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How a Woman's Features May Be Made the Envy of Her Friends.

A complexion treatment from the A complexion treatment from the good old days, when gentlewomen did not leave their health entirely to the care of other people, reads pleasantly enough. It will be worth transferring to those brocade MS, recipe books which are a fancy with women of taste. For a good complexion take one heaping teasponful of dried elder flowers, or twice as much of fresh flowers, or twice as much of fresh ones still lingering along shaded meadow paths. Pour over it one cup of boiling filtered water and cover close. Let it steep fitteen minutes, strain and add sugar and lemon to the taste, omitting them if so preferred. Make this tea fresh every morning, and drink it half an hour before breakand drink it hair an hour before break-fast for one week. The next week use chamomile flowers instead of elder flowers. Prepare the tea and drink it the same way. Drink these teas alter-nately for three or four months, and after that twice each week. They im-prove the health and nerves in every way as well as the complexion. way, as well as the complexion.

On hears constantly of the virtue of scrubbing the face and keeping it clean, but there are women with dell-cate faces who do not bear well this sort of housemaid treatment. Scrubbing irritates many skins, brings out a plentiful down on some fresh looking faces, and sets up a bleeding inflammation in certain cases of blackheads and tion in certain cases of blackheads and pustules. To cleanse the face thor-oughly by a simpler method, when it has been exposed to much dust and grime, rub it over with sweet olive oil. Let the oil remain from ten minutes to half an hour, as time allows, wash it off with warm water and fine soap, wiping with a Turkish towel, which is advisable for the fore alware. Finish advisable for the face always. Finish by dashing cold water on the face, and wipe again.

One of the latest adjuncts to the toilet is a lace edged perfumed cloth of peculiar fabric, which is carried about with one, and used to give the face a smart rubbing for a moment or two each hour. In the vestibule or dress-ing room, or before leaving one's own room to receive visitors, a few touches with this prepared cloth will, it is said, leave the skin with a peculiarly fine finish, like that of statuary marble, which is not a polish, it must be remembered.

To cleanse the hair perfectly, without leaving it dry and brittle after wash-ing, first rub a lotion of equal parts of olive oil and bay rum into the scalp thoroughly. Let it remain half an hour, and then wash hair and scalp with hot water, having one teaspoonful of borax to the gallon, and a little good soap. Rinse well in three warm waters, wipe with Turkish towels and dary in the sun. This does much to preserve the color of hair, whether dark or blond. Observe the proportion of borax, and use very little soap, good castile soap being best.—New York Tribune.

Modes For Juveniles.

The extreme length of an infant's first clothes has been very much modi-fied, and it is no longer considered good taste for a baby to wear a gown four times its own length. ağı ağı ağı

Ultra-fashionable mothers dress their little girls in nothing but white until they are ten years of age.

coming to a young girl than a fitted one, and a yoke is less trying than when the material is drawn up to the neck. The yoke to relieve the waist may be simulated by lace or bands of Persian timering is concerned. The second term of term o Persian trimming if preferred. Fancy white collars are often worn where there is no yoke to modify the severe outline.—Philadelphia Record.

Walking Dresses.

Walking Dresses. The colors of walking dresses are to continue bright in tone, while embroid-ery and applique are to be more pat-ronized than ever. Cloth and taffeta decoupe will be found on a prominent pedestal, and a trimming of linen lace worked in wool or silk will be seen decorating some of the fine cloth gowns. Glace coats and entire glace dresses will again be well established,

gowns. Glace coats and entire glace dresses will again be well established, and as for the fashion of their make -well, in this instance fashion will a tale unfold, for every coat worthy the designation novel shows a tail at the back, and perhaps this is a very de-sirable state of affairs in view of the fact that we continue to patronize the tight-fitting skirt, which is in truth not entirely becoming to every woman who elects to wear it. That small tail at the back immediately takes off the too suggestive look of tightness. In the front the coats are for the most part cut round and bear revers or a narrow galloon. Many coats are, however, cut three-quarter length, either with a belt galloon. Many coats are, however, cut three-quarter length, either with a belt or to fit tightly to the walst at the back and to be semi-fitting in the front. The skirts are unmistakably shorter, but as unmistakably on the ground; in-stead of wearing a train of six inches we wear a train of four inches. That is all the public protest against long trains has done toward their abolition.

Return of the "Girlie Girl."

Return of the "Girlie Girl." From certain reliable reports it appears that the "girlie girl," sometimes known as the "steel engraving lady," is scheduled for a return engagement in society after an absence of who can say how many years? At least that is the way some persons who say they pray for such a return put it; others, and we are inclined to consider them more knowing, have it that the revised girl or woman is to be a happy blend of the two, wearing broad, sensible shoes when common sense seems to in-dicate such footgear, and slipping into high-heeled dainty foot-coverings when dicate such footgear, and slipping into high-heeled dainty foot-coverings when these seem not only possible but the proper attire; while with each change of shoes there will be a total change in the style of gowns and hats, to pre-serve a sartorial harmony, and also a quick change of mind and manner to suit the whole. To do this successfully will come easy to year average girls

will come easy to very average girls, but it is feared in some quarters that even men who are in most ways su-perior are going to find it very difficult to follow these feminine leads.—Bos-ton Transcript.

New Sweaters For the Athletic Girl.

New Sweaters For the Athletic Girl. 'Among the smart wear in "sweaters" are hand-knit white wool ones, having a beautifully designed stripe raised from the separating stitches of plain knitting barely perceived. These stripes are vertical, consequently becoming to the figure. For a collar and cuffs to the bishop sleeve are wide bands of plain kniiting in light blue, or green, or plain knitting in light blue, or green, or red. This gives the smart air—which all such hand-knit sweaters have lacked heretofore. Fifteen dollars may seem rather a stiff price, but is in real-ity a moderate one, if the time and skill to knit one is taken into consideration, to say nothing of the quantity of wool, or the unusual wear they are sure to give. give.



Black still continues to be the most popular color in the new hosiery. A touch of color in the embroidery

on black stockings is very smart. The severer style of silk or flannel shirt is taking the place of the dressy

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monites, the kings were defeated near to Mixar, the law was given, and he may have meant to say difficulties as great as Jordan, remies, as strong as the king, my God or it may mean that since these places are farthest from the tabernacle David is saying, "What if I am afar off, no trial can be too severe for me." IV. "God of my life." This is further on in the two preceding expressions are thus put together. One who is learning of God is like a child learning his alphabet. He knows his letters, but who is there that knows all the words, and who has read all the books which they can make up. It is so what if I am consken, He is my preti-what if I am consken, He is my preti-what if I am nopelees and undone. He is my pope. V. "God my rock." David was a fugitive

what if I am cast down, He is my re-storer; what if I am hopeless and undone, He is my hope. V. "God my rock." David was a fugitive and had little means of defense. He is continually pursued by his enemies, and since the country is full of mountains-and caves of refuge are on every side of him they become to him the picture of God. He calls Him my rock. The names of God are suited to every circumstance in life. Nothing is more fitting for us than to get hold of this expression of David's. You will be tempted on every side, the enemy is too strong for you, but literally David's expression is, "God is my clift." That is, He rises above the things of this world, and He wants His children to understand that wherever there is a heart big with sorrow, wherever there is a never filled with tears or a lip quivering with agony His ear is wide open to all their cries. He marks down every necessity in His memory He will not forsake His own... "God my strength." This means my strength belongs to God, and I must use it only for His glory. He is taking note of all that I do, and one day I shall be called to an account. God might if He pleased wrap Himself about with night as a gar-ment. He might doel and long far above this world, and look down with indiffer-ence upon the doings of His creatures. We might look up into the heavens and behold the stars and say." I am nothing compared with these, and God does not care for me." Dut not so. He notices every one of us. He knows our names, has numbered the hairs of our head, and not a sparrow falls to the ground except beneath the gaze of His eye. Whatever we do or bas interesting pictures in the Louve is that of Christ with eyes so wonderful that walk which way you will the gaze is upon you, and so. God is the God of my strength and one day I must answer to Him for it. "God, my exceeding joy." This includes all that has gone before, and it exceeds all others. Head is a nature. For it is not

answer to Him for it. VII. "God, my exceeding joy." This includes all that has gone before, and it exceeds all others, first, in its nature, for it is not happiness, that deends upon o circum-stances. It is joy of which David speaks which may be ours, though then night is upon us and the burden is really too heavy for us to bear. It exceeds all others in its duration, for it never ends. This can be said of no other expreience, all others have their boundaries, but this is an illimitable sea reaching beyond the bonds of time and lasting through eternity. "O God," this is a soul's cry. "the living God," no one else can satisty. "My God." He is mine, and nothing can secarate me from Him. "God of my life." He will be whatever I long to have Him be. "God my rock." He is my defense in every time of need. "God my strength." All that I have is His. "God, my exceeding joy." He is be-yond all that the world can give, and when that joy fills the soul earth is changed to heaven. Gave Up AUI For Christ.

Gave Up All For Christ.

Gave Up All For Christ. There is a most impressive story related of the conversion of an old lady of seventy years, in a little town in Western China through the instrumentality of a Bible woman. One market day, as she was sell-ing her wares she heard a Bible woman taking about a God who loved and cared for people of every race and land. Becom-ing much interested in this message the old lady began attending the Sunday serv-ices conducted by the missionaries, wall-ing four miles each way in order to do it. A tas she was converted to Christ, a step which meant much to her, for in sur-rendering herself to the Master she must give up her idol worship, which she real-ized fully would bring upon her persecu-tion and hatred. Mathemather and her many other idols there yet remained in the centre room of her house a tablet to "Heaven and Earth," which she dared not touch, for it belonged partly to a nephew whom she facred to offend. The tought she saw Jesus Christ coming arcide to the valley to her house, and she cried out, "Saviour of the people, I am a sinner; come and save me." But though the draw mear her house it was only to low kadly in and pass sorrowfully by. On and every time she looked at the idola-trous tablet she felt that perhaps this was ketermined, at whatever cost, to get rid of the accordingly wrote her penpission to do with it what she felt inclined. But this was tot all. So carnest was she in house be whitewashed throughout that the Lorense. Thus was born into the kingdom what j

Types of Men. Britons Becoming Long-Nosed, Frenchmen Blond and Japanese Bearded--Odd Effects of Cold Baths and Beer-Drinking. - 3

ing of the multiform racial features of the American population into a single type. The subject has, perhaps, in England as yet hardly received the attention its extreme interest and importance de-serve. Yet every Englishman who is at all familiar with the ancient phy-siognomy and the physical aspect and that the new Englishman of the two-that the new Englishman of the two-tiet century is not quite the same ani-mai as was the Englishman of the Tumal as was the Englishman of the Tu-

mai as was the Englishman of the Tu-dor period. The loyal subject of Edward VI., flaxen haired if he were a yeoman and black haired in towns, would hardly recognize as his posterity and compa-triots the equally loyal subjects of Ed-ward VII. Indeed, it is not certain that there has been a special and distinctive type for each century and this if the is there has been a special and distinctive type for each century, and this, if it is really the case, would, of course, not preclude the recurrence of a former type at intervals. Among the factors which have undoubtedly affected the physique, hair and complexion of the nineteenth century Englishman has been the matufunal tub—the widespread prev-alence of the bathing habit. It seems strange when we reflect that in the eighteenth century the morning bath, now regarded as so essential to Eng-lishmen of all classes, was hardly ever indulged in, and the cold plunge within doors a thing practically unknown.

doors a thing practically unknown. The physiological effects of frequent bathing are well known, among them being a heightened color, sharper featand (as Dr. Andrew Wilson has lately pointed, out) a thinning of the hair. As to the latter, it is common knowledge that in the fifteenth century curly hair

that in the fifteenth century corry hair was the rule in England, but whether the change to lankness is to be ascribed to the wigs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or whether the wigs themselves were resorted to as a means of disguising the less hirsute luxuriance, it would be difficult to de-termine satisfactorily. Looking abroad we are shown the Frenchman gradually growing lighter of hair and complexion, owing to the greater fecundity of the Norman and the constant infusion of Swiss and Al-satian blood. The habit of drinking beer in preference to wine is also said to be influencing the physique and fa-cial that of the Galile race. There can be no question of a slight increase of stature and a more erect carriage stature and a more erect carriage among the males, this resulting from the same cause which has transformed the whole race of Germans from round ¹² of this than these two psalms.
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 ¹⁷ O God." Debarred from public work in a case accordingly wrote her nephew
 ¹⁶ and accordingly wrote her nephew
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 ¹⁶ dry, so he must have God or he will faint.
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 ¹¹ Min Himse differet and heat to here accoming of desire.
 ¹ we must leave to the subjects of Will-iam II. to determine. The Russian face is undergoing a pronounced change, owing to new blood and different food, habits and conditions of life. But perhaps the most ex-traordinary metamorphosis of all is taking place under our eyes among two nations as widely separated in origin and history as it is possible for any civ-ilized countries to be — America and Japan. The American physiognomy is sapan. The American physiognomy is as completely marked as that of any race under the sun that has, as An-thony Trollope remarked, "bred in and in for centuries." Yet, as the same traveler pointed out, the American owns a more mixed blod than any other race known. His chief stock is English, and with this are mingled the bloods of Ireland, Holland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and Slavonic Austria. "All this has been done within a few years, so that the American may be said, to have no claim to any national said to have no claim to any national type of face. Nevertheless, no man has a type of face so clearly national as the 'American. The lantern jaws, the thin, lithe body, the dry face, the thick hair and thin lips, the Intelligent eyes, the voice not altogether harsh, though sharp and nasal-all these traits are acknowledged all over the conti-nent of Europe." Yet perhaps Trollope was mistaken in attributing the forma-

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stiffness of the hair, owing to the habit of wearing hats and of brushing and oiling the hair. The increase of stature among the

Japanese is very perceptible, and the substitution of tepid and even cold water for the hot baths among many of the people is responsible for an in-creasing floridity of the complexion.

The Rainbow.

When a ray of sunlight falls on a raindrop it is refracted; then part of the light is reflected from the internal surface and again refracted on leaving the drop. The white sunlight is not only refracted when it enters and leaves the drop, but dispersion also takes place. The eye sees bright cir-cles of light for each kind of light, and since sunlight is made up of different kinds of homogeneous light we get a series of circular arcs, showing the spectrum colors, the red being outside and the other colors following in the and the other colors following in the order of descending wave length. The whole constitutes a primary rainbow. A secondary bow is sometimes seen outside the first. This is formed by the light being twice reflected inside the raindrops. The less refrangible rays are on the inner side. Rainbows due to still more internal reflections due to still more internal reflections are too feeble to be observed. It is possible to get a white rainbow if the sun is clouded or if there is a mixture of raindrops of very different sizes.

Cameras in War Time.

To France probably belongs the credit of using the camera for war purposes in a most satisfactory manner at a time when it was of the utmost impor-tance. When Paris was besiged com-munication with the outside world was munication with the outside world was had only by means of balloons and carrier pigeons. The dispatches sent by the carrier pigeons were photo-graphed on small films, which could be attached to the feathers of the birds, and in this way a single bird could carry thousands of words. Like-wise the aeronauts who hovered over Paris used the camera for photograph-ing the different positions of the Prus-sians. These photographs were the first ever taken of an invading army from a balloon. Profiting by this exfrom a balloon. Profiting by this ex-perience the French army and navy have increased their carrier pigeon and balloon service. Several hundred offi-cers in the French army are expert photographers and every engineering corns carries with it complete photo.



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are still the smartest.

For Master or Miss Baby handwork is the rage. Fashionable mothers prefer a hem put in by hand to an em-broidered ruffle, and a hemstitched tuck to a band of inserting.

White muslin frocks of very sheet stuff, trimmed with tucks, entre deux, pleats, lace-edged ruffles or hand em-broidery are best style for young girls' party wear until they "come out."

The Russian blouse suit is still ver choice for small boys. When a littl older they wear the full knickerbocke and Norfolk jacket of cheviot.

Cloth, ribbed silk, bengaline and pop-lin are all used for babies' coats, with white the preferred tone, until they are two years old; after that pale blue on two years out, and pink is permissible. * * *

The miniature man wears a top coat of tan covert cloth just like father's, and the new ones this season are without the yoke across the back.

Russian blouse suits of white broad-cloth, with a black patent-leather belt, are very smart for small boys. * * *

Heavy guipure lace in wide bands of inserting form effective trimming for a little girl's party gown.

Sailor suits are always pretty for both boys and girls. Those of blue or white serge made in regulation style are still the smartest.

The cape collars that are so popular just now call into service all kinds of short-haired furs. Many of the new felt hats have the

ough hairy surface that goes so well with zibeline costumes.

Blouse waists are always more be- the swallow-tail or cutaway jacket.

Fough heiry surface that goes so wells with zibeline costumes.
Women are fashion are setting aslot the full and as the season advances this haid and as the season advances this haid and will be appliqued on to fur.
Baques have become very popular, and will be retained even if longer coat skirts are not universally accepted.
A new shape in felt has a deep turned-up brim and a helmetlike shaped crown, through which a quill is trust.
Many fashionable women are wearning the high linen Prussian collar, with a pretty foulard silk tie, or a large folded scarf of the same fabric.
For the woman who goes in for out door sports there is a pretty brown of awn felt hat of the broad boatshaped variety, trimmed with corded silk and shaded feather mounts.
A pale blue lamb's wool wrap gown is guite delightfully cozy and soft and the trimmings consist of a cocordion pleated frills of blue and white Japaneses. Silk laid one over the other.
The lace cravat is a pretty finish to the tallor-made frock, while the old fashioned jabot must of a necessity be in oyue with anything approaching the swallow-tall or cutaway jacket.

A Safe Refuge. The day may be one of calamity. Dark clouds may be over us and a terrible storm ind asfety? The providence of God may fill us with alarm, and we may feel our selves left destitute and helpless. Where may we hide ourselves from the impending others are rejoicing because of great god, whought of ourselves see only sin and by great of ourselves see only sin and fugment. How shal we escape? The spirit of God has given us the answer: "God is our refuge; a help in trouble most readily to be found." He is at hand and his ear is open to every cry of distress. He is the Almighty, and within His loving changing One, and, therefore, will not for solve unstretched arms of him whose love merey harm. - United Presbyterian.

The result of the second secon

Divine and Spiritual. Our Lord speaks of things divine and spiritual just as if the were speaking of things human and material. When danger has passed over joy arises, nay, even greater joy than if the danger had never been.—The Rev. J. J. O'Neill, R. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

corps carries with it complete photo-graphic outfits.—Chicago Post.

How to Prove a Diamond's Worth. In detecting a false gem from a gen-

uine, the X-ray can be relied on with absolute certainty. Diamonds, as is well known, are pure carbon; and carbon, which is opaque to ordinary light, is transparent to the Roentgen light, is transparent to the Roentgen light, while glass, which is transparent to ordinary light, is opaque to the Roentgen ray. On an X-ray photo-graph of a real diamond nothing will show but the shadow of the gold setting.

Au interesting experiment was made recently in watching with the aid of an X-ray machine and a fluorescope, motions carried on inside an opaque body. A goose was fed with food mixed with subnitrate of bismuth salt, which absorbs the X-ray. The passage of the food down the long neck of the goose could be plainly traced by the moving shadow cast on the fluorescope screen.-Leslie's Monthly.

Land Without Newspapers. The overworked and sufferers from nervous prostration will find a real haven of rest in Korea. There is no such thing as a novel or a newspaper in the land. No regular story writer is known to have lived there for 1000 years. Education consists in a known