THE REALM OF FASHION.

poor woman, but experience has and canvas in both plain and mixed proved that her rich sister finds just weaves are also exceedingly stylish. as much use for it. There is nothing startlingly new about the first display



THE EVER-POPULAR WAIST.

of waists. For the most part they are made of fine ginghams and cheviots in delicate colorings, and are somewhat less fancy in design than those of last Most of the materials are striped either vertically or in Bayadere effect. White waists promise to find even greater favor than formerly, and some of the shirt waist girls have already declared their intention of wearing no other.

The white waist certainly has some

THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP New York Ciry (Special). - The cot- | terial. While broadcloth is in high ton shirt waist has made its annual favor for basques that match the skirt appearance. Some say the shirt waist in this style, cheviot, tweed, drap-d'is especially suited to the needs of the etc, mohair, brilliantine, crepon, serge

To make this basque for a lady of medium size will require one and three-fourth yards of material forty four inches wide.

Fashion For Bridesmaids. Black bats and white dresses with pale-blue sashes and white flowers are the latest thing for bridesmaids.

A Novel Hair Ornament.

The latest thing in bair ornaments is black lace wings embroidered with pearls.

A Feature of Spring Modes,

A stylish combination of goldenbrown velvet with Venetian cloth in the same becoming shade is here shown. The vest of deep cream satin is closed with small round crystal buttons, larger ones decorating each front of basque.

The lapels and inside of the flaring

collar are satin-faced and covered with cream guipure lace while a soft jobot-bow of fine Brussels net shows an exquisite edge of applique guipure. Hat of brown velvet with dotted quills and chou of cream satin in

Basques of velvet in this style are prominent feature of the spring modes, and the flounce of velvet or other contrasting material that matches the basque combines at once novelty with utility.

The basque is shaped with the usual seams that in centre-back extend to the lower edge. The fronts are fitted with single bust darts and arranged over vest portions that have



STYLISH LADIES' BASOUE.

made of too soft gingham refuse to do. On the other hand, white is not so becoming generally as some of the soft shades, and it is especially trying in thick cotton goods, such as are used in the swell waist. Most women who, last season, tried shirt waists made of washable silk say that they will never wear cotton ones again. The silk waists seem extravagant to one who looks no further than first cost, for silk at less than seventy-five cents or \$1 a yard cannot be depended upon to wash well. But such silk wears at least three seasons and does not fade in the least. Added to this, it has the merit of being soft, cool and be-coming, and is to be had in the most exquisite colorings. The plain silks make quite dressy waists, while those that are striped have no end of style.

A Basque For Stout Women. The steel grey broadcloth, May Manton design shown in the large engraving, is stylishly made up with an ap-plied vest portion of black guipure over white satin, the closing in centre front being accomplished with small round crystal buttons.

Guipure lace employed in this way over some bright color or white, is feature of the incoming styles that is decidedly becoming to women of full proportions. Other basques in this style have the vest covered with braiding in scroll or vervicilli design, or brocaded satin and silk are sometimes used as a simpler and less expensive method than either of the afore-mentioned.

This basque while generally becoming is especially designed to meet the requirements of stont women, the graceful pointed outline, the narrow graceful pointed outline, the narrow vest and pointed revers that roll back from the fronts giving the best pos-sible lines to counteract the tendency to emboupoint.

The two seamed sleeves are an ranged over close-fitted linings, the moderate fulness now allowed by fashion being disposed in gathers at

fashion being disposed in gathers at the upper edge.

A standing collar finishes the vest while the rolling collar meets the lapels in notches. A tailor finish of machine stitching is given to the lapels, collar, wrist and lower edge, but braid, gimp or other decoration may be substituted. The lapels and collar may also be fated with velvet, satiu, poplin or other contrasting manufacture.

Ladies' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

five and one-half yards of twenty-four-inch material.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five yards of forty-four-inch material.

advantages. It does not fade and as double darts and are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams. Large lapels roll back from the fronts and meet the ends of the flaring collar. A standing collar finishes the vest and is fastened with small bows of velvet with crystal buttons in centre.

The two-seamed sleeves are of latest cut and stand smoothly out at the shoulder with a few gathers at the

The skirt shows a new variation of the pointed circular flounce which is joined to a circular upper portion that is fitted smoothly across the hips and closes with bows of velvet and buttons in centre-back.

The mode may be stylishly devel-oped in plain and fancy wool material of any design, polks dot effects being particularly stylish. To make the basque in the medium size will require



PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House

House.

House bill No. 27, introduced by Representative George M. Hosack January 31, and reported favorably by the corporations committee February 3, is an interesting supplement to a supplement approved June 13, 1883, providing for charter changes of corporations of the second class. Mr. Hosack's bill, if it becomes a law, would add greatly to the privileges enjoyed by the corporations, which, without additional legislation couldengage in almost any enterprise promwithout additional legislation could cigage in almost any enterprise prom-ising profitable returns. For instance, traction companies could dispose of surface power to municipalities, or pri-vate persons, carry freight, or, in fact, do many things now forbidden by law.

do many things now forbidden by law. The not result of Tuesday's legislative work was the passage of Mr. Fow's bill providing for the appointment of masters in divorce cases and giving them the privilege of making a recommendation to the court upon the evidence presented. It was the first bill to finally pass in the house this seasion.

first bill to finally pass in the house this session.

The McCarrell jury bill passed first reading in the house Wednesday morning without a single dissenting vote. The opposition has prepared a series of amendments to the bill which will be offered when the measure is considered on second reading.

The constables fee bill passed second reading, and a bill extending to cities of the second class the act of May 24, 1897, which authorizes cities of the first class to appropriate \$500 annually for the support of each company of the national guard, passed finally.

The bill to regulate theater attend-

The bill to regulate theater attendance and price of admission, and the bill to secure better fire protection in hotels, were favorably reported from committee.

Thursday afternoon the house, by a vote of 93 to 92, postponed further action of the McCarrell jury bill until March 21. It is a question who were more surprised by the result, those who favored or those who opposed the bill. State Chairman John P. Elkin, before leaving for Washington, at noon said the bill would pass second reading with a majority of 20, and this seemed to be the opinion of Speaker Farr, Frank Willing Leach, who had been championing the measure in the house, Magistrate Durham and Representative Charles Voorhees, who led the debate for the Quay side. The house session was well attended Friday morning, but the anticipated move to reconsider the action on the McCarrell bill was not made.

Chairman Hosack of the ways and means committee introduced a bill to provide revenue by imposing a tax on

Chairman Hosack of the ways and means committee introduced a bill to provide revenue by Imposing a tax on all beer, ale and porter manufactured or brewed during the three years beginning July 1 1899. The amount of tax proposed is one-half cent a gallon. It is estimated that the bill would create revenue to the amount of \$5,000,000.

Among the other bills introduced

were the following:

By McWhinney: To give to all employes of any person, firm, company or corporation the same right in civil settions as is enjoyed by persons not so employed.

tions as is enjoyed by persons not so employed.

By Stodes: Making anappropriation of \$20,000 for the McKeesport hospital. By Harrold: Authorizing townships to pay in part for improving streets and laying sidewalks.

By Adams, of Philadelphia: Providing for two additional judges in Philadelphia to serve exclusively in the courts of criminal jurisdiction, at a salary of \$5,000.

By Hagg, of Schuylkill: Providing for a representation upon the boards of trustees of state normal schools of three members of the alumni of the school when it has been in operation ten years.

By Stewart, of Philadelphia: Appropriating \$4,000 to the Pennsylvania Society to protect children from cruelty.

Charles E. Voorhees acted as Speaker Monday before the joint session. Not a quorum was present. The voie in joint session was: Quay, 19; Jenks, 3, and Stewart, 1.

Senator Muchibronner announced Monday morning that he would shortly introduce a bill to change the prison labor act so as to permit the employment of all the inmates at the Western penitentiary, the workhouse or any other penal or reformatory institution. That was his intent in framing the act two years ago, but Attorney General McCormick decided that tution. That was his intent in framing the act two years ago, but Attorney General McCormick decided that the provision limiting the percentage in certain trades had been so framed as to actually limit the number that might be employed at one time to 20 per cent or less, according to the nature of the employment.

Senator Quay lacked 12 vates of an election Tuesday. That is about all there is to say of the joint session, except that Edministon and Manley, of Bradford; Rice, of Bucks, and Jeffries, of Chester, voted for Hugh B. Eastburn, of Bucks county, the ex-Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The senate committee on education reported favorably upon the measure accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for a state library, the state to give \$10,000 per annum for its maintenance.

A bill to reorganize the national

ance.

A bill to reorganize the national guard of Pennsylvania was presented by Senator Scott Tuesday. It makes many important changes in the law and comes from Adjt-Gen. Stewart's office. It provides that the guard shall censist of 190 companies of infantry, 5 troops of cavalry, 5 batteries of artillery, 4 companies of engineers and a signal corps of one company. One general and five brigadier-generals are provided for.

general and five brigadier-generals are provided for.

The Magee jury bill passed second reading in the senate Wednesday without opposition

Mr. Magee amended one of his traction liability bills (No. 25), so that it will not become operative until October 1, 1899. It is said that other amendments will be made. Mr. Flinn introduced a bill for the appointment of viewers to ascertain the damage caused by the application of the right of eminent domain by corporations other than municipal.

of eminent domain by corporations other than municipal.

Mr. Muehibronner introduced a bill to admit to public schools, where there is capacity, the immates of orphans' asylums and similar institutions, Mr. Mitchell presented a measure providing for the imaguration expenses. The amount, \$6,598 %, is much less than ever before.

Senator Sproul introduced a bill to permit traction companies to purchase and control parks in connection with their lines of transit.

Senator Chisholm presented a bill

their lines of transit.

Senator Chisholm presented a bili for the erection of a State hospital for the homeopathic treatment of the insane. It contemplates the expenditure of about \$500,000.

The senate's session Thursday was devoted to routine consideration of bills alone, and was extremely dull. A number of unimportant bills passed finally.

In the senate Friday morning only a bare quorum was present and bills on

In the senate Friday morning only a bare quorum was present and bills on-first reading were the only things considered.

Among the new bills presented way, by Senator Brown, of Philadelphia, an act requiring every insurance company and association excepting mutual suscepting association excepting business

in Pennsylvania, to publish once a weeh for two weeks in daily newspapers an itemized list and statement of the assets owned by such company, etc.

A bill presented by Senator Chisholm is designed to enable compressed air motor companies doing business under the limited partnership act of June 2, 1874, to reorganize as corporations and giving to such corporations additional powers.

Senator McCarrell presented a bill to senator accurrent presented a unit to compel consolidated railread companies whose lines are wholly or partly within this state to have at least two citizens of the commonwealth on the board of directors; also a bill authorizing orphans' courts to decree performance of contracts entered into by a decodour.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 19.

Lesson Text: "Christ Feeding Five Thou sand," John vi., 1-14—Golden Text: John vi., 35—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

John vi., 35—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1, 2. "A great multitude followed Him because they saw His miracles which He did on them that were diseased," The true diseiples followed Him because they believed Him to be the Messiah, Israel's deliverer and King, but the majority of peoples as who beauty in Him; they only saw a wonder working man who could heal them when though, He had crossed the sea, perhaps to be more alone with His Father, for He was so misunderstood by men, even by His disciples, but His Father understood Him perfectly. The multitudes, however, would not let Him alone, their needs were so many and He was so able to meet them.

3, 4. "And Jesus went up into a mountain, and there He sat with His disciples, and the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh." The Passover was a feast of the Lord, but it had become a mere feast of the Jews, anything but an honor to God. To Him all was very real; the animals slain by His own hand to provide coats of skins for Adam and Eve (Gen. iil., 21); the lambs by whose blood the firstborn were saved in Egypt; the sacrifice He was soon to offer of Himself—all were to Him very, very real, but to them a religious ceremony, a weary form.

5. "When Jesus then lifted up His eyes and saw a great company come unto Him.

Himseif—all were to Him very, very real, but to them a religious ceremony, a weary form.

5. "When Jesus then lifted up His eyes and saw a great company come unto Him He said unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" He was full of compassion for the multitudes, who were as sheep without a shepherd. As to their spiritual condition, their teachers, the scribes and Pharisees, would neither enter the kingdom themselves nor suffer others to enter. Whatever religious rites they performed the object was to be seen of men (Math. xxilli., 5, 13).

6. "And this He said to prove him, for He Himself knew what He would do." Man's thoughts and ways are very earthly. The Lord needs none of them. His are as far above ours as heaven is higher than the earth (Isa. Iv., 9). He intends to fill this earth with His glory, and He knows just how He will do it. It was all plain to Him from the beginning. He will complete His body, the church, He will make Israel all rightous, He will sedule all things unto Himself, and He will let us be partners with Him in His kingdom and in all things unto Himself, and He will let us be partners with Him in His kingdom and in all things tending to it, but He needs no suggestions from us as to how it shall be done.

7. "Philip answered Him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them that every one of them may take a little." Therefore the matter of feeding them was wholly out of the question, the money necessary was not to be had, and if tiffey had the money was not to be had, and if tiffey had the money was not to be had, and if tiffey had the money was not to be had, and if they had the money where was the bread to be found? So to Philip's mind the idea was simply preposterous. He did not know his Lord, nor did he know Him even up to the night before He was crucified (John xiv., 9).

8, 9. "One of His disciples, Andrew, Simer Bears' hereither and the late of the same heaves' hereither and the late of the partners with any His Than-

the night before He was crucified (John xiv., 9).

8, 9. "One of His disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto Him, There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" We look around and find that we have just so much, just the veriest trifle of what is necessary for the work, so little that it is not worth considering, and so we, like Andrew, feel that it is foily to think of it. These things are written for our instruction. May we learn from them and from other Scriptures to have faith in God, to dwell with the King for His work (I Chron, iv., 29), sure that what the King purposes He is able to carry out. All power in heaven and on earth is His.

His.
10. "And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now, there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about 5000." All suggestions, encouragplace. So the men sat down, in number about 5000." All suggestions, encouraging or discouraging, are now ended. The Lord, who knew just what He would do takes the matter in hand and begins to work. He is the author and finisher of every good work. He is the only Creator, the only Redeemer, there is none but He, and none like Him. He says, I will work, and who shall let #t or turn it back? (Isa, xiiii., 13). All the disciples have now to do is simply to watch Him and obey His orders. He fed millions for forty years. He gave them flesh to the full without killing a single ox or sheep.

He gave them flesh to the full without killing a single ox or sheep.

11. "And Jesus took the loaves, and when He had given thanks He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down, and likewise of the fishes, as much as they would." He might have rained bread from heaven as He did in the wilderness, but He took what was at hand, and looking to His Father that He might work He multiplied it, as He did the oil and meal for the prophet and those with whom He lodged, and the oil for the widow that her debt might be paid (I Kings xi., 14; II Kings Iv., 7).

prophet and those with whom He lodged, and the oil for the widow that her debt might be paid (I Kings xi., 14; II Kings iv. 7).

12. "When they were filled, He said unto His disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost," While He provides abundantly He will have nothing wasted. Filled and overflowing but all to His glory, and that many may be benefited. An abundance of wine at the feast in Cana and much over, an abundance to eat on this oceasion and much to spare, but nothing wasted, nothing lost. Whatever He gives us is that He may be glorified. How sad when He has to say "the God in whose hand thy breath is and whose are all thy ways hast thou not glorified" (Dan. v., 23). When He perceives in us a real desire to glorify lifm, we shall be abundantly filled.

13. "Therefore they gathered them together and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves which remained over and above unto them that had esten." People filled and haskets filled, and He did it all without any help from man. How wonderfully He used the lad and his loaves. Years ago I prayed that I might be like one of those loaves, fully in His hands, to be blessed and broken, and as I go from city to city, from day to day and from week to week, I think how wonderfully He has answered my prayer.

14. "Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world." So they would take Him by force and make Him a king, but He, having sent His disciples away by boat, departed alone to a mountain. The wind blew, the sea rose, and He did not come until the morning watch. Then He came walking on the sea, and as soon as they received Him into the ship she was at the land. The people stiff songht Him, but only because the had fed them.—Lesson Helper.

Trades unlouists of Boston are somewhat alarmed by the desision of the Mas.

Trades unionists of Boston are somo-what alarmed by the decision of the Mass-achusetts Issurance Commissioner rhat insurance business transacted by unions is illegal unless the organizations are incor-porated. An effort will be underto lavo the insurance law amended to meet this objection.

THE MARKETS

PITTEBURG. Grain, Flour and Feed. WHEAT-No. 1 red.......

No. 2 red	- 01	99
ORN-No. 2 vellow, ear	41	42
No. 2 vellow, shelled	1.8	39
Mixed onr	27	28
ATS-No. 2 white	84	85
No. 3 white	84	86
FE-No. 1	64	65
OUB-Winter patents.	4 00	4 10
Fancy straight winter	3 65	3 75
Ryo flour		8 50
AY -No. I timothy	9 25	9 50
Clover, No. 1	8 0)	8 50
	16 00	16 50
Brown middlings	14 00	14 25
	14 50	15 09
DIAW-Wheat.	6 00	6.25
Ont.	6 25	6 50
		11 60
Timothy, prime	1 20	1 40
Dairy Products.		
UTTER-Elgin creamery	21/63	22
Ohio creamery	19	20
Fancy country roll	13	14
HEESE-Ohio, new	11	12
New York, new	- 11	13
Fruits and Vegetable	4.	
EANS-Green Who	2 50.60	3.00
EANS-Green # bq * OTATOES-FancyWhite, # bu	43	45
ABBAGE-Per 100 heads	4 00	5 00
NIONS-Choice yellow, w bu.	60	70
Poultry, Etc.	(00)	1.00
HICKENS Descriptions of	GOVER	65
HICKENS—Per pair, smad 9 URKEYS—Per 16.	417/42	11
GGS-Pa. and Ohlo, fresh	21	22
ous-ra and onto, fresh	44	***
CINCINNATI,		
LOUR 9	3 23@	3 47
HEAT-No. 2 red		74
YE—No. 2	1491	64
CATTAN APPRICATE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	25.95	95.45

83	a	47 74 64 36 37
		15 18
78 40 86		80 76 41 37 19 18
111	4	10 83 43 35
3	3 65@ 40 36 3 65@	3 65@ 3 76 40 86 3 50@ 4

BUTTER—Creamery..... EGGS—State of Penn..... LIVE STOCK. Central Stock Vards, East Liberty, Pa-

CATTLE.

Prime, 1800 to 1400 lbs......\$ 5 25@ 5 50 Good, 1200 to 1800 lbs.....\$ 5 09 5 25 Tidy, 1600 to 1150 lbs.....\$ 4 70 6 00 Fair light steers, 800 to 1000 lbs 4 00 4 69 Common, 700 to 900 lbs....\$ 3 75 4 00 Hogs. Medium LAMISS.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Industrial and Commercial Activity Continues-Woolen Market Alone Hesitates-General Advances in the Iron Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say to-morrow: The solid shaken by speculative reaction. Stocks have been slightly lower and the market is all the safer because much unsoundness and unreason have been shaken out. Speculation in wheat, which for a time depressed prices, has also taken a turn and, with heavy experts, the market tends unward argin. aiso taken a turn and, with neavy ex-ports, the market tends upward again. The cotton movement is not essential-ly speculative, but based on reported injuries, and holds it advance. Meanwhile dispatches from all parts

Meanwhile displaces from all parts of the country show extraordinary activity in the chief branches of trade, and a business much larger than a year ago in nearly ail. The heavy excess of exports over imports continues. New York exports having been in five weeks 15 per cent. larger than last year, while imports were by 9 per cent

weeks 15 per cent. larger than last year, while imports were by 9 per cent. larger.

In wheat Americans are getting profits, even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 73.55 cents and the May option rose ¼c during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,926,692 bushels, flour included, against 2,174,921 last year, and total exports, including the Pacific, 4,647,405 bushels, against 2,960,515 last year. Western receipts have been 3,056,406 bushels, against 2,957,770 for the week last year, while corn exports for the week were also 3,102,609 bushels, against 3,365,976 last year. At higher or lower prices foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any previous year.

What wool is worth, in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed, few are able to judge and that fact hinders

What wool is worth, in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed, few are able to judge and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods. Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at the three chief markets for the week against 5,303,200 last year and 9,175,900 in the same week in 1897 but this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only. While quarter and half blood wool and delaine have been in demand and firm, the quotations indicate and firm, the quotations indicate weakness in Ohio and other fleeces. The goods market is of similar char-acter, strong for cheviots and serges, but not for fine, high grade or plain

The iron trade is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances, in pig because the demand has been large, for bessemer at Pittsburg to \$11.40 and grey forge to \$10.75, and in finished products because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of works for some time to come. The advance of 10 cents per keg in wire nails by the association was not caused by any especial pressure for supplies, but rails have advanced \$2 per ton and bars \$1 because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago, for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded.

At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests arrest trade in some quarters and disturb it in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices.

The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. About 20,000 rails have been sold at New York, half for a Nova Scot'a road. In hoops there is no advance, and the Standard Oil Company has made a contract for 3,000 tons at very low figures. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 goods.

The iron trade is so exploited by

of mills.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States, against 205 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 43 last year.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Synur Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of parehasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other par-ties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauscate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, Ly. NEW YORK, R. V. NORTHERN THIRST.

15 Dwellers in the Arctic Are Great Drinkers. The dwellers in the Soudan or the Sahara, of course, you would suggest. But you would be quite wrong. It is not the tribes who dwell in the flery deserts of the tropics who drink most water in a day. Far from it. They are, as a rule, most temperate in all things. Unlikely as it may seem, it is just the last people you would imagine-the dwellers in the frozen north, the Esquimaux-says the Philadelphia Record. They seem to have a thirst which is quite unquenchable, and for that purpose they are constantly melting snow and ice over the lamp which, fed by blubber, burns day and night in every hut. Small wonder that the soapstone out of which these lamps are made is to the still uncivilized Esquimaux the most valuable of possessions, and that they will make long journeys to secure pieces large enough to carve lamps out of. The lamp itself is shallow, in the form of a small segment of a circle, and the wick of dry moss, rubbed between the hands with a little fat. It supplies itself with oil by melting a long thin slip of blubber hung above the flame. Sometimes substitutes for the soapstone lamps are made by the women, by cementing together pieces of other stone with a composition of clay, hair and seals'

Britain's Homeless Wanderers.

factory.

blood, but they are never very satia-

In Great Britain it has been reckoned that there are about 100,000 absolutely "homeless wanderers," and that 60,000 of those belong to London.



If it was only health, we might let it cling.

But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all in-flammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

Dr. Ayer's **Cherry Pectoral** Plaster

draws out inflammation of the lungs.

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Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

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