

WOMAN'S REALM

The "Blues."
Can one help having the "blues?" Can one help having a bad temper? Certainly. Moods are subject to the will as any mental faculty, asserts a woman writer. The difference between the successful, popular woman and the woman who, by her disagreeableness, drives everyone from her is simply the power of the former to control her moods and her temper.

Fluffy Hair.
To arrange the hair fluffily and yet securely is an art which few women possess. An infallible way of keeping the hair in position is this: Take a small strand at the middle of the crown, a trifle higher or lower, according to the style required, twist this closely and make it secure with hairpins, then brush and arrange the hair over this little knot. A strand of perhaps two fingers thickness should be used. It furnishes the solid something upon which to fasten the loose, wavy superstructure and make it secure.

School Girl Luncheon.
It is important. It should be simple. It must be nutritious. It depends on the breakfast. After a big breakfast it may be light. After a hasty breakfast it should be carefully chosen. It takes a few years as a rule to turn a blooming girl into a fallow woman.

The luncheon should consist of delicate sandwiches, half of brown or entire wheat bread, with meat or nuts and cheese, and fruit, or other nourishing, digestible food, and not of the crullers, cream puffs and other excuses for food which a girl is likely to buy.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Home Like a Camp.
On even the coldest days in the coming winter Mrs. William S. Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt, need exercise her imagination only a little to believe herself back in her camp in the Adirondacks on a July day. She is decorating her sitting room so that it will be as nearly as possible a representation of a forest nook. It will have a dado of birch bark, and pipes, guns, hunting knives, alpenstocks and wooden drinking cups on the walls will heighten the effect. Bearskins will be the rug and the furnishings will be of rustic wood, innocent of paint. With balsam pillows giving an aromatic odor and a few growing plants in the windows, one could imagine the room to be in the heart of the mountains, instead of in a steam-heated, electrically lighted house.—New York Press.

American Civilization.
"You would be astonished," said a manufacturer of firearms, "to learn how many New York women carry revolvers, particularly in the suburban districts. I don't know what number the records of the police department show, and I don't believe it is an indication of the whole. Mrs. Mackay is the proud possessor of one of the most beautiful revolvers in the world. Its barrel is silver of a hard alloy, the chamber is silver of a purer grade and the grip is of gold, engraved handsomely. Needless to say it was made to order for her. Mrs. Adolf Landenberg, since the fright her little daughter suffered, goes armed when she rides along the bridge paths around her Long Island home, and she would not hesitate to use her weapon, I am sure, if any repetition of the hold-up May Landenberg experienced were to occur. Half the women of the Meadowbrook hunt know how to carry a pistol and to use it, too. A well-known society woman has had a brace of revolvers made for her automobile. She carries them in holsters—one at each side of the tonneau—each ready for instant use."—New York Press.

Marriageable Age.
A woman's prospect of marriage is distinctly affected by age. The statistics of all centuries show that the great majority of women marry between the ages of twenty and thirty. Before reaching twenty a woman has of course a chance of matrimony, but the objections raised by the parents or friends to marriage at a tender age frequently outweighs the desire of the young woman to acquire a husband, and lead her to defer a wedding day.

All statistics that have been gathered bear out the statement that a woman's best chance to marry is at the age of twenty-five, that over six-tenths of the marriages take place between twenty and thirty, and consequently that a woman's chance increases up to twenty-five, and steadily decreases after that age until it reaches the vanishing point somewhere about sixty. Out of 1000 married women 149 marry before the age of twenty, 680 between the age of twenty and thirty, 111 between thirty and forty, the women in the thirties not having so good a chance as the girls in their teens; between the ages of forty and fifty the falling off is enormous, only forty-one in 1000 contracting an alliance in that decade; while for the woman who has celebrated the semi-centennial of her birth has only nineteen chances in 1000.

Yankee Wives For Canada.
"A Colonial" writes to the London (England) Spectator calling attention to the fact that more than two women emigrate to Canada, and asking that the Imperial and colonial governments do something to encourage the colonization of British women along with these men in the Dominion. The gist of his trouble is well expressed in the following paragraph:

"The chances are that the majority of young bachelors from Britain will settle in those districts where whole families from the United States are taking up wheat lands in the Northwest, and naturally it follows that the young Britisher will find his helpmate in a woman born under the Stars and Stripes, and little likely to engraft into the being of her family the traditions of a united empire. Canadian women of British ancestry are probably even more loyal to the British flag than are the women of the old land; their loyalty to the best traditions of English home life is proverbial, but Canadian women are a mere handful in that great West. It is a heterogeneous mass of womanhood from which the English emigrant to-day has to choose."

As for the fear that the intermarriage of these British bachelors with American girls will lead to a national annexation, that is hardly worth the ink it takes to record it. These international alliances are quite as apt to work the other way. The British influence in the home has on its side existing political conditions and all the commercial and industrial forces which make of our people such well established imperialists, but if it were not for the instruction of this British element the home made up wholly of American settlers might be impervious to these influences. In any case if in the long run it does not appear to our people that they will be better off as British than as American, no amount of hereditary prejudice can keep them so, and this conviction for or against British connection will rest upon facts quite as apparent to the German, to the American or to any other foreigner as to the son of old Canada or of old England.—Montreal Star.

The Scientific Housekeeper.
Housekeeping, which is the most natural occupation of women, and by far the most important, has been practiced by them without any scientific training, and, indeed, without suspecting that any was necessary, since the days when Eve catered to Adam's comfort in the Garden of Eden.

But now a change has come. Persons who are rich enough to hire a managing housekeeper desire to have one who is as carefully trained for the position as a lawyer or a minister is trained for his work.

This training must be obtained in special schools, of which there are several in the United States. Some of them, indeed, are not schools merely, but well equipped colleges, with a thorough course in domestic science of four years in length. It means permit it is well to take the full four years' course. Tuition varies in the different schools and colleges, but \$150 a year may be considered a fair estimate. Books will cost from \$10 to \$25. These items are, of course, exclusive of the cost of living.

When this expense makes a four years' course impossible, young women may prepare themselves adequately in special courses of two or three years; and it is even possible now to acquire in the classes of some of the Young Women's Christian Associations, and such institutions as the Cooper Union or the Pratt Institute, a knowledge of the science of housekeeping which is sufficient to secure a position.

The "science of housekeeping" embraces many things. The studies include domestic architecture, with special reference to the arrangement of rooms and their equipment; sanitary science; cooking, including the chemistry, cost and proper preparation of food; dietetics; household management; sewing; home nursing; and all these general subjects are subdivided into a multitude of subordinate branches.

The schools which afford these courses make it a business to find openings for their graduates. The demands are of two kinds. One is from rich people with many servants who desire a competent person who can take all the responsibility of conducting the house. The other results from the necessity of having such persons at the head of boarding schools and many public institutions. The duties vary with the kind of position which the housekeeper is called upon to fill.

In a private house the housekeeper hires, pays and discharges the servants, usually decides upon the menu and orders the food, and the linen and kitchen utensils when they need replenishing. She must also assign the servants to their various duties, and see that those duties are properly performed. She inspects the plumbing at suitable intervals and supervises the cleaning of the traps. If her training in staid has been sufficient, she may even put up a shelf or mend a broken chair. In some families the housekeeper is made "one of the family," eating with the other members and having a room in the main portion of the house. In families where the social lines are more closely drawn, she will have her meals served in her room.

The wages of a trained housekeeper range all the way from \$25 a month—this, of course, in very small families—to \$3000 a year and a private carriage—although this, too, is of course, exceptional. From \$40 to \$50 a month is an average salary. Whatever her earnings may be, they are net, except for the cost of clothes.

The housekeeper is at no expense for food or lodging, and both are usually good. Moreover, her surroundings are generally pleasant and wholesome, and the life of which she becomes a part is one which affords opportunity for meeting people of cultivation and refined tastes.—Edward Whiston Frenz, in the Youth's Companion.

CHANCES OPEN TO THE HELPLESS

Many Schools Whose Purpose is to Put Men and Women and Children in the Way of Earning a Living.

It is a poor workman nowadays who cannot exhibit a diploma. The washerwoman may have her sheepskin and so may the janitor, while the shop girl must graduate from the school of instruction especially provided for her.

This trend toward special training is seen at its largest development in the various trade schools maintained by the Board of Education, but interesting phases are found in the small schools and classes organized and managed by associations and by the efforts of individuals.

More interesting, too, than the classes in which fees are exacted and the applicant must have some rudimentary knowledge of the subject are those in which people are taken into all their crudeness and ignorance and converted into skilled workmen with no cost to themselves other than the effort of learning. Hopeless, helpless dependents are made into efficient laundresses, men whose great ability has been in running an elevator are instructed in the care of delicate electrical machinery, and crippled women are taught to make the finest lace and embroidery.

The school for washerwomen established by the Charity Organization Society, although less than four years old, is almost the oldest of these training schools for adults. Here women so shiftless as to make even this work almost beyond them are taught old fashioned, domestic washing.

In the whole three floors of the old residence on West Twenty-eighth street that the school occupies there is not a single piece of machinery with the exception of the humble wringer. There are tubs and soap and water, and the women are taught only to use the things found in the ordinary home.

The course of instruction varies according to the ability of the woman employed. The greenest hand is started with the tubs at a daily wage of eighty cents. She spends perhaps a month or six weeks there before she is put on plain ironing and her wages raised to \$1. Later, as she progresses upward, her wages advance also, and when she attains the dignity of shirt ironer she receives \$1.50 a day.

Then she graduates. At least she graduates if she can be persuaded to do so. "Our greatest difficulty is in getting rid of the women after they have learned all that we can teach them," said Mrs. M. A. Williams, the superintendent. "Of course, some of the women we keep right on to act as working instructors to the new comers."

"One woman who has been with us almost from the first is now practically the head of the ironing corps. She has only one arm, but in spite of this she is our best ironer. "Of course many women are sent here for instruction and have places waiting for them when they finish. In fact, many of our patrons begin by sending us their laundry to do and end by taking one of our graduates and continuing our system in their own homes."

"The women are of all ages, but most of them are mothers whose children are put in day nurseries while they are at work. We have one woman of sixty-five in the school just now, and she is doing good work, too, and there are any number past fifty. "We average about forty pupils in the school, and have had as many as sixty. The majority are foreigners. Last year we had 498 Irish, 100 Germans, 168 negroes—and two white Americans."

Another school closely allied to the Charity Organization Society is the school for bead workers maintained at the Home for the Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island. Miss Emma Fowler goes over to the island every day and teaches the crippled, paralyzed men and women to make their hands useful.

The work that these forlorn people do, once their clumsy fingers have been trained a bit, is remarkable. Elaborate bead embroideries, chains, belts and trimmings are made, while really beautiful baskets are turned out.

Beginning with the bead work, other things have been added, wood carving, crocheting and knitting, until the collected exhibition of their work looks like a booth at a village fair. One old man who had been spending his life sitting beside his bed in hopeless idleness, last year knitted twenty-two shawls and thirty-seven pairs of wristlets.

With the proceeds from the sale of these things he bought delicacies for a son dying of tuberculosis at the Metropolitan Hospital, and later paid his son's burial expenses. Nearly \$1000 was earned last year by these old people, to whom, up to the establishment of this school, even the blessing of occupation was denied.

The effort of department store managers to get more efficient clerks has resulted in the establishment of a school for shop girls, where classes are held and teachers are employed for the sole purpose of instructing the girls in the duties that will be theirs behind the counters.

"Not even the special clerks taken on for the holiday trade are permitted to come in contact with customers until they have had instruction," said the manager of a Sixth avenue store. "We have from twenty-five to thirty young men and women in our classes all the time and two men do nothing else but teach them the routine of checks, C. O. D.'s, transfer cards, etc., and give them talks on salesmanship, conduct and attitude to customers."

"From three to six days are given to this training. The girls who take places as cashiers spend even a longer time, for they are taught also to test money and to make change correctly. "The day they come into the store the girls are put into physical cul-

ture classes, when when the weather permits are held on the roof, and at other times in the store gymnasium. A girl who has once had this training for her work, whether she spends any time in the store afterward or not, is entitled to call herself experienced, and therefore to receive, wherever she may apply for work, the preference that is given to experienced help."

The largest training school for adults in the city is the evening school on West Forty-sixth street. This is generally considered a school for negro men and women, but as a matter of fact it is open to all races, of the 1500 registration nearly 100 are colored. The whites for the most part are foreigners, who avail themselves of the classes in the common branches and of the classes, full to running over, which teach English to foreigners.

Americans make up the classes in manual training, thirty-one in all, of which those in dress-making for women, and those in the care of boilers and in electricity for men, are most crowded. There are eight dress-making classes, and the course of four lessons a week turns out finished dress-makers in three years.

The cooking classes are full of men as well as women. Here is taught not only domestic and fancy cooking, but also institutional and restaurant cooking. Much of the present interest in industrial training is due to the efforts of the settlement workers. Greenwich House in Jones street maintains a handicraft school where girls and women are instructed in lace making, weaving and allied crafts.

The classes are under the direction of Miss Katherine Lord and are held for the most part in her studio, an old stable discovered by Miss Lord in the rear of the settlement house, and so delightfully fitted up as to tempt one to become a lace maker, if only for the surroundings.

These girls and women, Italian for the most part, though twenty nationalities are represented in the block in which the school is located, can make, mend, alter and match various laces, Irish crochet, Carriacross, Limerick and several kinds of pillow laces, and are now being instructed in Venetian point.

"It has been a surprise to me to see how readily the girls have learned the lace work and the interest and pleasure they take in it," said Miss Lord. "One of the first who came to us was a pitiful little hunchback, who came in preference to going to an ostrich feather place, where the work would soon have wrecked such frail health as she had."

"We almost hesitated about taking her. But you should see her now. She is one of our best workers, neat, quick and with real feeling for the lace as it grows under her hands. "Her health is greatly improved, while her joy in her work and in her surroundings here in the settlement is a pleasure to every one who comes near her."

In old Greenwich Village, too, is the Needlecraft School, where twenty girls, mostly Italians, are learning to do fine embroidery in colored silks. The largest and most ambitious of the lace making schools is the one at Richmond House in Macdougall street. Although in a settlement building, it is not a part of it, and is maintained by an entirely separate organization.

This school is closely allied with those lately established in Italy for the revival of lace making among women and girls. Signorina Mari, who assisted in organizing them, is at the head of the one here. The twenty-four girls in her classes are taught the Italian cut work.

The work is beautiful, but it is far from expensive, and the person who expects to pick up Christmas presents at bargain prices here will be disappointed. A small pillow cover or bag brings from \$70 to \$80, while bedspreads, curtains and similar large pieces run well up to the hundreds. The pupils earn from \$4 to \$8 a week while learning, and as they gain in proficiency their wages are steadily raised.

Of the making of demonstrators there is no end. A woman may, if she chooses, take a course in gas sover, with a good place waiting for her when she has finished, and is prepared to demonstrate a stove's virtues and correct its vice.

She may receive special instruction in sewing machines, and forthwith proceed to earn her living by disseminating her knowledge. She may learn to be a trained nurse maid or a mother's helper, a lady's maid or a telephone girl, all at no cost to herself.

Whenever there is a strong public interest in any particular subject, just as surely will there be chances to become experts in it. For the past few years every place that instructs chauffeurs has been full to running over, while recently the demand for competent operators for motor boats has been so great that a school has been organized with a regular course of instruction in that subject with full training in construction and practical drill in operating under all circumstances.

Some of the railroads have opened schools for the instruction of their dining car conductors in department and conduct, as well as in the commissary department of the service. One of the big retail cigar companies has a course of two weeks, which all the clerks are required to take, in treatment of customers and the judging of tobacco.

When it comes to special instruction where a fee is involved, the opportunities are as the sands of the sea. One may study to be a manicure or an actor, a real estate expert or a barber, a Wall Street investor or an office boy—it is simply a matter of the price and the time.—New York Sun.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Holiday trade monopolizes attention, although there is a steady gain in distribution of winter goods as the temperature becomes more seasonable. Some irregularity is still noted in collections, attributed to high money rates or failure to market the crops. This would make the one adverse feature of the commercial situation indirectly due to the three most striking evidences of national prosperity—scarcity of men, money and railway facilities. The inadequate supply of labor is attested by numerous increases in wages at textile mills and in many other occupations, the financial situation is shown by the heavy deficit of the Associated Banks and the sixth measure of relief this year by the Secretary of the Treasury, and complaints about freight blockades are numerous, one shipper at the South stating that hundreds of tons of pig iron have not yet started, although the cars were loaded in October. There is little idle machinery at leading manufacturing plants, the urgency of quick delivery being most noticeable at steel and cotton mills and all are well engaged.

At the exchanges dealing in the leading farm staples the only marked influence of the week was supplied by the official reports. While it is somewhat early to have very definite information regarding the next crop of winter wheat, the Department of Agriculture has approximated final results so closely in the December reports of recent years that its promise of a new high record production and a natural tendency to depress quotations. The decline was not severe, however, chiefly because adequate railway facilities continued to restrict receipts at primary markets.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 6,888 barrels; exports, 3,739 barrels. Wheat—Dull; spot, contract, 73 1/2c; 43 1/2c; spot, No. 2 red winter, 77 1/2c; 77 1/2c; December, 74 1/2c; 74 1/2c; January, 75 1/2c; 75 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c; 80 1/2c; steamer No. 2 red, 68 1/2c; 68 1/2c; receipts, 11,920 bushels; exports, 56,000 bushels; Southern on grade, 68c to 75c. Corn—Easy; spot, old, 50c to 50 1/2c; new, 48 1/2c to 48 3/4c; December, old, 50c to 50 1/2c; 50 1/2c; 50 1/2c; January, 47 1/2c to 47 3/4c; February, 47 1/2c to 47 3/4c; steamer mixed, 45 1/2c to 46c; receipts, 55,599 bushels; exports, 214,685 bushels; new Southern white corn, 46 1/2c to 48 1/2c; new Southern yellow corn, 46c to 48 1/2c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 40 1/2c; No. 2 white, 39 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 39c; receipts, 9,970 bushels. Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western domestic, 76c to 77c; receipts, 3,404.

Butter—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 25c to 27c; fancy creamery, 33c to 34c; fancy ladle, 22c to 23c; store-paked, 19c to 21c. Eggs—Firm and lower; 26c to 28c. Cheese—Active and unchanged; large, 14 1/2c; medium, 14c; small, 14c. New York.—Wheat—Receipts, 102,000 bushels; exports, 220,838 bushels; sales, 1,500,000 bushels futures, 16,000 bushels spot. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 79 1/2c elevator, No. 2 red, 81 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84 1/2c c. l. f. Buffalo, No. 2 hard winter 79 1/2c c. l. f. Buffalo. Corn—Receipts, 42,925 bushels; exports, 157,710 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels Buffalo; spot steady; No. 2, 53 1/2c elevator and 51 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53 1/2c; No. 2 white, 53 1/2c. Option market was quiet but steadily, with West closing unchanged at 3 1/2c, net lower. January, 51 1/2c to 51 3/4c, closed 51 1/2c; May closed 50 1/2c; December closed 53 1/2c. Eggs—Weak; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, fancy, selected, white, 40c to 42c; do., choice, 37c to 39c; mixed extra, 35c to 37c; Western, average prime, 31c official price, 31c; seconds, 28c to 30c. Philadelphia.—Wheat steady, but quiet; contract, grade, December, 74 1/2c to 75c. Corn 1/2c lower; December, 47 1/2c to 48c. Oats, firm and in fair demand; No. 2 white, natural, 40c to 41c. Butter, firm and in good demand; extra Western creamery (official price), 32c; street price, 33 1/2c to 33c; extra nearby, 36c. Eggs, steady but quiet; near by fresh and Western fresh, 29c, at mark. Potatoes unchanged; Pennsylvania, choice, per bushel, 55c to 58c; New York and Western, choice, per bushel, 50c to 53c; do., fair to good, do., 45c to 48c. Live poultry steady and in fair demand; fowls, 11c to 12 1/2c; old roosters, 9c; spring chickens, 11c to 12c; ducks, 13c to 13 1/2c; turkeys, 17c to 18c; geese, 13c to 14c.

Live Stock. New York.—Beef—Dressed beef low at 6 1/2c to 9 1/2c, per pound; fancy beef, 10c; Texan beef, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c. Calves—Market very dull; prime and choice veal steady; barbed calves nominal; medium to prime veals, 7.00 to 9.00; few fancy, 9.25; dressed calves slow and market weak; city-dressed veals, 8 to 13 1/2c, per pound; country-dressed, 5 to 12 1/2c. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep steady; lambs slow; choice about steady; others weak; sheep, 4.75 to 5.8c; lambs, 7.50 to 8.00; yearlings, 6.50. Hogs—Very few on sale; feeling easier on Buffalo advice. Chicago.—Cattle—Market slow; common to prime steers, 4.00 to 7.40; cows, 2.45 to 4.75; heifers, 2.40 to 5.00; bulls, 2.40 to 4.50; calves, 2.75 to 8.00; stockers and feeders, 2.40 to 4.50. Sheep—Market weak to 25c lower; sheep, 3.00 to 6.00; yearlings, 4.00 to 6.50; lambs, 5.75 to 7.75.

WORTH REMEMBERING

Emperor William spends half a million yearly in traveling around his kingdom. A shark measuring nearly 10 feet long has been captured by a Calais fishing boat in the English Channel. Each day there are 810,633 cash fares paid to the surface, elevated and subway railroads in New York City. Alphonse Daudet is said to have received for "Sapho," published in 1885, the record price of over \$200,000.

Rich And Poor.

"When I was rich," said a Georgia philosopher, "the least little thing annoyed me; when I was poor I had to devote so much time to just being poor I didn't have a minute to spare for the little things. Which means that a man in the poverty business is compelled to devote his entire time to it."—Atlanta Constitution.

German, which is spoken by upward of 75,000,000 people, ranks third in number among the four leading languages of Europe, the first being English, the second Russian and the fourth French.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts directly upon the blood and cleanses the surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by causing up the constitution and assisting nature in doing it. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 reward for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., 1460 N. Y. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

J. M. Boutwell, at present assistant geologist, will take charge of the collection of statistics on lead, zinc and quicksilver for the United States Geological Survey.

FITTS, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. H. R. Kline, L.D., 561 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

First impressions of dental students are seldom the best.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

When it comes to giving advice the average man is liberal.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A man isn't necessarily an artist because he draws the color line.

A Great Outside Remedy. Most pains are of local origin—"crick" in the back, a twinge of rheumatism, a sore throat, neuralgia, toothache, etc., all cured by outside applications. The quickest, safest and most certain method is Allcock's Plaster, known the world over as a universal remedy for pain. They never fail, they act promptly, they are clean and cheap. You can get right ahead with your work while the healing process goes on. Sixty years' use has given them a great reputation.

If a man is well and happy he ought to be willing to let it go at that.

TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scraped Until Bled—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura. "Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torment, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

After doing one thing, do you not often wish that you had done the other?

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

There would hardly be any pleasure in being happy if everybody else was.

Each cured in 30 minutes by Woolson's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. J. C. Woolson, Crawfordsville, Ind. \$1.

About 1,700,000 acres grow the world's tobacco.

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POTASH

Potash is the connecting link between the soil and heavy crops. The most important plant food for vegetable growth is POTASH.

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