

Mitten Sleeves.

eral interesting variations since last

season. For instance, one of the new-

est mitten sleeves reaches from the

thumbs to elbows, and is fastened to

the shoulder by a lattice work of vel-

only the girls with perfect arms should

attempt, reaches midway to the elbow.

A second sleeve half covers the hand

and forearm. Upper and lower sleeves

are connected with a lattice work of

velvet ribbon. On a perfect arm this

sleave is beautiful, but unless the el-

bow im dimpled and the upper and

very ugly. Another pretty sleeve that

The Newest in Millinery.

ceased to cause surprise and nothing

Feather Fans Again.

ing worn, though the smaller ones

For Spring Millinery.

millinery line is the probability, al-

most amounting to certainty, that the

A basic fact of importance in the

predomiuate.

Large feather fans are once again be-

Incongruity in millinery has long

Another sleeve, that

vet ribbous.

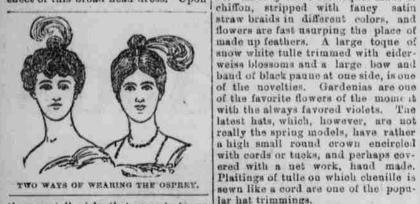
Mitten aleeves have undergone sev-

newest head-dresses add not height with insertion and lace, and is worn but breadth to the wearer. In conseover a colored silk; the other is in quence, they are not so generally bewhite silk trimmed with lace and ribbon.



SMART HEAD DRESSES.

coming, but a change is what fashion lower arm in perfect proportion, it is is ever after, even if it be a ohange for the worse. The unstanding sprigs is being used on many of the newest of maidentair and ivy in green velvet, dinner gowns is lace on the under so novel but a few weeks ago, now side, the edges strapped together with find themselves displaced by the regunarrow bands of velvet ribbon, pulled lation classic chaplet of ivy, such as through jeweled buckles. bound the head of the victor in the Olympian games or the winner of the prize in a poem-contest. Rose and gerauium leaves also appear in this that the spring season developes may same chaplet fashion, and one merit be expected to excite any special asof the wreaths is that they may be tonishment, no matter what the mixworn with the hair dressed either in tures, for certainly fur and tuile are Grecian or up-to-date Parisian mode. as extreme as any two mixtures can The first figure in the cut shows the be. Already there are toques made of effect of this broad head-dress. Upon



the very tall girls that seem to tower above the rest of us in such numbers nowadays it is especially becoming. A chio, if less novel head-dress has a circlet of plaited ribbon in any color to snit the costume, white preferred. The circlet is finished with a small

bow and ends and a single jeweled ostrich tip in white. This ornament may be worn so that the plume rises directly in the front or at the side. It requires high hair, however.



# AGRICULTURAL.

AND DISTORIED PROPERTY AND DISTORED PROPERTY Reclaiming Abandoned Farms,

A farmer in Pazton, Worcester County, Mass., who settled upon an abandoned farm about two years ago, acres this year 7500 bushels of potatoes, 25,000 cucambars-the latter cabbages, 700 bushels of tomatoes, other truck ad libitum, and all the ducts were marketed at a profit, and, that being the case, it is easy to see why many of New England's abandoned farms are being reclaimed .-Boston Cultivator.

# Growing Turnips.

We have never seen a crop of 1000 bushels of turnips grown on an acre, though we saw one field that came plowed up again in the spring, harrow tion.

lightly and furrowed two feet apart about two inches deep. In the furrows he strewed 250 pounds of superfeeding.

#### Feed to a Finish.

Never before in the history of the trade has there been so wide a margin between half-fat and prime, ripe beeves as exists at present. The situation make their cattle fat, and on the other hand the wide range in value plainly points to the penalty that must he paid by those who disregard the law of supply and demand and persist in crowding half-ripe cattle on a market already over-supplied with that class. Many of the unfinished cattle marketed during the past few weeks would with brought seventy-five cents to \$1 more per hundred pounds, which would be almost all clear profit, as the increase in weight would nearly offset the corn and labor. pate any further advance, except for a few fancy holiday cattle, we do look profit. for a good steady demand and satis-

CHOYOCOCHOREMAN AND AND THE before the organs that develop the eggs have begun work. Evidently the latter require periods of rest be tween every clutch of eggs. But a very fat hen when killed shows

not the slightest trace of these embryonic eggs. - The function to even produce the germs seems to have departed. The writer has killed hone that he did not think too fat to lay is reported to have raised on eight | and has found them in this condition, and that, too, at a season when other hens were laying vigorously. At just from a single acre-S30 barrels of what stage of fatness the hen is rendered impoient to produce eggs 350 barrels of carrots, 600 bushels of science has not yet determined, or parsnips, 1100 bushels of turnips, 400 whether this stage varies in the hens bushels of beets and 1100 heads of of different ages. It is without doubt cauliflower, besides squashes and some true that many hens are kept for years at a total loss as to cost of keeping, vegetables used by the family. Of for certainly many do not lay an egg course it is presumed that these pro- from one year's end to another. from one year's end to another. There may be other elements euter

ing into the question that we do not yet understand, and it may be that other things beside excessive fat prevent egg formation and development But with the limited light we now have on the subject it is probable that

the best way to keep a flock culled down to the actual layers is to keep the fat hens killed off. This leads to very near it, exceeding 900 bushels, the remark that some heus get fat if we remember rightly, but at a farm- under any system of feeding. The ers' institute in New Branswick one writer has been surprised when feed speaker told how he succeeded in ing a ration balanced against fat to growing 1000 bushels per acre. He find here and there a hen laying on took a poor piece of ground in the fat and ceasing to by eggs. Evidently fall, and after he had plowed it he put fowls show the same characteristics on thirty tons of manure to the acre as breeds of larger live stock-the and harrowed it in. He wants no ability with some to develop size and manure plowed in unless it is to be fat at the expense of every other func-

## Pice For the Dairy Farmer.

The best and most profitable way of phosphate to the acre. He uses two disposing of skim milk and buttermilk pounds of specially selected turnip seed to the acre. When they are two inches high he thins them to eighteen small scale, there is opportunity for inches apart. After this he keeps keeping pigs at a very slight cost. If the horse cultivator running two or the required number are not raised three times a week between the rows. upon the farm, they may be purchased As he grows them principally as a at six weeks old, or at weaning time. succulent winter food for his stock, he For a few weeks at least after weaning sows early, that they may have time they will thrive best on sweet skim to grow. When we used to grow them milk. Buttermilk is also good, but we gave greater distance between the should not be fed undiluted, or scours rows and did not sow them until July, may result. With plenty of warmed and most of them grew as large as milk combined with bran, shorts or dealers cared to have them for table other ground feed-of which corn use, while the small and the very should form but a small portion, if large were saved for the stock. When any-pasture if convenient, and pure we could sell the best at fifty cents a | water at all times, pigs which have rebushel or more we thought it was ceived good care through the mother more than they were worth for stock previous to weaning them will grow to thrifty maturity.

The practice of keeping over pigs or shotes until a year old or more is al-

most if not quite out of date, Quick returns make the profit in raising hogs for market. It must be an exceptional case which would warrant keeping offers every inducement for feeders to them longer than six to eight months. As fast as the pigs of one lot are fattened and sold, others should be ready to take the places of those disposed of. It is far better, in the writer's estimation, which is based upon considerable experience, to feed milk to pigs rather than to calves, except in the case of heifers or an exduring the past few weeks would with sixty to ninety days' longer feed have be desirable to raise. A pig at six months will bring nearly as much as a steer at three times that age. At present prices of fat cattle, no farmer can afford to raise them for beef, while in While we do not autici- six months the pig will be in prime condition for sale and return a good

The hog is one of the most profitafactory prices for well-fattened cattle ble animals the farmer has. Consuming for an indefinite period. Where a as it does the refuse of which man is feeding a considerable number no other disposal could well be of cattle it is an excellent plan to keep topping ont the bunch and sending in as the lowest of domestic an-lia imperative that water shall be ex-cluded and all the cables in which it a load or two of the fattest as fast as they are ready. This not only divides the risk and gives the cattle left behind a better chance to mature but also avoids the dead loss of holding tenfold profit for his keeping. While slightest attention as to material comripa cattle, as there is no profit in pigs undoubtedly thrive better when feeding a steer after he is ready for given a liberal supply of sweet skim market. It is poor policy to hold a milk for a time after weaning, they big drove of cattle simply because will do fairly well without it, if fed upon bran and middlings made into a that is not finished. The feeder who slop with water. Whey from cheese factories while sweet is better than water for this purpose, but is not available in many localities.

THE GUM SUPPLY GETTING SHORT,

# ITS USES INCREASING.

aper Found to Be a Good Substitute For Some Electric Insulating Purposes-Another New Material Made of Linseed or Castor Oil Successful.

The increasing uses for India rub per and gutta percha and the fact that the supplies of these gums do not inin like proportion and even rease threaten to become smaller in a few years unless extraordinary means are taken to keep them up, have led to many attempts on the part of inventors to produce some substitute which important commercial uses. The recent rapid extension of electric installation with the attendant call for insulation of miles and miles of conductors has emphasized the demand for rubber and gutta percha substitutes for fenced West, insulating purposes, and the proposition now being actively agitated to extend the great sea cable telegraph of immediate interest.

The consumption of rubber is estimated at 60,000 tons a year. The the fatal wire against which the wild finest quality as well as the largest men of the early days rebeiled so omes from the Para district in Brazil bicycle, wagon and automobile tires Brazilian rubber gatherers that in 1898 the exports from Para reached about 25,000 tons, as against 22,000 the year before. Reports from that district indicate a serious dauger of exhausting the rubber trees unless a world regarding the possibility of growing rubber trees successfully. recently attracted attention in Mexico. No substitute which has yet was like fint. appeared scems to offer success for months been guil durability and elasticity of Para rubber to their most severe tests, but notably for that of electrical insulating. The Singapore rubber is the variety best fitted for work of this sort and the shipments of this do not increase, and in 1898 amounted to only about 2600 tors. The last Atlantic cable took 500 tons of Singapore rubber to insulate it and a Pacific cable would take a much larger amount. In land purposes, such as the many miles of cables which are being laid for telephone, telegraph and power purposes and which are inclosed in lead, paper has become the favorite insulator. For telephone purposes it is superior to all others because of its low self-induction, which makes talking over a line of paper insulated wire as easy as whispering into an adjacent ear, while rubber and gutta percha both have a deadening effect upon the sounds. Power cables, such as those which the Third avenue road is now laying for its under-trolley lines, are insulated with paper, but in this case it is laid over the bundle of wires that form the conductor in a compact form, while for the telephone and telegraph wires the paper is twisted lightly about them with air spaces left among the wires running the whole length of the net of the retiarius, casting aside is used are leadencased and this

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER | trical insulation. According to those who are interested in it, it will answer as a substitute for rubber in many forms, besides having uses peculiarly its own. No information has been given as to its cost .- - New York Sun.

> BARSED WIRE IN THE WEST. What the Introduction of Wire Fences

Hus Meant to Man and Benst.

In the Century magazine Mr. E. Hough, author of "The Story of the Cowboy," tells of the introduction of that "fourfold abomination." which marked out the path of civilization in the far West:

A few years ago a villager down in Illinois bent a bit of iron about a strand of fence wire, and noticed that would fill their place at least for some his cattle avoided it. Out of this idea grew a system of feacing which has preserved our pine forests a few decades longer, but which brought to an end many decades earlier the glorious free days of the open and un-The great cattle ranges, over which roamed one of the most independent populations ever seen on earth, could never have been service of the world by laying a sub-marine cable from the United States boards of pine. It was difficult to the Philippines makes the question enough for the spider-like genins of advancing civilization to keep them fenced with the ever-renewed web of

men of the early days rebeiled so quantity sent from any one region, strennously. Yet mile by mile, comes from the Para district in Brazil thousands of miles after thousands of and the recent high prices and great miles, the cheap and easily spun web demand for the extra-elastic sorts for | crawled out across the West and held it hard and firm. You can never unhave so stimulated the work of the coil the deadly web, neither can you replace the victim which it strangled. Little more than a dozen years ago the writer was with a party hunting for buffalo calves in the upper part of the Panhandle of Texas, where we knew of a little herd still remaining systematic method is adopted of re- of those great auimals, even then conplanting, and considerable interest sidered virtually extinct. It was a has been evinced in other parts of the weary and desolate land, where he tween water-hole and water-hole lay sixty or seventy miles of absolute Experiments in this direction have desert. Not a tree broke the endless monotony of the plains. The soil was like flint. The sky had for months been guiltiess of a drop of those purposes which put the strength, rain. It was a region so utterly unsuited for the habitation of mankind that these last few representatives of considerable progress has been made a passing race of great American aniin providing substitutes of like quali- mals had chosen it as their final place ties for a number of other uses, and of refuge, thinking that perhaps there they would never again hear the sound of rifleshot or see again the face of man. Yet one morning, as we faced the sun of another waterless day, we came upon a line of strong wire fonce, coming from where no man could tell, and running in one unbroken line to the uttermost limits of our vision! It was no delusion, no miracle, no wonder of the wild mirage. It was an accursed fact. It had no right there, on that free land. where oven the wind had swept for ages unfettered by so much as a leaf. or stem of straggling tree. As we marveled and muttered at this thing, we saw, in the red light of the east, a little moving band of great forms which we knew to be those of the buffalo. They saw us also, and with the instinct of a generation of persecution swept away at once in flight. Across their line lay this fourfold abomination, this corded barrier, this new thing, this infamy never before dreamed of on these free plains, Close bunched, the buffalo struck it with the force of a heavy locomotive. and crushed through and over it as though they passed so many straws. Ab, there was a thing dramatic, admirable, out there on that faraway desert! It was the old West rending

by Beelzebub the prin trath was that the ver with Satan would be 27. "What thing ist are more wonderful ders." "Jesus tung ders." "Jesus taugh well as by what He su Him." Thus Jesus e sion by the miracies they could not doubl 28. "Fine spread al was wrought in the aud those who saw it) they word say it.

THE SABBATH

## INTERNATIONAL LESS FOR MARCH

Subjects Jeans Healing

Mark 1., 21-34-Gold

ary on the Day's La

CONNECTING LINKS."AN

John the went to Capa-definitely called Andrew John the second time, and followed Him, 21, "Into Caparnaum," Caparnaum His home,

Caperanum His hom His ministry for more onlied His own elty ( as a citizen He paid u 17:21. His mother an with Him. John 2:12. His first Sabbath in syngogue." This we iurion. Luke 7:5. were often connected They were the context fellectual Hic. "Tan mon to call upon an speak in the syng g not unlikely tima at i

not unlikely that at what He had said at 30. It was truth t whatever may have

22. "They were matter, manner, sy His teaching. "1. tollectual gifts. 2

trations. 3. Hisr

man heart, 4. Ris Divine law. "Auto one commissioned great stress upon Hi

into you," without 'He was, 1. Dignili-

vincing. 4. Consist scribes." The scrib itual life, their mann

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23. "A'man with an says he had "a spirit and "cried out with 4:33. Tuero has been

garding this "an-in-that those who wer-were simply disease strong paroxysms cannot agree with this insist that, difficult

stand, yet real de man and those re "This country abae cause they were the

height of implety, under heaven more 2. They were ad in vited evil spirits to

"Cried out. "An e its depths when in 24. "Let us alon desires to be let alo

want to be disturbed We liear this cry the take to deal with un such as intemperance "What have we to d

drive us from our able place. "I know The ease, like the apopl

ease, like the apoplex Christi No, Christis now, and they know fil one of God." The Mes-to destroy the kingdes John 33, 25. "Jesus rebuked h desire the testimony of Messinhship. Throng Christ never for a mo-anything that might be

anything that might truce with Satan. "H ally, "Be thon mur him." He speaks wit

show who He is, by 26. "Torn him," Lake says the devil

came out of him, and

was there a person p spirit who did not se

spirit who did not san haps a total rule, by i ness sap the foundation very few of this class days. "He came ont devils obey His word is an evidence of the g mission. to destroy th

is an evidence of the mission, to destroy

It is also a proof of I

The Punrisees sald th

34-Memory Verses,



evening with no other ornament than a single long osprey in the dominant color of the costume, set at one side an l curving over the middle coil of blossoms. A Spauish turban, for inhair most gracefully. The osprey stance, is all of violets, with the starts from a tiny rosette in bebe ribbon the same color as the ospray, or sometimes a jeweled clasp or buckle holds the plume in place. This is one of the most effective because most simple modes of adorning coiffure. To give that breadth to the couffare that the latest dictates decree, the osprey is set at one side of the coil and extends out instead of up. With the bair parted in front this way of dreasing the head is a decided change front by a knot of dahlia purple panne from the long dominant pompadour and its aigrette that towers straight aloft.



Children are keenly sensitive on the subject of their attire and its fashion, but, luckity for them, they share one favor in common with men: their frocks do not go out of style quickly. Although many of the models for their dresses follow closely those of their elders, yet they never go to the same extremes, consequently when the pendulum swings back it has not so far to go and does not hurry mad-When we wore balloons for sleeves they wore large ones, of course, but not monsters, consequently, while we had to cut ours down bont once a month to keep pace with Dame Fashion, theirs were some time in becoming passe. And the tight sleeves, thank their happy little stars, they can never have in entire discomfort, for any healthy child who took the proper amount of exercise would wear out a pair of the sleeves, which do not allow the arm to be raised, in about five hours.

The party dress is just as important. if not quite so elaborate, to Little Sister as it is to Big Sister.

Many heads appear dressed for everything employed in their making. That flowers are to prevail in hat trimming seems assured. Some Paris models are made wholly of the smaller stems drawn over the edges to form a facing. The crown is of violet leaves with a drapery of lace around it. The brim is wide in front and narrow at the back.

Ostrich plumes are to be used in combination with flowers of the larger varieties. A toque of white tulle, with crown of creamy Irish lace, has lace of the same design twined in the brim, which is caught back at the left velvet, held by a rhinestone orna-ment. From under this knot a single white ostrich plume sweeps over the left side of the crown to the back.



The Under the brim, at the right, near tha double-column skstch shows two back, is a cluster of crushed velvet pretty models, which can readily he roses in dahlia shades. Sailor hats atilized also in the summer dressmak- | will be more the rage than over.

there is a light end of one or two loads carefully watches his drove and ships the fattest steers as fast as ripe and then pushes the others along to the same condition is, other things being equal, the successful one.

#### Exhausted Soils.

Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University Experiment Station, says that impoverished soils are usually those that have been neglected. Not ing pigpens. having been tilled they have become lack in humus, which can be remedied by stable manure or plowing under green crops, or they may lack some one of the three important fertilizing elements. An average of thirty-four analyses of soil shows that an acre of land may contain in eight inches of the surface soil 3217 pounds of nitrogen, 3936 pounds of phosphorio acid and 17,597 pounds of potash, beside what may be in stones and gravel which will not pass through messes one-fifth of an inch square. This would be enough to grow about 200 ordinary crops if it was all available. It becomes so by action of what he calls "film water," that is the water adhering to the smaller particles of soil, if this water mingles with the humus to develop humic acid. But this water must be drained down through the surface soil to the water bed below, that the air may penetrate the soil. If it does not, it absorbs heat, evaporates and leaves the land When the water drains off and cold. the surface is well tilled it becomes warm, and the water is drawn up by capillary attraction, thus preventing loss by drought as well as brings back the dissolved fertilizing elements to the surface or near it, where the plant roots can find them. On many soils these two items of drainage and tillage are more needed than fertilizers. though most effectual when the soil is made light or porous and warm by the addition of humus or vegetable matter.

Excessive Fat Prevents Egg Formation. In some way excessive fat destroys the breeding power of animals, as is well known by the men that put them in what is called show condition. Fat in the hen seems to destroy not only the power of elaborating eggs, but also the power of the organs to even produce the embryo of the eggs. Kill hen that is not fat and, though she may not be laying eggs at the time. large numbers of embryonic eggs will be found. Sometimes these embryonic eggs remain undeveloped for a very that produce them are busy a long are useless for hatching purposes.

Farm and Garden Notes. Skim milk and Indian meal are the very best food for pigs.

Flat stones where abundant are the cheapest and best material for floor-

Probably the best lice exterminator cloddy, hard and foul. They may for poultry is a good dust box filled with common road dust.

> Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

A pound of meat scraps to twentyfive nens is about the right propor tion. Feed every other day.

Often when pullets are not laying, a ration of mest twice a week at this time of year will start them at work. In most cases, it is crowding that makes hens get into the feed trough. Make the trough long and give them plenty of room.

Roots and straw are very deficient in albuminous material, consequently where a little oil cake or pea meal is added to a dust of this kind excellent results are reported.

In arranging a pigpen, give special attention to the construction, so that it can be easily cleaned and supplied with fresh bedding. A pigpen should be cleaned out every day.

There is every reason to believe that in order to have good layers it is necessary to have good laying stock. This is the rule applied to cows. horses, sheep and hogs, so why should it not apply to the poultry as well.

Draft horses should rarely be driven faster than a walk in taking exercise. They require much less than roadsters or running horses. No draft horses should have less than five or six miles a day and roadsters can easily go to six to ten miles.

The moulting period is one that all poultry have to go through, and at this time they should receive a little more attention than is generally given. Keep them out of draughts and feed oily food, such as sunflower seeds and linseed oilmest, and you will find it a great help to the birds.

Roosters in the majority of cases are of no use to the farmer, and should be have any around that are of no value as breeders, the best thing he can do is to turn them into money. The hens will lay just as well, if not long time, showing that the organs better, without them, though the eggs

unbroken to the cable heads and here. in turn, the covering is connected by soldering to watertight connections with the office wires. For submarine purposes paper could not be used.

The inventor who wished to find a substitute for rubber and gutta percha naturally turned toward other vegetable products for a base and consider able success seems to have been attained by a number of clever men in this direction. Some time ago, there was described in the Sun a process by which linseed oil was turned into a fair substitute for rubber, made capable of vulcanization and of taking the place of rubber for many uses. The linseed oil in this process was prepared by oxidization, changing its character just as it changes when it is applied to surfaces as paint. The principal point in this invention was the method of oxidizing the oil thoroughly. This was accomplished by dipping bunches of tow into the oil and then exposing the oil thus subdivided on the filaments of tow to the action of warm air. A large factory was built in England to manufacture articles under the patents which cover this process.

A later process, which has been described recently, uses linseed oil as a basis also, but treats it instead with nitrie acid. The product is called velvril. It is composed of a mixture of nitrated oil and nitro-eellulose Either linseed or castor oil may be used. The nitrated oil is propared first and the nitro-cellulose is added to this. A homogeneous mass is ob tained whose final qualities of hardness and elasticity may be altered by varying the proportions of the mix ture. The proportions which yield a product most closely resembling Para rubber are two pins of nitrated oil and one pin nitro-cellulose. Castor oil is said to be superior to linseed oil for this purpose. Advocates of velvril declare that this mixture has an elas ticity of twenty-five per cent, and that its durability exposed to the weather is superior to that of rubber. Sam ples in England have been exposed for three years, it is said, and still show but slight signs of disintegration.

Velvril, it is said, can be worked and moulded under heat and pressure or it can be turned into a varnish by dissolving it in a suitable volatile solvent. In using it for cable protection, it may be applied in the form of a thick paste, each coating being allowed to dry before the application of to conceal from strangers the curious the next, or it may be applied directly by the aid of heat and a pressure of fifteen tons to the square inch. 11 may also be used as rubber is, upon tape windings. It is asserted that velvril is superior to vulcanized rubaction on the copper. The use of vel-wril is not, however, confined to elec-the toughest meats.

the strands set for its undoing, and waterproof covering is carried along standing on unhindered, free! Seeing the beauty of this spectacle, our best roper, a cow-puncher born on the old range, rose in his stirrups and took off his hat to cheer the buffaio as they fumbered on. For twenty panels the fence lay flat, and we rode across it. Along its inner side was a path worn inches deep by the feet of countless autelope, cut off by this fence from their ancient way to some unknown water-hole, No man of our party felt glad at this evidence of approaching civilization, this fence thrusting out into the wild land. Every man was partisan for the bufalo and the antelope, and exulted at this prostration of their enemy,

though knowing with sorrow how prief must be their little victory.

#### A Secret of Profitable Travel.

"The American' is wise," writes Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal, "who going to Paris this year spends enough time in the French capital to see the Exposition, and the beauties and spots of fragrant memories which the city unquestionably possesses, but who then leaves Paris behind and goes into those quaint, romantic and gone-to-sleep old places with which France aboundsin the Balzac country, for example, where French life is still lived in the old, delightful way. This is the secret of profitable travel anywhere: to go about with the mind open and receptive: to judge people from the cou ditions which surround them: to get an impression of a nation not from the life which floats on the surface of its great centres, but from its own people living in the heart of their own lands, in their homes and in their own way fhus we will see the real people of the country wherein we travel, we cannot truly judge the English from what we see in London or the French from the boulevards and cafes of Paris, any more than a foreigner can judge the entire population of America merely from the people he sees in the city of New York.

#### Ho flad Eyes Like a Cat's.

Alonzo Baum, fifty years of age, who died on Friday near Huntington W. Va., was known all over that section as the "cat-eyed" man. He could see clearly in the darkest night. During the day, however, the light oppressed him and he could see scarcely anything. The pupils of Banm's eyes were elliptical, and had all the other physical characteristics of the oyes of the cat. He did everything possible condition of his eyes, and hated the notoriety it brought him.

#### Romemado Wooden Teeth.

Albion, Ind., has an economical genius in the person of James Hyde, ber when used on copper, because it He makes his own teeth out of hickcontains no sulphur, and hence has no ory wood and holds them in place with a wooden haudle. He is able to gat

they went, and the p Gallies were soon dis-work. He did not ne Him, and we do not with the world, the day in order to be abl 29. "The house of Jesus, James and Joh 80. "Simon's wife's

a married man and It is strange indeed t lie Church should i the cellbacy of the c chiof corner-stone, ha of a fever." Luke ca Luke 4:38. She wa burning fever.~ "The This was really a request knew He could restore 31. "Took her by the thing on this slde the God affect such a m should demonstrate His

telligence of every m her." Christ has pow can, and frequently d can, and frequently do yet we cannot test the health of the body. It saints have suffered with and have been alek. faith" that saves the offers that prayer will suits. "She minister factly recovered. She wait a long time for sir 32, "When the suith brought their solting brought their sick to brought their sick to have been a desceration had come before the si-had just performed a 83. "All the city." person, but a very lar. 34. "Hented many." that were sick." Luk on them. Jesus heate they were many. "Di distinction is made he fail to notice; diseases devils "cast ont." "So verse 25. This had been May God give us such

Tombstone Phi

Photographing tom industry which has a colored man in this one time boy-of-all-w He graph gallery. branched out for him ready established a re ness, which promises wider field in the future various cemeteries wit and when the day is is tures of many of the ments. After he has plates he takes proof the relatives of the def ally finds a ready sale Of course, he has to b he works entirely trusting to sentimes

Still, he says it in veri

doesn't get an order-habit of haunting the

where tombstones are striking while the iron

a picture before even

atives have seen the

phia Record.