The French "De." . If the name began with "de," which is the particle indicative of nobility, it was an easy matter, the only thing scessary being the separation of the initial syllable from the rest of the name, says the Nineteenta Century. For Instance, M Delamare became M. de Lamare; M. Delestrade was trans-formed into M. de Lestrade, and M. Dervilley signed "D'Ervilley." But the operation became a little more troublesome when the name was a very commonplace one, such as Durand, Regnault or Dupont. In that case the hame of a town or a political division was added, and the gentleman called himself Dupont de l'Eure or de Nem-ours; Regnault de Saint-Jean d'An-

genly; Durand de Romorantin, and so

When no name of a town or village was available the would-be nobleman applied for permission to add his mother's maiden name to his own, especially if it had an aristocratic sound. In this way a certain ambassador, whose family name was a ridiculous one, but whose mother's name, though plebelan, was easy to disguise, dropped by de-grees his own name and retained only the maternal appellation, just prefixing the particle "de" and the title of baron conferred on him under the empire. In the elevated circle in which he moves, thanks to his intelligence and superior education, no one suspects that his real name, if he went by it, would associate him more intimately with kitchens than with diplomatic salons.

mappy Australian Shopkeepers. Shop assistants in Australia do not have a hard time of it. They work only fifty hours per week. In Ballarat every shop, excepting those of tobac-conists, fishmongers and hair-dressers, lose at 6 p. in for the first four days of the week, on Friday at 1 p. m. and on Saturdays at 10 p. m. The majority open at 8 a. m. to be swept and dusted the errand boys, the assistants ar riving at 8:30 a. m.

Ten Weeks For Ten Cents! Ten Weeks For Ten Cents!

Wirangs sait may appear, that hig family paper, the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY SENTINEL, of Denver, Colorado, founded 1889 will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of six 50c; 12 for \$1. Special offer selely to introduce the paper. Gold rings set with Rocky Mountain getts are given free as premiume. Latest mining news and inhotrations of grand scenery each week, also true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention this paper, Write to-day, postage stamps taken.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phils., Pa.

India is entering the market as a competitor with Scotland in the manufacture of low-grade jute goods.

Chew Star Tobacco-The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

At sea level an object 100 feet high is visible a little over 13 miles. If 500 feet high it is visible nearly 30 miles.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. Italways cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

At Chrichel, England, there is a farm on which all the animals—horses, cows, pigs and fowls—are white.

The Chinese fiddle, in the shape of an ordinary hammer, has two strings, and is played with a bow.

In cold weather We need heat. The blood must be Warm, rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Keeps the blood In perfect order, Sending it, in a Nourishing stream, To every organ.

PN U 4 '98



NCER SEMMENTER All forms of BLOOD DISEASES roughly eradicated from the system. Six its blome Treatment for \$10. Book of

NATURAL REMEDY CO., Westfield, Mass.

NSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS

it power; a certain cure. 50 cents. Sam fled free. Write Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y



Chronic Rheumatism.

From the Industrial Nerce, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he burt his shoulder and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cell or the least strain, sometimes without any apparent cause whatever, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most exeruciating pains.

most exeruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.



In all sorts of Weaters.

He tried the best physicians but without being benefited and has used several specific freeming to cure, but was not helped. About one yet and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Fink Fills and concluded to try this reniedy.

After taking the first box he felt somewhat better, and after using three boxes, the pains entirely disappeared, the diminess left him and he has now for over all year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praises of Dr. Wi'liams' Pink Pills for Pale People and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice and enjoys he had year, the periodic and releases to the blood and resort will and richness to the blood and resort shattered nerves are contained, in a condessed form in Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale.

shattered nerves are contained, in a con-densed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists seil them.

The weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, which is equal to that of 88 elephants, or 440 bears.

Pres. McKinley Vs. Free Silver.

A battle of glants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also \$400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at \$1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's seeds, and to Pres. McKinley Vs. Free Silver.

and to
SENDTHIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS
to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La
Crouse, Wis., for it new farm seed
samples worth \$10.90, to get a start,
and their big catalogue. A. C. 5.

How's This?

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hail's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chenesy for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WENT & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Manvin, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Ostarrh Curo is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c, per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free,
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

From the report of American Consul From the report of American Consul Jackson, at Cognac, it appears that the vintages of that section, having been affected by frosts, the output this year will be less than last year's, and the quality possibly not so good.

To Cure A Cold in One Day. Take Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. Sc.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the Eastern States was larger during the month of October than ever before, with one exception in 1894.

The fastest flowing river in the world is the Sutley, in British India. Its de-scent is 12,000 feet in 180 miles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

Viviparous Fish. A doubt that has troubled scientists for years-whether there exists a viviparous kind of fish, one that gives birth to its young in a living state—was defi-nitely settled in the attirmative the other day when the City Hall fountain of the capital of Arizona Territory was cleaned out. In turning the water out of the big cement basin, where a goldfish variety of the carp family has long disported itself for the edification of the Phoenix nurse girl and the Maricopa County hobo, it was found that many of the fish had given birth to progeny fully formed and ready to dart bout in search of food at the moment of coming into their watery world. Others had given birth to tiny creatures that were globular in shape, except for the protruding eyes and a nascent tail fin, that could scarcely be seen without a strong glass. From all evilences, it was clear that the clean-up had been made during the breeding season, yet there was no sign of fish roe or eggs. Many specimens of the strange young fish were collected, and will be shipped to different experts, one lot going to the Smithsonian Institution.-Phoenix (Aris.) Correspondent St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A RUBBER ST. JACOBS OIL Soreness and Stiffness. IT CURES IN TWO OR THREE

"It Sheds a Brightness

VIGOROUS RUBS.-

Children's Column



Over the River of Drooping Eyes.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes.
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
is the wonderful land of Droams,
Where lilles grow as white as snow,
And Relds are green and warm winds blow,
And the tail trees quiver, all in a row—
And no one ever cries:
For it's a beautiful place for girls and boys,
Where there's no scolding and lots of noise,
And no lost balls or broken toys—
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
Is the wonderful land of Dreams,
Is the wonderful land of Dreams,
There's horns to blow and drums to beat,
And plenty of candy and cakes to eat,
And no one ever cleans his feet
And no one ever tries!
There's plenty of grassy places to play,
And birds and bees, throng all day—
Oh, wouldn't you like to go and stay
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams?
—Maurice Crayton in New Orleans Times
Democrat.

Habit of Cheerfulness

There is a habit of looking at the bright side of things, and also of look-ing at the dark side. We possess the power, to a great extent, of so exercising the will as to direct the thoughts upon objects calculated to yield happiness and improvement rather than their opposites. In this way the habit of happy thoughts may be made to spring up like any other habit. And to bring up men or women with a genial nature of this sort, a good temper, and a happy frame of mind, is perhaps of more importance, in many cases, than to perfect them in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

The True Character.

The true character acts rightly, whether in secret or in the sight of men. That boy was well trained who, when asked why he did not pocket some pears, for nobody was there to see, replied, "Yes, there was, I was there to see myself; and I don't intend ever to see myself do a dishonest thing." This is a simple but not inappropriate illustration of principle, or conscience, dominating in the character, and exercising a noble protectorate over it; not merely a passive influence, but an active power regu-lating the life. Such a principle goes on moulding the character hourly and daily, growing with a force that operates every moment. Without this dominating influence, character has no protection, but is liable to fall away before temptation, and every such temptation succumbed to, every act of meanness or dishonesty, however slight, causes self-degradation. matters not whether the act be suc cessful or not, discovered or concealed; the man is no longer the same, but another person; and he is pursued by a secret uneasiness, by self-reproach, or the workings of what we call conscience, which is the inevitable doom of the guilty.

The Yellowleg and the Hens. Last August, on the shore of Silver lake, Manitoba, I saw by the margin great numbers of snipe, tattlers, and other wading birds. As I drew near they arose in flocks and flew away, but as I was gazing after a noisy array of flying yellowlegs, my eyes fell on a single one that stood in the grass not more than ten feet from where I stood It was looking at me fearlessly, and seemed to have so little idea of flying away that I got out my sketch-book and made a sketch of it. As it still stood looking at me, first with one eye and then with the other, I stepped up quietly, took it gently in my hand, and put it into my game-bag, intending to make a more finished drawing at home. When I reached drawing at home. When I reached the house I set the bird on the floor it ran about whistling at times, did not seem much slarmed, but it refused all food. So the next morning I put it into the yard so that it might feed itself after its own fashion. There was a number of hens about, and as soon as they saw the stranger they were all excitement. They gathered together, and with loud cackles came on, with upraised featheres to attack the newcomer. The yellowleg was swift of foot and eluded them once or twice, but the hen-mob, noiser than ever, at length succeeded in surround-ing him, and all closed in together with evident intention of pecking him to pieces, but the yellowleg, giving one glance, I thought, of scorn, at the clumsy, cackling cowards, spread out his great, glorious wings for the first time since I had seen him, and pour-ing out his loud thrilling whiatle, so well known on the breezy saudbars, he sailed away and away in great, over-widening circles till bird and chant were lost in the far heights of the sky, and the hens were left to feel as foolish and mean as it was possible for hens

I was much puzzled by the whole incident, and can only suppose that the bird had in the first instance been slightly stunned by a stray shot from some sportsman; while it was reviving in the grass I discovered it, the gentleness of my approach gave it no slarm, and during the night it fully recovered its faculties and its power of flight.—
Our Dumb Animals.

Pranklin's Moral Code.

The professor was having a few pleasant and instructive moments with

the class outside of the field of the text-book, just as every good teacher ought to do if he does not. He had knocked around in many localities, and had touched upon many subjects, coming back at last to the homely and

"How many of you," he inquired, "ever heard of Benjamin Franklin?" All hands went up.

"How many of you know that he sleeps in a neglected grave in a come-tery in the very heart of Philadel-

All hands went up.

"How many of you know that he was the greatest philosopher America

has produced?"
All hands went up. "How many of you know the moral code which he formulated and kept for his guide to action, handing it down to posterity in clear and succinct

No hands went up.

"Get out your pencils, then," said the professor pleasantly, "and write it down in paragraphs as I call it off to you from memory, for I find it an excellent thing to know as one knows a road leading to a good place. It runs as follows:

" 'Temperance-Eat not to fullness, drink not to elevation.'

'Silence-Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversations."
"Order—Let all your things have

their places; let each part of your business have its time.'
'' 'Resolution—Resolve to perform

what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve. 'Frugality-Make no expense, but

do good, to others as yourself; that is, waste nothing.'
"'Industry—Lose no time, be al-

ways employed in something useful; but avoid all unnecessary actions. 'Sincerity-Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and

if you speak, speak accordingly."
"Justice—Wrong no one by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.'
"'Moderation — Avoid extremes;

forbear resenting injuries. 'Cleanliness Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes or habitation. "Tranquility-Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

" 'Humility-Imitate Jesus Christ." "There," said the professor, "how many of you think that is a good code of morals?

All hands went up.

The Basy Bee.

Dr. Watts was right. The bee is really a very busy insect in spite of receut attacks made upon its character. A plodding statistician has found out that each pound of honey secreted involves the necessity of the bee visiting 218,750 flowers. This in itself is no mean labor. That the bee is not gluttonous and does not consume more than it earns is proved by the fact that 164,000,000 pounds of honey are annually sold throughout the world for the enjoyment of the human race. The United States stands at the head of the list of honey producers with 61,-000,000 pounds, and Germany comes next with 40,000,000 pounds. England's production is so small that the statistician has not taken any notice of it, but somehow or other the best from all other countries finds its way to the London market.

It was long supposed that bees collected the way direct from the flowers. Now it is known that if they are kept from plants and fed on sugar only they will form wax.—Atlanta Journal.

An Adopted Partridge,

Miss Ona Ireland, a young lady living near Skillman, has a bird, the history of which would grace the columns of our natural history. Miss Ona has a very large and beautiful flock of turkeys, a part of which were hatched in the early summer months and straved away from the house for quite a distance. In their rambles a young partridge, presumably an orphan, fell into the ranks of the little turkeys, and, finding the company congenial, for-sook the field, stayed in the barbyard and orchard and never for a moment left the turkeys, eating and roosting on the limb of a tree with them. Now the turkeys are grown, as also is the partridge, and it is no unusual sight to see the partridge creeping beneath the flock of turkeys. — Hawesville (Ky.)

Almost every child in China has a fan of its own. They are the play-things of Chinese babies, as children in this country delight in rattles. Chinese nurses amuse their young charges with their fans, which they are never without. The children learn to handle their fans very expertly, for the fan in the hands of a Chinese has a certain language of its own. Rich and poor alike, every boy and girl, must have a fan. A poor little Chinese boy who has scarcely a whole garment and who rarely gets a good meal will still have a fan and use it constantly.

Animals That Never Drink,

There are many kinds of animals in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. A parrot lived for 52 years in the Zoo at London without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage laden with dew. Many reptiles—
serpents, lizards and certain kinds of frogs and toads—live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloths are also said never to drink.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

In preparing all fowls for the table, after the pin feathers are removed scrub the skin thoroughly with warm soapsuds, then rinse with clear cold water and wipe dry. No one has any idea how dirty the skin of a fowl is until it emerges from such a bath, with a complexion entirely altered.

To Waterproof a Dress.

Mix two ounces of powdered alum and the same amount of sugar of lead with two gallons of rain water, and when sufficiently amalgamated pour off the water from the sediment which will necessarily settle. Soak the gar-ment in the liquid for about twelve or fifteen hours, and when dry it can be ironed and considered ready to withstand the rain. It will of course be wise to subject only fast colors to the treatment, and very fine fabrics would be better left alone.

A Good Wood Polish.

In these days of uncarpeted floors and Persian rugs a good wood polish is always welcome. A polish that hails from Japan is said to be very fine for furniture as well as floors. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold, strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salts. These several ingredients to be mixed thoroughly together and poured into a bottle, which should be well shaken before the polish is used. A few drops are poured upon a rubbing pad of soft silk and the wood rubbed with it, being afterward polished with an old silk handkerchief. The process is a tedi-ous and fatiguing one for the cleaner, but its effect surpasses that of any easier or quicker method.

Bedroom Slippers.

To make a pair of bedroom slippers knitted in two colors, two knitting needles, No. 13, a pair of lambs' wool soles, a quarter of a pound of Berlin wool in two contrasting colors, and a yard of narrow satin ribbon for bows. About two and a quarter ounces of the lark wool and one and a half, or a little over, will be sufficient for a No. 1 slipper.

The pattern is simple and consists of eight rows. Cast on eighteen stitches with the dark wool, knit one row plain and join on the light wool. Then the actual pattern begins:

Slip two stitches, knit two with the tight wool, slip two dark, kuit two with the light and so on. The next three rows are exactly the same except that the light stitches knitted in the first and third rows are puried in the second and fourth. The remaining four rows are plain and all with the lark wool, two knitted, the next puried, and the last knitted. This completes the pattern and gives a pretty rib, which will be necessary to oin the strip of knitting round the sole to test the length before taking off the stitches. The shape of the shoe is formed by one end of the knitted strip being sewed very firmly not to the end, but to the end of the side, so that the first rib knit lies at right angles to the final ones, to the ends of which it is joined. The last rib thus makes part of the lower edge, to be sewed to the sole. The extreme corner should be turned under, which gives a nice round shape to the toe.

To turn the toe make a strip of loop trimming in crochet or kuitting. is most quickly done in crochet. Four stitches will make it wide enough and the loops are made in each stitch in alternate rows, winding the wool three times round the fingers. Detroit Free Press.

Recipes.

Ginger Snaps-One cup molasses, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half cup butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make stiff to roll. They can be cut in any desired shape.

Chicken Pilan-Cut up the chicken and put on to boil with anflicient water to keep it from scorching. salt, pepper and a small piece of onion. When the chicken is done add pieces of bologna sausage, then stir in with a silver fork one quart of rice and continue to stir until the rice is cooked and dry. Serve on a flat dish.

Cranberry Batter Pudding-To one cup of milk add two well beaten eggs, two tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of melted butter, one-quar ter teaspoon of salt, two and one-half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder and one cup of cranberries, coarsely chopped. two hours and serve with a sweet

Potato Pone-Peel four large sweet potatoes, grate them and stir in a ta-blespoonful of butter, one pint of molasses and one pound of brown sugar, a tenspoonful of powdered orange peel, one-quarter pound of citron cut in small pieces, and one quart of cold Pour into biscuit pans and water. bake. When nearly cold cut in square pieces and serve.

Ribbon Wafers-To one pound of fine sugar add one-quarter of a pound of flour and the grated peel of two lemons; beat the whites and yolks of two eggs separately, then add the other ingredients to them; grease some shallow pans with melted butter, roll out the paste very thin. When the out the paste very thin. When the wafers are half done, cut in strips, roll round your finger and return them to the oven again to crisp.

Red Cabbage Salad-Shred one-half of a large head of red cabbage and pour boiling water over it; cover closely for ten minutes, then drain. Boil five Frankfurter sausages for fifteen minutes, and when cold cut into slant-wise slices; add to the cabbage one tablespoonful of chopped onion and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Season with pepper and salt, and when cold dress with French dressing.

STATESMAN OF THE CREEKS. Inpurhecher, Chief of the Nation, and His Long Career.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Please Mention This Paper.

One of the most remarkable fullblooded Indians now living is Isparhecher, chief of the Cherokees. There are probably other public men among the Five Nations who are more learned than he, and while most of them have a portion of white blood in them, yet none may be compared to him as a statesman. Not a drop of any other blood flows through his veins save that of the Creek Indians, and his integrity

has never been questioned, Isparhecher was born in the old Creek Nation, in Alabama, more than seventy years ago, and when quite young went west with the Creeks. Little was heard of him from that time until the civil war, when he enlisted in



he Federal army, and became a member of the Indian Home Guards. He served until the close of the war, when ne returned home and at once became the acknowledged leader of what was known as the Loyal Creek party, which was the name given to those Creek Inlians who refused to join the Confed eracy. After his return home, Isparnecher was elected as judge of one of the district courts of the Creek Nation and held the position until 1883, when Sam Checotah, one of his bitterest enemies, was elected chief of the Creek Nation, and Isparhecher was removed from office. He believed that he had en unjustly dealt with, and, gathering his forces, he attempted the over-throw of the Creek government. At the head of about 500 men, with the Stars and Stripes as their banner, he marched through the Creek Nation, and out for the timely intervention of the United States troops, would doubtless the nation. This insurrection is known throughout the Creek Nation as the "Isparhecher War." Soon after this war Isparhecher was elected as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation, which position he held antil he was elected chief of the nation in 1895, over the combined opposition of the Porter and Perryman parties. He is strictly honest and has unearthed a number of frauds in the Creek Nation since he was elected

Isparhecher is six feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He knows nothing of the English language. His home is situated twenty miles west of Okmulgee, and is located between two mountains, three-quarters of a mile off the main road. He has no children and lives with his wife, a full-blooded Creek Indian, in a little box house 14x 16 feet, with a small shed-room in the back and a porch in front. His humble dwelling is inclosed with a rall fence and the yard is adorned with a few cedar trees. There in his humble way he entertains his friends in true



THE HOME OF ISPARHECHER.

Indian style and with true Indian hos oltality. Not far from the house is the barn and orchard, and a small farm, all of which is presided over by his faithful wife.

Isparhecher is working to consolidate the five civilized tribes into one Indian government preparatory to their being admitted into the Union as