

Look These Up.

In many educational journals now-days we see pronunciation tests, catch-words, etc., which may be valuable for technical use, and yet not being needed every day in every-day talk are like certain folks I know—chiefly interesting on public occasions. I should like to put down here a list of words that are very generally mispronounced.

Everybody knows how to pronounce them, perhaps, but being such common little things—mere street waifs with unwashed faces, nobody takes the trouble to "speak them fair." Now, to know what is our duty and fall to do it is a much more culpable thing than not to do it because we don't know what our duty is. So here they are, little, commonplace creatures which are mispronounced every day:

Toward, again, bade, brooch, apricot, often, catch, hearth, eye, lien, greasy, sew, scare, years, idea, area, bouque, ague, bleat, rise (noun), arctic, shone, route, gaunt, canine, juvenile, corporal, tete-a-tete, bicycle, were, recipe, frontier, depot, process, recess, romance, trade, essay, tarpaulin, won.

The above are in common use and of common abuse. Some of them, of course, come from our sister, France, and people are likely to say they are not expected to pronounce foreign words correctly.—Texas School Journal.

Claims to Be King of Tramps.

"The King of Tramps," as he called himself, appeared at Spring Mill, Penn., the other day, and showed relics and autographs which he had collected from all parts of the world. He calls himself the king because he claims to have traveled farther than any other wanderer on earth, and also from the fact that he has never been in any one place over two days.

This man's make-up consisted of a well-worn silk hat, a faded Melton overcoat several sizes too big for him, and checked trousers. The wanderer said they were given to him by a wealthy London banker about one year ago. His hair is black as coal, while his mustache and goatee are almost white, which combination gives him a rather cultured look. He claims that he has done without money for one year, depending solely on people's good nature for the necessities of life.—Philadelphia North American.

Toes of Criminals.

A great doctor has studied the fingers and toes of 4500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, sent free, postpaid, sealed, to any male reader mentioning this paper; 62, for postage. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, the best Medical Book of this or any age, 370 pp., with engravings and prescriptions. Only 25c. paper covers. Library Edition, full gilt, \$1.00. Address: The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write to-day for these books; keys to health.

Sixty-two new silk factories were established in the United States last year.

What Shall We Have For Dessert? This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers, 10c.

It's the rich people who usually give poor excuses.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROSOM QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Boston Clearing House was established in 1856.

Uncle Sam uses the best of everything. Uncle Sam uses Carter's Ink. He knows.

When a man is as hungry as a bear he is just about as cross.

TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time, I concluded to try your medicine, and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do.



Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions, they will be cured.—Mrs. ANNE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NUMBER 26

DR. ROSS'S NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Dose: 10 drops 3 or 4 times a day. Price: 50c. Sold by all druggists.

EXPANSION'S BENEFITS.

SENATOR LODGE ON THE GROWTH OF OUR HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Has Increased Threefold Within Five Years and Largely Since Annexation—Of More Value Than Our Business With Many European Nations.

"One reason why I am an expansionist," said Senator Lodge in Washington the other day, while discussing the possibilities of our trade with our island possessions, "is because I have watched the growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands.

"Five years ago, in 1895, the total Hawaiian trade with the United States amounted to only \$11,500,000. Last year it reached \$33,500,000, having increased almost three-fold within five years, and most of this increase has occurred within the past eighteen months or so.

"We may not think that a business of \$33,500,000 amounts to very much when our foreign trade is now running up into the billions, but compare our trade with the Hawaiian Islands, with their handful of people, with some of the larger countries of the world, and it gives a better idea of the value of colonies to the United States which ship their products to us and buy their food, provisions and clothing from this country.

"Let us begin with Europe. Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is over 150 per cent. larger than our total trade with Austria-Hungary. It is 75 per cent. larger than our trade with Denmark.

"It is 60 per cent. as large as our total trade with Italy. It is nearly four times as large as our trade with Portugal.

"It is over 150 per cent. larger than our total trade with Russia. It is almost double our trade with Spain.

"It is 125 per cent. greater than our trade with Sweden and Norway combined. It is more than double our trade with Switzerland.

"It is ten times as large as our trade with Turkey. It is nearly thirty times larger than our trade with Greece.

"These comparisons are with the thickly peopled countries of Europe. Now we will take the American continent.

"Hawaiian trade with the United States is equal to 30 per cent. of our trade with the whole Dominion of Canada.

"It is nearly 150 per cent. greater than our trade with all the Central American States.

"It is 60 per cent. as large as our trade with Mexico. It is 50 per cent. larger than our trade with the British West Indies.

"It is nearly five times as large as our trade with Porto Rico. It is three times as large as our trade with the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, with Hayti and San Domingo included.

"It is almost twice as large as our trade with Argentina. It is almost half as large as our trade with Brazil, whence we import most of our coffee.

"It is nearly 400 per cent. larger than our trade with Chile. It is nearly 400 per cent. larger than our trade with the United States of Colombia.

"It is nearly fifteen times larger than our trade with Ecuador. It is more than six times larger than our trade with British, Dutch and French Guiana.

"It is ten times larger than our trade with Peru. It is more than five times larger than our trade with Venezuela.

"Now let us make some comparison with countries across the Pacific, and we find that our trade with Hawaii is within six million dollars of being as large as our trade with the Empire of China.

"It is more than three times as large as our trade with Hong Kong. It is nearly half as large as our total trade with all the British, Dutch and French East Indies, which send us such large supplies of sugar.

"It is equal to 65 per cent. of our total trade with Japan. It is more than five times larger than our last year's trade with the Philippines.

"It is nearly twenty times larger than our trade with Asiatic Russia. It was larger by four million dollars than our trade with the whole of the Australian colonies last year, with their five millions of people.

"It was larger last year by more than three million dollars than our trade with the entire continent of Africa.

"As I said, the increase of our trade with Hawaii has been very marked since its annexation by the United States, and I look for equally rapid improvement in our trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines. These colonies will absorb some of our surplus manufactures, and they will also draw upon this country for their provisions, thus increasing the demand for the products of the American farmers."

Farm Values. It was under the last Democratic administration and the last free trade tariff that the farmer could exchange his pound of wool for a pound and a half of sugar. But under the McKinley administration his wool was worth more, while sugar was cheaper, and the pound of wool brings four pounds of sugar.

A Matter of Interest. The foreign shipping interests are represented at Washington by an active lobby. The American shipping interests should be represented by the American legislators.

RAILROADS PROSPERING

THIS IS AN UNFAILING INDEX TO HEALTHY BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, Shows the State of Our Railways Now and What It Was Under Democratic Rule—More Work and Better Wages.

Washington.—"There is no better index of business prosperity or depression in the United States than the condition of the railroads," said Hon. Clarence D. Clark, United States Senator from Wyoming, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads.

"When railroads are carrying lots of passengers we know that the people have money to spend in traveling, or that business compels them to travel. As the movement of freight grows the volume of business transacted is on the increase. The larger the earnings of the railroads the more satisfactory are not only their own balance sheets, but also those of the merchants and manufacturers who are shipping and receiving the goods.

"Between the years 1893 and 1895 there was a loss of \$350 per mile in the passenger earnings of the railroads of the United States. In 1895 the freight earnings of all the roads were \$776 per mile less than in 1893. Adding this to the loss of passenger earnings gives a total loss of \$1126 per mile in 1895, as compared with the freight and passenger earnings for all the roads in 1893. Apply this to the 180,000 miles of road in operation in that year, and we have a total loss of \$202,680,000, and for all the roads.

"Now, look at the other side of the picture. In 1898 both passenger and freight earnings had begun to pick up again, the passenger earnings in that year being \$49 per mile more than in 1895, and the freight earnings being \$643 more per mile than in 1895. Last year the showing was even better, the gain in passenger earnings being \$181 per mile over 1895, and in freight earnings \$801 per mile over 1895. This gives us a gain of \$982 per mile in 1899 over the earnings of the roads in 1895, or a total of \$176,760,000 more earnings from these two sources last year than in 1895.

"Now, summarize these figures, and we have in 1893 total gross earnings of \$7000 per mile. In 1895 the total gross earnings were only \$6050 per mile, a loss of \$1040 per mile within two years. In 1898 the total gross earnings were \$6775 per mile, an increase of \$705 over 1895, but last year the total earnings were \$7667 per mile, an increase of \$1007 over 1895.

"Naturally enough when the railroads were carrying fewer passengers and less freight in 1895 and their earnings were falling away, they began to economize, and more than 100,000 men were discharged during the second administration of President Cleveland. In 1898, during President McKinley's administration, 80,524 men had been re-employed, making a total of 956 more men employed in 1898 than there were in 1893. Last year the railroads increased their additional help to upward of 100,000 men, and the total additional amount of wages circulated throughout the country, from this one source alone, exceeded \$100,000,000.

"But this is not all. Business prosperity is continuing in the country, and bids fair to continue. Arrangements have been made for the construction of about 59,000 miles of new road during the coming year. The average number of employees is 474 to every 100 miles of road, so that this new construction means employment for 279,660 more railroad men, and this means the further circulation of \$280,000,000 more in wages. Unless business seemed to be on a sound basis, and the railroad managers felt that it would continue so, you can be quite sure that such large additional expenditures of money for wages would be instantly stopped.

"A few more facts and I have done. The dividends paid by the railroads of the United States decreased under President Cleveland's second administration by \$12,610,041. In the three following years there was an increase in dividends paid of \$13,251,752, thus bringing the earning capacity of the roads in 1898 back to a condition a little better than it was in 1892. The net earnings of the roads decreased by almost \$80,000,000 in President Cleveland's time, but have since increased by almost \$66,500,000.

"During Mr. Cleveland's second term railroad building was almost at a standstill, there being only 3549 miles built. But in 1898 and 1899 there were 6719 miles built, and there will be about 59,000 miles built this year. In the total freight tonnage carried by the railroads there has been an increase of a little more than 23 per cent. under the present Republican administration. The total passenger earnings were \$293,557,476 in 1892, in 1895 they amounted to only \$200,949,741, showing a loss of \$32,627,735. In 1898 the earnings were \$272,598,581, showing a gain over 1895 of \$11,650,850 in passenger earnings alone."

Aguinaldo's Representative. The voters of South Dakota will not have to go to the Philippines to deliver a blow to Aguinaldo. They will have this opportunity when they choose a legislature to elect the successor to Mr. Pettigrew.

The Missing Link. Mr. Bryan now has two-thirds of his nomination. The missing link will be supplied by the Kansas City convention.

Scarce as Buffaloes. Another year of prosperity will make the advocates of free silver as scarce as buffaloes in Kansas.

The Tammany Trust. Perhaps the Tammany Ice Trust is what Mr. Croker would term "private business."

TRANS-PACIFIC TREAD

Will Exceed One Hundred Million Dollars This Fiscal Year.

Exports to Asia and Oceania, in the fiscal year which ends June 30, will for the first time in our history exceed \$100,000,000. In no part of the world has our export trade grown with such amazing rapidity, with the single exception of Africa. In 1893 our total exports to all Asia and Oceania amounted to only \$27,421,831, so that in the fiscal year now about to end they will be about four times as great as those of eight years earlier.

The growth in exports to Asia and Oceania is chiefly in cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures. Exports of agricultural machinery to British Australasia in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were \$600,323, against \$349,550 in the corresponding months of 1898. Exports of flour to China in the nine months ending with March, 1900, was 46,961 barrels, against 14,616 barrels in the same months of 1898; to Japan, 417,430 barrels, against 107,401 barrels in 1898; and to Hong Kong, 1,009,248 barrels, against 647,688 barrels in the same months of 1898. Carriages and cars to Australia amounted to \$412,254, against \$251,802 in the corresponding months of 1898; cotton cloth to China in the same period, 156,830,255 yards, against 77,990,676 yards in 1898. Raw cotton exported to Japan amounted in the nine months ending with March, 1900, to \$11,517,968, as against \$5,843,071 in the same months of 1898. Builders' hardware exported to Asia and Oceania in the nine months ending with March, 1900, amounted to \$1,254,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over the same months of 1898; while boots and shoes sent to Asia and Oceania in the nine months ending with March, 1900, reached nearly one million dollars, against a quarter of a million in the same months of 1898.

The Door Envoys. Secretary Hay quickly made it clear to the Boer envoys that the administration could do no more than it already has done to bring about peace in South Africa. The United States Government acted promptly when an opportunity offered, through the appeal made to the representatives of the various nations at Pretoria, and was the only nation which did act. As its offer of mediation was then courteously declined by England, no further opportunity is now afforded.

Democrats For McKinley. Judge Allen B. Morse and Hon. R. A. Montgomery, two of Michigan's most prominent Democrats, have announced their intention of supporting the Republican ticket this year. They stuck to the party, hoping it would purge itself of Populism, but now realize that the present Democratic managers are bent on going to the extremes. The exits of the Democratic party are going to be busy places this year.

Railway Earnings Larger. During the first four months of this year railway earnings for the whole country were 15.8 per cent. larger than in the corresponding months of 1899. In the same months of 1898 the increase of 15 per cent. over the earnings in 1897. In 1899 the increase was 4.5 per cent. over 1898. Business has kept on steadily improving ever since President McKinley was inaugurated.

Democratic Frauds. Democratic papers are making a great outcry about the Cuban postal frauds. But they forgot to point out that the record of defalcations of Government funds shows stealings of \$5.17 in every \$1000 under Democratic administrations, as compared with only 46 cents in every \$1000 under Republican administrations.

Southern Exports. The export trade of the South for the past twelve months amounted to over \$400,000,000, more than one-third of that of the entire country. These are figures which speak more eloquently than the narrow Southern politicians who contribute so liberally to the Congressional Record.

A Great Opportunity. The Hon. David B. Hill has forgiven the Democrats for throwing him out of the Chicago convention and will give them an opportunity to repeat the performance at Kansas City. David has a forgiving disposition.

A Democratic Chance. A Wisconsin judge has granted an injunction to prevent a man marrying a widow with four children. Perhaps some such heroic treatment may be adopted by the gentlemen who have been trying to rescue the Democratic party from the embraces of Populism.

Sending Eggs Abroad. Supplying our colonies with eggs is one of the benefits to farmers of the expansion policy. Last year we exported 3,700,000 dozen eggs, as compared with only 151,000 dozen in 1895. Lay on, Oh, hen!

A Gloomy Corner. When the Kansas City platform builders get together they will find that the Sioux Falls and Cincinnati conventions have about cornered the gloom output.

It Paid Better. Mr. Croker could not put Judge Van Wyck into the New York gubernatorial chair, but he let him in on the ground floor of the Tammany Ice Trust.

They Like Disaster. A Treasury surplus always furnishes a Democratic convention view-with-alarm material. Democracy never fails to shy at solvency.

Where It Belongs. The Sioux Falls platform should be referred to the committee on imaginary wrongs.



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—Simplicity should mark the frock for the small girl. This is especially so in summer, when these little dresses pass



COLLARS FOR THE SMALL GIRL.

about as much time in soap and water as they do in actual wear.

Outside the fitness of things that is the reason white is so pre-eminently the proper thing—the more it is boiled the whiter it gets. How would it be with pink or blue?

A wide hem should be the skirt finish, but something more "fxy" may be more becoming round Miss Little-girl's neck; hence this suggestion. As pictured these fancy collars are made of tuckled linen or null and lace or embroidery with insertion. And very attractive they are.

that is worked around with hand or machine embroidery. The fashion that has heretofore been popular of wearing silk waists with pique skirts still prevails, but now the white waists are the correct thing, and the thin materials, like the embroidered muslin, wash silk or those made of lace and ribbon, are preferred, and over them will be worn bolero or Eton jackets of pique.

The Easiest Way. The easiest way to modernize a sleeve of either wash frock or spring costume, is to add the flare cuff of tucks or embroidery and to introduce the triangular bit of decoration so much affected in the upper part of the sleeve just below the shoulder. This makes it up to date, and for the comfort of womankind, it may be added that the sleeve is not very tight. So that it looks close fitting is all that is necessary. It need not cling closely to the arm. Loose leaves add to one's comfort in warm weather, which makes a tight sleeve feel like a vise or a bandage, or both.

For Golfing or Cycling. A band of white epé de chine is folded about the crown of a white silk golf hat for ladies. The brim is broad and shady, the deep crown is indented sharply in the middle. Matron and maid, misses and children alike wear outing hats of stitched straw. The coarse braids are preferred to the smooth. The hat is bound with a strip of red or green flannel and is trimmed with a band passed around the crown and a bow to match the flannel with polka dots of white or black.

Blue Straw With Jet. Black silk roses trim a pretty pale-blue straw hat, which has the brim turned up at one side. A little foliage of green is introduced into the spray of black roses. The crown is smartly draped with pale blue chiffon,



ELABORATE DRESS OF LINEN.

WHITE MUSLIN DAINTINESS.

Dainty Summer Costumes. In the large engraving is shown a dress of ecru linen, trimmed with cream embroidery. The skirt has broad pleats back and front and three rows of embroidery caught together at intervals by openwork embroidery ornaments. The hem is festooned with ecru silk. Blouse bodice under a bolero of the embroidery, gathered sleeves with embroidered cuffs. Waist-belt of bright, cherry-colored silk, and knot of the same silk in the straw hat, which is also trimmed with marguerites.

Protects the Throat. A piece of inch-wide white satin ribbon sewed inside the neck-band of a bodice protects the throat from the defacing mark that is a common result from the wear of the prevailing high dress collars. It is not intended that the ribbon shall show from the outside.

A Summer Tea Gown. Here also is shown the waist part of a dainty gown in cream muslin. It has a yoke collar of guipure joined across the neck and fronts by tabs of black velvet and with a fichu effect draping the front. The hat is of poke bonnet suggestion, with simple satin ribbon for its adornment. That hat is of the burnt straw tone, and the ribbon is a very pale blue.

Millinery of the Moment. Tulle and chiffon form the two chief components of the millinery of the moment, and just imagine what the goffering and tucking of tulle mean! Recollect the hopeless way in which it sticks to one's fingers and the bedraggled appearance both tulle and chiffon have when not absolutely fresh. Altogether the best millinery this year displays the highest workmanship in its manipulation, and the most beautiful hats, which look as if they are blown together, are the results of four or five days' labor. Even simple cycling hats have stitche! taffeta-rosettes and bows, all of which necessitate a great deal of work. The picture hat is lovely and whole crowns are formed of ostrich plumes.

A Favorite Material. Embroidered holland is a favorite this year among the summer fabrics, and pique treated with incrustations of coarse lace is as effective as it is striking. Pique and duck costumes are again worn. Some piques shown are quite light in weight, having an openwork dot, really an eyelet hole

which finishes at the back with a bow that is drawn through a buckle of sparkling jet. The chiffon drapery is caught down to the hat here and there with very small and quite inconspicuous pins with jet heads.

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This is a simple tea gown for warm weather wear, composed of lavender crepe de chine and trimmed with rich full ruffles of tea-tinted lace. A broad ivory satin ribbon belts its loose folds and falls in long ends in front.