

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

For Costumes That Have Been Popular in the Metropolis.

The Box-Plated Back.
The weight of your walking skirt will be sensibly increased by loading on to it a heavy box-plated back. Still, what will we not do to be fashionable? After all, it serves us right for choosing such heavy materials for our street gowns. If a single box pleat adds its weight, what do you think of the double or triple box pleat? All very stylish, and therefore desirable. The double and triple box pleat are far and away more graceful than the "single-ton."

Elbow Protectors For Lace Sleeves.
Up-to-date lace sleeves may have elbow protectors. They may not be intended for that, but they will serve the purpose. A light cloth gown has long sleeves of lace, a piece of the cloth set in at wrist and shoulder, and another, broad at the outside seam, with points on either edge, the piece growing narrower inside the arm. It may not be to hide a sharp elbow, but it might be.

Pretty Little Belts For Girls.
Pretty little belts are worn by girls tired of the plain little narrow belts. They are broad in front with two points above and below, sloping down on either side and passing around the waist in a narrow band fastening in the back or at the side. These belts are of embroidery or some material to match the trimmings of the gown.

One of the Season's Novelties.
Floral muffs are one of the season's novelties. An enormous and very lovely one is composed entirely of violets, and finished with great flapping frills of shaded mauve chiffon.

Light Grays For Spring Wear.
Possibly the place of most importance as a spring tone may be given to gray, the lighter the better. Perle, argent, nickel and platine are the four foremost tints.

A Handsome Combination.
Russian lace in heavy quality and fine Venetian laces are very much employed for trimming handsome cloth gowns in the pastel colors.

Handsome Negligees For Midday.
Pretty little negligees are made of panne velvet, plain loose-fitting little jackets with lace trimmings.

In Beautiful Broadcloth.
Here is an illustration of one of the cleverest dresses in that delightful shade, which is a softly pinkish chocolate. Broadcloth is the material, and the skirt is stitched down to below the knees in double tucks. The extra fullness is very becoming at the

foot. The trimming which finishes the edge so effectively consists of a stitched miter velvet band a shade deeper enriched along the centre with floral appliques—each and every petal being cut out of the cloth and skillfully applied.

The bodice blouse, sleeves and all, is tucked to correspond with the skirt, and it is topped off by one of the new cape-like yokes with which nearly everybody has fallen in love. It is of renaisance and the cloth appliques on velvet, and the chic turn-up edge is of the velvet plainly stitched. Apparently it is caught together in front by a creamy chiffon jabot edged with tiny ruffles, and held by beautiful

bronze enamel clasps, with rose gold shadings. The stock and V are composed of soft, narrow folds of the cream chiffon.

While at Mochudi Lady Sarah established a regular spy system by means of which she supplied Colonel Baden-Powell with information of the utmost value concerning the Boer plans. By informing him that the Boers on the southern side of Mafeking were being drawn away to the siege of Kimberley she enabled him to make a sortie in which he killed thirty Boers and captured 2500 rounds of ammunition.

Lady Sarah secured the services of a native runner, who became so devoted to her that he would have risked death in any form to do her errands. She used to meet him late at night on the outskirts of her Boer host's farm, and there give him messages for the besieged garrison of Mafeking. He hid these in his luxuriant hair, which was bound up with a copper ring on top of his head. On these journeys between Mochudi and Mafeking he ran almost as much chance of being shot by the British as by the Boer sentries.

At this time a large number of the Boers were withdrawn from Mafeking to aid in making the siege of Kimberley more severe. Commandant Cronje himself went to Kimberley and left his subordinate commandant, Snyman, at Mafeking.

At the beginning of the war Lady Sarah was with her husband, Captain Gordon Wilson, in Mafeking, the chief town of British Bechuanaland, which lies northwest of the Transvaal. It was held by Colonel Baden-Powell, with the Fifth Dragoons, about 900 strong. Captain Wilson is an officer of the Horse Guards, but was out in South Africa on special service, and had really attached himself to Colonel Baden-Powell for the sake of adventure. He has found it.

The redoubtable General Cronje, who captured Jameson and his raiders, besieged Mafeking with 3000 Boers. Colonel Baden-Powell reinforced his little body of regulars by enrolling and drilling all the able-bodied men of Mafeking. Thus he gathered a force of nearly 2000 men.

Lady Sarah took an active part in the work of the soldiers, and even accompanied the armored trains that went out of Mafeking to fight the Boers.

At the end of a month, however, it became clear to Lady Sarah that she was a useless mouth to feed and an embarrassment to the brave garrison. On the other hand, if she could escape from Mafeking, she would be able to render a real service by carrying exact news of the condition of the beleaguered town to the outside world.

ALONE AMONG THE SAVAGES.
She started out to ride over hundreds of miles of desert and mountain, infested not only by armed Boers, but by wandering bands of bloodthirsty savages. The chance of falling into the hands of the latter was the most appalling danger she ran. She may almost consider herself fortunate that she was captured by the rough but humane Boers.

It was early on Thursday morning when Lady Sarah left Mafeking. She carried her rifle and plenty of ammunition and three days' supply of provisions. She rode all day. During the afternoon she was sighted by a band of savages, but having a much better horse she was able to get away from them.

At nightfall she reached Setlagoli, a small station in British territory, but in a region now occupied by the Boers. Here there was a hotel, where the proprietor and a few servants still remained. Lady Sarah put up here for the night.

Just at dawn she was awakened by a terrific rattling of musketry and rapid firing guns. She dressed herself, mounted her horse and rode in the direction of the firing, taking her camera with her in the hope of obtaining some photographs.

PLUCKY LADY WILSON.

ADVENTURES THAT BEFELL HER AMONG THE BOERS.

More Extraordinary Than Any Encountered by a Woman of Rank in This Century—Alone Among the Savages—A Young Boer Her Knightly Squire.

LADY SARAH WILSON, the handsome and adventurous daughter of the house of Marlborough, is regarded as a modern Joan of Arc by English society.

The adventures through which she is passing in the Boer war are more extraordinary than have fallen to the lot of any woman of rank in this century, and place her alongside of those women of the Middle Ages who defended cities and endured the horrors of war.

Ample details have now been received in letters from Lady Sarah of her experiences up to the time she returned to Mafeking.

She was first besieged, then escaped; was caught after many thrilling adventures; acted as a spy; was ordered to be confined in a certain town and escaped from it, and finally was exchanged for a Boer officer and returned to the besieged place from which she had started.

BESIEGED IN MAFEKING.

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When she got to the scene of the trouble she found that a British armored train had been wrecked by the Boers. The train was commanded by Captain Nesbitt, of the Mashonaland Mounted Police, who was trying to run through to Mafeking with ammunition. He and all his men were killed or captured.

Lady Sarah was seen by the Boers and taken prisoner. She was held for two days at Setlagoli, but among the soldiers here was a number of blackguards, chiefly Uitlanders, who insulted her. The officer in command, who did his best to protect her, therefore sent her back to Mochudi, an important Boer centre in the vicinity of Mafeking. Here she was given over to the custody of a colonial farmer, a British subject, but of Boer descent.

A CHIVALROUS YOUNG BOER.
This farmer was a strikingly handsome young fellow, about thirty years of age, over six feet high, broad shouldered and fair haired, an ideal Boer in appearance. He displayed a chivalrous devotion to his fair prisoner, which she now fears may bring him into trouble with the Boer authorities.

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SAUSAGES POPULAR HERE.

No Cleaner or More Wholesome Food in the Market.

Having in mind the material of which the sausages are made, and the manner of their manufacture, a man familiar with the trade did not hesitate to declare it as his opinion that there is no cleaner or more wholesome food in the market than that to be found in the general run of sausages.

More sausages of the various kinds made, are eaten in this country now than ever before, and the production of sausages here amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons annually. Sausages are made in every city and considerable town in the country; it may be by comparatively small makers, who combine sausage-making and selling with the preparing and selling of other meats; by various concerns, some small and some large, devoted exclusively to sausage-making, and by the great slaughtering and packing establishments in which sausage-making has been taken up practically within ten years, but which are now the largest producers of all. There is one packing house in the country that make 150,000 pounds of sausages daily, and another that make almost, if not quite, so many. Other large packing establishments in various parts now produce great quantities of sausages, and there are sausage-makers engaged solely in the business who turn out from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds daily.

While enormous quantities of sausages are thus now turned out by the greater producers, the number of the smaller sausage-makers still remain very large. There are in Greater New York some thousands of men engaged in sausage-making, either solely, or as a part of a business in prepared meats, and employing each two or three to twenty hands, the aggregate production of these smaller makers being very large. Some of these sausage-makers maintain complete plants, others have their meats chopped for them. There are in New York eight or ten big chopping establishments, their customers being from among the sausage-makers. This is a condition largely peculiar to New York, and due here primarily to the value of space and high rents. It is cheaper for many of the sausage-makers to send the meat they have to be chopped to a chopping concern than it would be to take the space and set up the plant that would be required for the chopping of it themselves. This sausage-maker buys his meat of the nearest accessible abattoir; there the parts and kinds of meat that he needs are exposed for sale and he buys according to his wants. Some of the chopping establishments employ a dozen wagons. The chopper sends to the sausage-maker for his meat to be chopped, takes it away, chops it and returns it. It might be said a hundred pounds of beef and twenty-five pounds of pork. The meat is worked separately from all others, and chopped to any degree of fineness, and the identical meat is returned, the parcels still separate, as they were received; the sausage-maker mixes them himself.

As a general rule—subject, like all general rules, to exceptions—men of genius have usually retained their hair till death. Tennyson had ambrosial locks. William Cullen Bryant became bald on top of his head only in his extreme old age, and even then he had much hair on his head, while his beard was voluminous enough to cover many laureled heads. Longfellow wore his hair to the end of his long life. So did Dr. Holmes. Carlyle had a scraggly mane. Washington, Andrew Jackson and Calhoun were hirsute to the end.

All artists are traditionally supposed to wear long hair, and so are authors, especially poets. Several authors now living, Parke Godwin and Edward Eggleston as examples, have locks that would shame a haystack. Paderewski's hair is almost as phenomenal as his musical performances, and in all departments of art abundant hair is the usual if not the necessary accompaniment of great achievement.

Is there then a causative relation between hair and genius? If so, is 'hair the cause of genius or does genius promote the growth of hair? Or is it only that men of genius are too unconventional to wear pot-hats and in that way make themselves bald?—New York World.

Her Mistake.
"There's no use talking," said the senior partner, fretfully, as he laid down the morning paper. "I can't get my wife interested in foreign politics."

"What's the latest instance?" inquired the junior.
"It happened only last night," said the senior. "I said to my wife, 'I notice that the Samoan affair is dreadfully muddled.' She smiled at me brightly and replied, 'I don't wonder at it a bit.' I was a little startled by her confident tone. 'Don't wonder at what?' I asked. 'Don't wonder at that her affairs should be muddled,' she replied. 'I never could understand how they managed to live so extravagantly on his income. Why, his wife dresses better than I do.' I gasped for breath. 'Hold on, my dear,' I cried. 'Will you kindly inform me what on earth you are talking about?' She looked hurt. 'Why, about Sam Owen's affairs—isn't that what you meant? And I hadn't the heart to tell her it wasn't.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Robin Lore.
Every race of mankind from the days of mythology have regarded birds as the interpreters of the will of heaven or of the gods. The robin especially is protected from slaughter, perhaps because of its pretty, confident ways and bright eyes; maybe because of the legend of the "Babes in the Wood." In the sixteenth century there were well authenticated instances of robins covering the bodies of the dead with moss.

Whittier has embodied a legend in his verses. He tells that the robin burned its breast carrying the drops of water in its beak to relieve the anguish of poor lost souls. Shakespeare in Cymbeline refers to the robin's habit of covering dead men, and many other kindred references might be given.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 11.

Subject: Jesus and Nicodemus, John 1:1-12—Golden Text, John 11:10—Memory Verse, 14:17—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

CONNECTING LINKS.—After Jesus left Bethabara He journeyed north up the Jordan valley to Galilee, and over the mountains to Cana, near Nazareth. Here He was present at a wedding, and wrought His first miracle, turning the water into wine. Thence with His mother and His brethren He went down to Capernaum, about twenty miles to the northeast on the sea of Galilee, where He remained a few days, John 2:1-12. From here He went to Jerusalem to attend the first Passover of His ministry, John 2:13. At Jerusalem He asserted His authority by cleansing the temple from the traders. John 2:14-22.

1. "Of the Pharisees." A very strict and religious sect of the Jews. They were orthodox and believed in the immortality of the soul and a future state. They laid great stress upon their traditions, esteeming them as highly as they did the Scriptures. They expected the Messiah would appear in a future state. They were generally looking for Him, "Nicodemus." A rich ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme council of the Jewish nation.

2. "Came to Jesus by night." The act of cleansing the temple had brought Christ into prominence. The plain inference is, also, that He had performed miracles that were generally acknowledged by the rulers. He came privately, by night, "as an act of prudence and discretion." The interesting point is not why he came by night, but that he came at all. "Noble." This was showing great respect to one who had not been educated in the Rabbinical schools. "A teacher come from God." This was a complete endorsement of Jesus and His work, and, having thus endorsed Him, he was under greater obligations to accept the truth that Jesus was about to proclaim.

3. "Expresses the truth in unchanging validity of what was about to be spoken." This was considered of equal import with the most solemn oath. "I say unto thee." Jesus here entered into the very heart of gospel truth. He did not undertake to preach a pleasing sermon in order to make a new disciple of this "master in Israel," but gave a personal, thorough, searching talk, in which Nicodemus was made to understand that he was not in the kingdom of God simply because he was a pious Jew. "Except." "Jesus means the except of Nicodemus was not in the kingdom of God." "Except." "Jesus says 'be.' We must be before we can do." "Born again." "From above." Converted; regenerated. "To be born again." A new life with a new nature, new principles, new affections, new aims. It is the being made a new creature; in Christ Jesus, Gal. 6:15. As the natural birth introduces us into natural life, opens our eyes to the senses, and prepares us to enjoy natural things; so the spiritual birth introduces us into spiritual life, opens our spiritual senses, and prepares us to enjoy spiritual things. "Of the Spirit." "Enjoys, shares in, enters, v. 5. 'Kingdom of God.' The kingdom of grace here and of glory hereafter.

4. "Water and of the Spirit." We present three different views as to the meaning of the term "water." 1. Water, washing and cleansing are figurative expressions used in Scripture to denote a spiritual operation on man's heart. It is not necessary that we should understand two different things, as this is probably only an elliptical form of speech for the "of the Spirit" under the similitude of water. 2. A number of expositors think the water has reference to Christian baptism. 3. The expression refers to John's baptism, which was unto repentance, and was also known to Nicodemus. The last comment has undoubtedly the correct explanation. Jesus simply said to Nicodemus, You must thoroughly repent and be born from above.

5. "The flesh is flesh." Like produce like with regard to both flesh and spirit. We are thoroughly fallen, and a clean thing cannot come from an unclean.

6. "Marvel not." Do not wonder at this, there are many things you do not understand. You cannot even understand the blowing of the wind. "So is everyone." As with the wind the Spirit's operations are invisible, beyond our discovery, and known only by its effect.

7. "How can these things be?" He could not comprehend spiritual things.

8. "A master of Israel." One who had studied the Old Testament as he had, and thought so much, and accepted the position of teacher, ought to have known these things.

9. "We." Eidersheim thinks that in all probability St. John was present during this entire interview. "Do know." He spoke with the greatest possible assurance. Not upon hearsay but from personal knowledge, and received not only by himself, but by those who received His miracles as genuine, yet refused to accept the spiritual truths He taught. Yes, always plural and this is spoken with reference to the class to which Nicodemus belonged.

10. "How shall you believe." If you do not believe the first principles—the beginnings of gospel truth—how shall you believe the more advanced subject farther and tell you of the deeper things, the heavenly things, such as "My divinity (v. 13); the atonement (v. 14); salvation by faith (v. 15); the great love of God (v. 16)?"

11. "And no man, etc." There was a false notion among the Jews that Moses had ascended up to heaven to get the law. Jesus in effect says, No one, not even Moses, had ascended up to heaven to search out heavenly things; but the Son of Man has dwelt "from all eternity in the bosom of the Father," and has come direct "from heaven." "In heaven." He is omnipresent, filling heaven and earth with His presence, and even now is in heaven.

12. "The serpent." Num. 21:4-9. The history of the bronze serpent is a parable of the cross. "So of Man to lift up." 1. In His crucifixion. 2. In His exaltation. 3. In the publishing and preaching of His everlasting gospel.

13. "Whoever." Gentiles as well as Jews. "Not perish." Not be banished from the presence of God. "Have eternal life." Here is a double benefit offered. 1. Those who believe in Christ are exempted from eternal perdition. 2. They are brought to eternal glory.

14. "So loved." Such a love could not be described. Jesus does not attempt it. "In eternity of meaning in that little word 'so.'"

15. "To condemn the world." To destroy the Gentiles which the Jews supposed would be a place when the Messiah came.

16. "Believeth on Him." This implies separation from a world and a thorough repentance, as well as obedience and faith. "Believeth not is condemned." The greatest sin we can commit against God is to reject His Son. The moralist, as well as the profligate, is condemned already if he rejects Christ.

What is Your Weight?
From recent statistics the following interesting facts have been ascertained: The heaviest men of all are butchers, who average within a few ounces of 170 pounds; next to them come hotel-keepers, whose average weight is 167 pounds. Clergymen are the third heaviest people, weighing 164 pounds all around. But healthful, open-air work, not-too laborious, with good living, is a great fattener, too. Masons and bricklayers weigh 162 pounds, or only two less than the clergymen. Farmers, dockers and barristers are all a good average weight, the first weighing 161 pounds, the second 160 1/2 pounds, and the third 160 pounds. Commercial travelers turn the scale at 158 pounds, and, what would hardly be expected, are three pounds heavier than blacksmiths, who weigh only 155 pounds. Bankers, insurance agents and merchants are all very close to 154 pounds; carpenters and coopers stand at 153 pounds; teachers and manufacturers are slightly over 151 pounds; laborers, druggists and shoemakers average 148 pounds; clerks and shopmen only weigh 147 pounds. The tailor comes last, weighing but 146 pounds.—Scottish-American.

Too Much For Him.

They are telling this story in Washington about Congressman Clayton of Alabama, who used to be district attorney in his state: It became his duty at one time to prosecute an old man for making illicit whisky. It was not a very serious infraction of the law, but the old backwoodsman had been reckless in his open violation, and it was necessary to make an example of him. He was brought into court and, after the government had stated its case, the old man, who had no lawyer, asked to be allowed to go upon the stand. He was told that this would render him liable to answer any questions, but he insisted. "Well, Uncle John," said Clayton, "did you really make any whisky in your still?" "Henry," replied the old man, with pathetic tone, "I know'd your pa; I voted for you pa every time he ran for judge. And, Henry, your pa would never have axed me no question like that!" The jurors laughed, the court smiled and Clayton relented. The old man drove home that night.—New York Tribune.

An Egyptian Flower Show.

Under the patronage of the khedive of Egypt, who is a rare lover of gardening, an exhibition is to take place at Ghezireh, Cairo, on March 30 and 31 and April 1, 1900, at which Americans are especially invited to be competitors. A program in very good English has been prepared, which may be had by addressing W. Wilfred Carey, secretary, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo, Egypt. Carnations, lilies, pansies, phlox, stocks, violets, roses and "any good thing not specified" are among the special articles to be exhibited by florists, for which silver medals and sums of money are offered.

Eczema in the Feet.

In fact, tetter, ringworm and all skin diseases are cured by Tetterine. Mr. Lee D. Martin, of San Antonio, Texas, says: "I am suffering with a violent case of eczema in my feet. Please send me a box of Tetterine. Mr. Moore, of Moore & McFarland, Memphis, Tenn., says it cured him of a similar case." Sold at druggists 50c. a box or sent postpaid by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Boysish Ideas.

"It is strange what queer ideas we had when we were young," said a gentleman the other day. "My father once asked me how I supposed the French managed to spell wagon wheel, when they had no 'w' in their language. I never could solve the problem." "And when I was a boy," replied another, "I thought it was an easy matter to translate from foreign languages. I had an idea that the only difference was the alphabetical characters, and if I were to learn the Greek alphabet, for instance, I would have no trouble in turning Greek into English. I found out my mistake after I went to school, though."—Harlem Life.

Acceptable!

I should say so; they all say the same, too, when they get them. Who is there that would refuse such works of art when they can get them for almost nothing. Ask your grocer for a coupon book, which will enable you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, 10c. the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c.

The Earmarks.

"Your son is devoted to art, isn't he?" asked Reynolds. "I suppose so," replied Esael. "He's continually drawing on me."

We refund 10c. for every package of PERRAZ FABRICS, Inc. that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHERNEY, Notary Public.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 23rd day of December, 1894. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Tyrol the rose is believed to be a sleep-producer, and rose leaves are thrown into the fire for "good luck."

Mrs. Winstlow's Soothing Syrup for children tending, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc., a bottle.

The statement is made in all seriousness that Lord Roberts is afraid of cats. His fear is due to superstition.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Anti-cough, Ill., April 11, 1894.

An electrical device which drops a feed of oats into a horse's trough has been invented at Youngstown, O.

VERLYN, Ill., debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. King's Invigorating Tonic. Free trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. E. H. Lee, 84 Ave. St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of New York to abolish common law marriages in that state.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

"Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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HOW TO GET OFFICE Write for Free Catalogue the Government Office Training School, Washington, D. C. Women Eligible. Positions Unvacanted.

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Buy it of your storekeeper.

