece of copper, to which a stem ten inches long was attached. After the mass had been patted into a swelling hemisphere the lad took a diamond from the beach beside him and embedded it in the still plastic mass. Then he wiped off little crumbs of the solder and pressed the stone this way and that until it was almost hidden from sight. This done, he placed the stem of the copper cup in a sort of handle and turned it over to the diamond polisher. A moment later the gem was laid upon a wheel that made 2500 revolutions a minute, and the work

of grinding a new facet had begun. The fifteen diamond cutting concerns of New York polish 10,000 carats of rough diamonds each year, rather more than the annual output of the Brazilian mines. One hundred skilled workmen are employed in the trade, and the bosses say that the diamond cutters of Nev York are the best in the world. The business has grown up within ten or fifteen years, but already most of the appren tices are native Americans, A clever lad beginning the trade at fifteen may become a skilled workman in five or six The best diamond cutters under avorable conditions carn from \$40 to \$60 a week. These are better wages than those earned by any save the most famou foreign diamond cutters. Workmen here are more intelligent and trustworthy than those of Holland, France, or England. the chief diamond cutting countries of Europe. Theft is common abroad, bu unusual here.

In looking about a diamond cutting establishment one would hardly suspect the precious character of the material is The floors are bare, the windows are open, and any one may enter by the door unchallenged. Much is trusted to the honesty of the workman, but some simple precautions are taken. When diamond cutter receives an invoice o stones he carefully studies each one, an takes note of its color, size, weight an shape. The whiter ones look like bits o clear alum, the darker like clouded quartz The rarest and costliest stones are of sky blue pink, and black. Ordinarily, how ever, the pure water colored diamon without tint or flaw is most sought after When the boss cutter has made ac

curate record of his rough diamonds he divides them into groups of four or five and gives a group to each workman From this time forth the man to whom they are intrusted is responsible for the ies. He returns them each night to the boss, and the progress of the work is carefully noted. In this way it is made extremely difficult for fraud to be prac-A cutter is seldom permitted to polish a stone belonging to any one but the boss. Doubtless the workman would be careful to avoid confusion, but mistakes might arise. Now and then a clever substitution is managed, and once in a long while outright theft is com mitted.

The first work done upon the rough diamond is cleaving. The stone is placed in a peculiar cement that softens easily and hardens quickly. A little notch of the line of cleavage is made with another diamond, the edge of an old razor is placed in this notch, and with a sharp blow of the hammer, the diamond split, Of course, when a diamond can be worked whole it is not split. After cleaving comes cutting. The diamond is placed in a little mass of cement on the end of a stick and scraped with another diamond similarly embedded. The cut-ter has six points presented to him, and he begins with the one that seems most promising. His choice decides which shall be the upper surface of the dia-mond, for in the "brilliant" cutting which is the most difficult and the one almost generally practised here, the ex posed surface is slightly flattened, while the under side runs to the apex of a pyramid. In this way eight or ten facets

From the cutter the stone goes to the grinder, or polisher, who patiently turns it and turns it until the swiftly whirling wheel has cut upon the surface fifty eight tiny facets. These afty-eight facets appear upon every diamond cut as a brilliant, whether it be a ten-carat stone as broad as your thumb nail, or a tiny spark not bigger than two pin heads Now and then a stone is spoiled in the polishing; sometimes one is found that cannot be made to shape itself into the fifty-eight facets. The wheel on which the stones are polished is a soft iron disk lined with innumerable curved rays running from center to circumference. This is sprinkled with diamond dust and sweet oil. The moment a scratch appears on the wheel the diamond must be removed to some other part of the surface.

The finished stone comes from the wheel covered with gummy oil, but a tenminute bath in sulphuric seid leaves the surface clean and brilliant. Dismonds pendent from pearly cars or shining on snowy throats never look so beautiful a they look unset and heaped together upon oiled paper at the diamond cutter's. Few large diamonds are cut in New York. Diamond cutters smile when the "Cleveland gem" is mentioned. Great things were expected of this stone, and it weighed fifty-four earnts when polished, but color and cutting were a disappoint ment. A ten-carat diamond is rarely cur in America. Most of the stones cut here weigh from one to five carats. Neither are very small diamonds cut by the New York lapidaries. Rose diamonds, which are slabs too thin to be polished on all sides, are not cut here, but reshipped in the rough to be polished in Europe. There they are ground flat on one side and into facets on the other. Such diamends meet with no sale here.

hing is wested at the diamond Boort, which is the name given to diamond chippings that cannot be polished, is placed in a steel mortar exactly ike on old-fashloned churu and brayed into powder for the polisher. Not a simple carat is lost, for the mortar is dust proof and the postle fits so close that the particles cannot rise from the bottom.-

Cantleton, Vr., has the only slate pencil mill in the United States. The daily production is 20,000. One man can sharpen 8000 pencils daily on his enery wheel.

The Pope's income in 1888 amounted

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Galveston, Texas, is putting up a cotton mill to cost \$500,000. Scientists declare that the average size of men's necks is decreasing

An electrical shoal water indicator has just been devised by two Mexicans. Western manufacturers find that oil i

a cheap and entirely satisfactory substitute for hard fuel. The temperature in the deepest coal

mines in the world is ninety-five degrees. They are in France. Virginia City, Nev., has the biggest

electric plant on earth. It has six 120 horsepower generators, and runs a mine A rock breaker has just been made at

Chicago which weighs forty-five tons and which will break a big rock at the rate of two to three tons per minute. The Union Pacific has just ordered eventy-six locomotives from the Baid-

win Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, to be finished as soon as possible. The Vermont Microscopical Association has announced that a prize of \$250, given

by a firm of chemists, will be paid to the irst discoverer of a new disease germ. A wealthy Spaniard, named Buenos, has donated to the Government the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of making

experiments with a new submarine boat, Extensive works, to employ many hundreds of workmen, are to be started in Germany for the manufacture of paper from iron and glass by a newly discovered

A Scotchman, who evidently does not despise small things, claims that he has detected 30,000 dust motes in the thousandeth part of a cubic inch of the air of a room.

London's smoke, it is said contains each day 300 tons of carbon, whose waste is estimated at \$13,000,000 yearly, while the damage to buildings is set down at \$10,000,000.

There are more paper mills running more machines in the United States than in any other country in the world. Germany has nearly as many, but no other country has half as many.

The cotton industry is beginning to flourish in Greece and there are several mills among its classic isles in which both spinning and weaving are carried on. It is Greek cotton that is generally used in these mills.

Coatesville, Penn., will soon have the largest steel-plate mill in the world. The rolls will be 34x20, driven by a 46x60 Corliss engine. The fiv-wheel will weigh 100,000 pounds; with a steel shaft 18 feet in diameter.

The statistics given by an English paper show that the modern laborsaving machinery introduced into the foundries and machine shops of England has enabled fifty workmen to produce as many castings as were formerly turned out by 208 workmen.

As usually happens about this time of year, a new substitute for white lead issaid to have been discovered. Each year somebody brings a new one upon the market with a great display, but thus far nothing has been discovered which satisfactorily fills the place of white lead.

The latest expensive whim indulged in by the King of Wurtemberg is the photographing of the moon to ascertain whether it is inhabited. He has the negatives magnified one hundred thousand fold, and has thus far discovered nebulæ covered with little dots, which he believes to be lunar people.

Another unbreakable substitute for glass, a French invention, consists in immersing wire in a heated state in a thin paste formed of soluable glass, gelatine and glycerine, or glucose, in proportions varying according to the use for which the material is designed. When nearly dry, the sheets are dipped in a concentrated solution of chrome alum or bichromate of potash. Any desired coloring matter may be incorporated with the gelatine, and copal or other protective varnish applied to the surface.

### A Monkey Trained to Steal.

There was told in my hearing the other day, a tale which carries with it a moral. A gentleman who travels a good deal, being a batchelor with a good fortune and plenty of leisure, has, when in town a suit of rooms at the house of his married sister. He returned recently from a trip rather unexpectedly, reaching home in the evening. His sister, who received him, apologized for the fact that his apartment was not wholly in order.

"We have a new chambermaid," she said, "and I haven't wanted to tell her too many things at once, and as I didn't know you were coming, I didn't bother her about your room. I will send her up the first thing in the morning."

In the morning the new chambermaid did, indeed, come the first thing, and the gentleman was still in bed. He, however, slipped into his dressing-room to remain until the maid should do whatever was necessary in his chamber, and taking a book he sat down to read while he was waiting. He always carried with him a diamond ring, which had been his moth er's, which he sometimes were and sometimes had in his pocket. This he had left with his watch on the stand, by the head of his bed.

He sat reading for some time, and even fter he heard the maid go out he kept m with his book. Suddenly he heard a dight noise in his chamber, and, folding his dressing gown about him, he opened he door and looked in. The chamber cas apparently empty, but his eye was aught by a cord which seemed to extend rom the open window toward the bed. roing forward to examine this he per seived a monkey, till then hidden from ight by the bed, that, with his diamond ing in his clutches was making off. The swner of the ring shouted and ran forward when the thievish animal dropped is prey and skurried out of the window, as fast as its skinny little legs would carry it, and, picking up the jewel to as-sure himself that it was all right, the gentlemam reached the window in time o see an organ grinder making off with the monkey on his shoulder. There was no doubt that he had trained the beast to climb into windows, and to steal any valuable upon which he could lay hands, and the incident may serve as a warning to those who allow organ monkeys to scramble at will over their chamber blinds

and windows. But the impressive aspect of the story if one considers, is the position in which the chambermaid would have been put had the owner of the ring appeared on the scene but a moment later.—Providence

The yellow pine is one of the most abundant, chespest and strongest of known woods.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

DISBUDDING HORNS. The horns of young calves may be prerented from growing by the easy operation of removing the germ of the horn. The skin is cut and the flap raised to expose the small nub of the horn, which is removed with a small sharp gouge or a knife at its junction with the bone of the skull. There is no union as there is afterward when the horn grows to and from the skull, and the nub may be wholly removed. When this is done the skin is laid back, and the wound smeared

with tar, and heals very quickly. The

horn is thus destroyed .- New York Times,

WATERING THE STOCK. Although some horses, unless very thirsty, only drink a small quantity each time, they should have it all the more punctually. They want that little just as adly as the horse which drinks a greater quantity. Many horses like to take their time to drink. They should be allowed that time, and should never be hurried away from the water. Give them all the time they want.

Some horses are far more particular about the quality of the water they drink than others. They drink only pure, cold water with a relish. Given any other they will not drink heartily nor thrive so well. All horses, and indeed all kinds of stock, do the best when they have pure water, and they should have it often. Even the hog, that is fed largely with liquid food, should have its drink of pure water often.

Cows that drink impure water soon now the effect in the quality of their milk. It is in dry, hot weather, and during long, hot days, that this subject is most important to the farmer. When the stock cease to thrive, the capital invested in them ceases to bear interest .- Prairie Farmer.

HINTS ON HANDLING BEES.

Just before swarming bees fill themelves with honey, which supports them in their new home until they get to work again. This is an exceedingly fortunate thing for the beekeeper, as it makes them much more kindly and easily handled than they otherwise would be. With bees, as with men, they are best natured when on a full stomach. In the colder portions of the country protecting the hives is necessary, either by placing them in cellars or packing in chaff; in milder sections and in the South they will pass the winter well on the summer stands. handling bees fearlessness is a wonderful protection. A person who fights them or tries to drive them away is quite sure to be stung. Still, it must be admitted that there is something about persons that

gives to a few immunity from bee sting

hat other cannot obtain. The safest way for the average beckeeper is to protect one's self as well as possible by the dress, use a smoker, and proceed as you would about any other ork, taking care not to crush or injure a bee. Occasionally a colony will attack a horse that has been driven or led too near their stand. When this occurs they often exhibit a vindictiveness and perse verance that is not only wonderful, but dangerous. Horses that have been heated by driving and become sweaty are more obnoxious to them than the same animals would be when in their normal condition, grazing near the hive. There are so many things to be learned about bees that persons without experience in the business, who design keeping them, should buy one of the many books on the subject or subscribe for a good paper devoted to beekeeping .- New York World.

GOOD BUTTER MAKING.

It may be A. D. 1915 before the cooperative creamery, in some of its forms, will have superseded farm butter-making, however desirous we may be of its earlier adoption by dairy people in general. In the interval, an immens ter will continue to be made at the farm homes. That this butter would make a motley collection as in the past, none can dispute, but there is after all a constantly increasing amount of good butter put upon the market. If people could be induced to discard their individuality in making, and adopt some few, definite rules, so that butter-making could have system and sameness about it, there would be a great advance made. Too jew realize that their way of making is not the method by which the butter is made which brings the highest price. No one is selling butter now at advance, and paying prices, who still ellings to "Grandmother's" way of making. Neither does the market put a premium on butter made from actively sour cream, nor butter with pronounced butter-milk flavor, or made sharp with over-salting. Butter, to bring a high price, must be of cream not over thirty-six hours old, slightly acid. It must be washed free from butter-milk with weak brine, and salted not to exceed three-quarters of an ounce to the pound. Butter also needs to be packed in some of the cheap but tasteful packages now obtainable, and sent to the market immediately. Long-keeping butter is no longer called for. Butter is made to sell, not to keep, and the consume says, "to eat fresh, not held until devoid of fine flavor, or aroma." The great svil is that so much butter made by those who have a few cows that they cannot make a specialty of fine butter-making, and so make as best suits them. This butter made from old and often fermenting cream, is at the start destitute of butter flavor. is not washed free from butter-milk, but 'worked over" with ladles, "balled up" and sent to the grocery store, unprotected from the light and air, and then consigned to the "shoe box." When at last, weeks, may be, though it should only have been days at the most, this butter finds its way to the city market to be re jected and neglected, it is finally sold for a few cents a pound, and atoually scoffed

at by the proscribed oleomargarine. This making of an originally good material into a low-priced, objectionable article, that does not attract but lowers the price and lesens consumption, should be stopped. It is both unprofitable and unbusinessike. The market wants good butter, and discards poor. Why, then, insist upon furnishing the latter? If one cannot make a fine article and get a good price for it, either change methods, quit the business, or, what is better, patronize a co-operative creamery. There the mamassed, rules of production adopted so that substantial uniformity will be se-cured, and a final product turned out that finds its way—at popular prices—to con-sumers of good butter. The one is money losing; the latter is money making. Which shall be the choice?-American Agriculturist.

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

A remedy for hog cholera given by the Georgia Department of Agriculture is, flowers of sulphur, sulphate of iron (copperus) and madder, two pounds of each black antimony and nitrate of potasse (saltpetre), half a pound of each and two ounces of arsonic. Mix this in ten gallons of gruel for 100 hogs or give a pint dose to each hog daily. Give it to hogs both sick and well where the latter have been exposed. The sick must be sone rated from the well animals and both classes removed to new and clean quarters or pastures. Burn the old beds and sprinkle the floor of the sheds with a solution of one pint of pure carbolic acid to ten gallons of soft water. All dis charges and impurities should be deeply buried or treated with a solution of one ounce of chloride of zinc to two gallous of water. The persons attending the sick animals should not have anything to do with the well hogs, and all food and water must be clean and pure. If these directions are faithfully followed the discase may be stayed and stamped out. Every farmer should inspect his hogs and all animals daily, and act promptly on the first appearance of disease.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Don't forget the pickle barrel.

Don't forget to keep the strawberry bed clean. Keep the young trees mulched or well

cultivated. Kill the weeds early; do not let them

go to seed. Rub the sprouts off the fruit trees before they become tough.

Burdocks and thistles are best harbeauty. vested before they bloom. the bride received \$1,000,000 worth of

'The grind-stone is a "cheap hand" in the hay field. Use him often. When you have the money in hand is

the best time to count the harvest. Good oil, applied often, makes easy work, and saves the machine for next

Alsike gives smaller crops than red lover, but the quality of the hay is better.

Japan buckwheat is one of the "novelties" that has come to stay. All reports are favorable.

Treat all raspberry and blackberry prouts as weeds, unless you wish them for setting out. You can't mortgage your crop or farm

and keep on good terms with your creditors and family, If you do not need the young beets for

reens, thin them out anyway and give hem to the cows. Have a few bolts and nuts, also a wrench, chisel and hammer in the tool

box of the mower. If you planted your garden in long cows, isn't it fun to run the cultivator

up and down them? Vineyardists do not practice pinching off the ends of vines or summer pruning as much as formerly.

Don't kill insect-destroying birds. They will save much more than they do stroy for any gardener or fruit grower. Orchard grass is a good drought re-

ister. California farmers pronounce it superior to timothy, red top and blue

Botanists seem to agree that wheats do ot cross readily; indeed, it has been held that they do not cross at all, but are self-fertilizers.

To remove moss from the trunks of fruit trees apply a solution composed of one pound of concentrated lye to three gallons of water.

Professor W. A. Stewart enumerates among the protein or nitrogenous foods for stock: Shorts, bran, oilment and cottonseed meal, all rich in protein; while of rough fodders clover hay is the richest.

Shut the young turkeys in at night and do not let them out on wet mornings till the grass has dried off. Give them water in shallow vessels. "Don't let the little turkeys get their backs wet till they are feathered" is a good rule. The first thing to look to after you

have made up your mind to keep bees is pasturage. For, according to a beea greater falsehood was never paimed off on a gullible public than that bees work for nothing and board them-The only trouble reported in the use of

arsenical poisons for destroying insects in orchards is in the burning of the follage by having the mixture too strong or putting it on too heavy; the latter often owing to the fact that the machinery used is not of the best.

To exterminate raspberry bushes in pastures, cut with bush scythe and then stock the pasture with cattle to browse the sprouts. Neat cattle are much better than sheep for exterminating bushes and the coarse-wooled varieties of the latter will do more toward that object than those of finer grade.

Tanning by Electricity. This talk about tanning leather in a few hours by electricity is all rubbish. You might as well try to fatten pigs by electricity. But leather can be tanned in a very short time, although a perfect article cannot be produced in less than five or six months. Some time ago a Buffalo (N. Y.) man asked me how long it would take me to tan a goat skin and make a pair of boots. I told him it could be done in twelve hours. He bet me \$100 it couldn't be done. That night 1 went to a butcher and bought a goat. At six the next morning the goat was skinned twenty minutes later I had the hair of the hide, colored and in the liquor. noon it was dried, dressed, and dried again and glazed and ready for the bootmaker, who finished the boots by five o'clock in the evening. It cost the Buffalo man nearly \$200 after the wine and extras were paid for. It was leather, but it wouldn't do to risk a reputation on its wearing qualities .- Atlanta Constitution.

A Family of Giants. Whenever there is offered in the United States a prize open to the whole country for the family that has the greatest length brendth and thickness, Walker County, through the Coulter boys, will be sure to take it. Of the six boys, going up by steps and commencing at the lowest, Jin six feet four, Mac six feet six, Will six feet six, Tom six feet seven, Oscar six feet eight and Richard six feet eleven. The parents were six feet four and five feet nine respectively. It is unnecessary to say that the boys in their rearing had the advantage of limestone water. Their weights run from 200 to 262 pounds, making a total of 1367 pounds and an average of 228 pounds.—Macon (Ga.)

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Large, soft silk ties, the color of the

There is a very successful woman drummer in the coffee trade.

Pale pink underclothing is now occa

The parasols carried in the United

Insertions of lace and embroidery are

sionally trimmed with black lace.

States cost \$14,000,000 annually

used in nainsook and lawn dresses.

crusade against women who smoke,

fruit and flowers in table decoration.

There is an attempt to make popular

There are said to be thirty women

fashionable when designed in

again bright and crude tints for dresses.

butchers in the Jewish quarter of Brook-

Broad brimmed hats of silk mull are

At a new York wedding the other day

Batiste dresses, with parasol to match.

will serve as all-day dresses at the water-

The professional duster has made her entry into the business world of New

Dotted white mulle, Swiss and veiling

gowns are in vogue, along with striped

The Cherokees of the Indian Territory

have erected a new seminary for girls

Julian Hawthorne's five daughter

bear the names Hildegarde, Gwendolen,

Queen Victoria is the richest woman in

Handkerchiefs are tiny, dainty marvels

of color and embroidery this summer, and

Entire dresses of red sateens trimmed

Senside parasols are large and mostly

in bright colors, sometimes softened with

Pale silver gray gowns with panels,

surplice waistcoats and revers, cuffs and

covers or falls of coru and cream lace.

collars of tan color, are very effective.

statesman, contends that higher educa

The woman who contracts to do house

cleaning from top to bottom has become

country with her parents when she was a

The law passed by the New York

When walking out the Empress of

Russia always carries a large fan, which

seems to screen her face from those who

Miss Mary Marfree, better known as

Charles E. ert Craddock, is petite in

person, with dark hair worn in masses of

Queen Victoria's favorite musical com-

posers are Mendelssohn and Sullivan, and

the latter's "Lost Chord" is the one piece

Mrs. John W. Mackay, the wife of the

California millionaire, continues to enter-

tain on a most lavish scale. Her dinners

"Zazel," who gained renown by being

fired from a cannon and making a great

leap in the air, is now Mrs. George A.

New Orleans is productive of many

successful working women. The latest report is of two sisters who have gone

into the dairy business and are doing

The White House cook is now a wo-

man, Mrs. Cleveland's chef having been

supplianted by Mme. Pelonard, who formerly presided over Lord Sackville's

are undoubtedly the best in London.

Starr, and is a teacher of acrobatics.

York.

little girl.

with sents.

pale skins.

well.

kitchen.

strength.

hearts' content.

maccutical Association.

Ask your druggist for "Tansill's Punch."

broche with silver.

stare rudely at her.

ringlets over her brows.

of which she is most fond.

with ecru laces, are worn at French

at the moment they are very cheap.

country houses and on the scashore.

the British Kingdom. She has accumu

and barred white dresses.

The building cost \$200,000.

Gladys, Beatrice and Imogen.

lated a fortune of \$20,000,000.

most

scrolls

presents.

ing places.

York city.

her forty-ninth novel.

gown, are being worn.

and thin washing fabrics.

Ecru pongee is used for petticosts. Most Russian ladies smoke cigarettes. Large full sleeves are made long enough to cover the wrists.

Medical Discovery is guaranteed to these affections, if taken in time, or paid for it will by promptly refunded. \$500 offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Mrs. Southworth is about to publish

THERE are about 29,000 locomotives in the Princess gowns are made of India silks A School of the Highest Order for Young

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Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., estab-lished over fifty years, offers superior advantages in its Literary, Music and Art Depart ments. Excellent home. Attention given to social culture. Rates moderate. Send for catalogue. Address Miss R. M. Webster. Principal.

The limbs of many Mifflin County (Penn.) trees are dying from locust stings.

Forced to Leave Home. Some of the Paris papers have started a Over 50 people were forced to leave their nomes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kildneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and sa Worchester china is used for holding Crepe Mousseline de Sole is a new maunsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a free sample of this grand remody. The ladics praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents. terial for afternoon and reception dresses. Fans for mourning are made of black crape without ornamentation of any sort.

THE Michigan wool crop this year is estimated at 11,880,000 pounds.

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Have that extreme tired feeling, languer, without appetite or strongth, impaired digestion, and a non-eral feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine & Silk gowns in black and white are creating an appetite, promoting digestion and tor ing up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. he sure to extremely becoming to certain styles of

"I take Hood's Sarraparilla every year as a toute with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable fired feeling."-C. PARITELEE, 315 Bridge St., Brook

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecartes, Lowell, Mass.

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CURES ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomnes, Nausea, Smiting, Hearthurn, Di Att RHIGEA, Colic, Cholera, Morbus, Fainting Spells, Inter-sally, half at a teaspoonted in half a tumbler of water, 30c, a bottle, All Braggists.

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An excellent and mild Catharite. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Ress Medicine in the world for the Care of all Disorders of the

Helen Gladstone, a daughter of the LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS. tion does not unfit women for domestic Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality. Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

#### FRAZER AXLE a very useful member of society in New Mrs. D. G. Croly (Jenuie June) is English by birth. She came to this

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The white wool veiling gowns, with broche borders or stripes in white silk, are almost as effective as white silk ones



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## Here It

Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfec-tions and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by
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BOOK PUB. HOUSE.

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ATLAS of U. S. and World 25c.



DR. KOEHLER'S PAVORITE COLIC MIXTERS meetic antimats, will core so out of every two cases or come, one may passively. Marchy more than I or 2 does no cossister acts as a laxative and is eftirely humiless. After 30 years of trial han leve cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colle must be presumply. Expend a lew cents and you have a cure on hand, ready coded, and perhaps save a valuably horse. If not at your drugglet's, ex-Acquess DR. KOKHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.



Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt But differently their daily labor felt Jaded and wear of her life was one

house with Sapoli.

Always at work and yet Ywas neverdone The other walked out nightly with her beau-Bui "Penny wise and pound foolish" are those the think it removed to use cheap sada and only noaps, instead of the good old Dobbine's Electric some for sale by all grocers since 1854. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuing. then she cleane California sent 3,500,060 penads of honey of Europe last year.

Carrick cape is found to be an extremely useful wrap. It is made of four capes, one over the other, each cape being fully pleated, and is finished with turn-down collar and tied with ribbons. It has been suggested by a writer is Harper's Bazar that women take up the trade of uphelstering. There is much about this handicraft that is compatible with woman's dexterity, skill and A Titusville (Penn.) paper tells of a novel wedding tour. The young man, who could not leave town, purchased \$5 worth of tickets for the merry-go-round, and they proceeded to ride to their Mmc, Rudoff, of New Orleans, whose husband was a well known chemist and carried on a lucrative business in drugs, became his successor after his death and is now the Secretary or the State Phar-For tennis costumes a blouse and cape of colored surah are frequently worn, with white skirts of any material that the young woman may happen to have in her wardrobe. But a touch of color must be somewhere, either in cap, blouse