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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Donovan, of Detroit, has not pitched a losing game.

Jimmy Calahan leads the American League batsmen.

There are eight left-handed batters on the Chicago American team.

Brooklyn leads the league in club fielding with the fine average of .953.

With Gessler playing Detroit has two left-handed throwers in the outfield.

Hans Wagner has been appointed captain of the Pittsburgh (N. L.) team.

The two Chicago teams will have fourteen conflicting dates this season.

Kansas City has signed Pitcher Yerkes, late of the St. Louis League Club.

Cy Young and Rube Waddell are the pitching attractions in the American League.

"Jack" Katoff, who pitched for Baltimore last year, has signed with Minneapolis.

Doyle is doing good work for the Brooklyn team this season and saying nothing.

Pittsburg holds first position for long hits made by clubs with a total of 195 extra bases.

John L. Ward, President of the Texas Baseball League, is dead, at Austin, Texas.

The Baltimore Club has released Pitchers Raub and Hoff. Raub has signed with Utica.

The Brooklyn Club has taken on former trial catcher Page, a Brooklyn semi-professional player.

Arrangements have been completed to play the Detroit and Cleveland Sunday games at Canton, Ohio.

Comiskey tried to get infielder Franz, of Harvard, but the latter does not want to become a professional.

American League critics are sprinkling ice water on Manager Mack, and most of them are telling him that the Philadelphia Athletics haven't a chance to finish in the first division.

The enlisted men of the navy will have added to their menu this year 220,000 pounds of frankfurter sausage and 144,600 pounds of sauerkraut.

—30 TO—

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For good first-class baked goods such as fine Marble Cake, English Wine Fruit Cake, French Fruit Deviled Cake, Angel Cake, Lady Fingers, Jelly Drops, Kisses, Maroons and lots of other good cakes. A fine selection of all kinds of cookies; a good line of Fresh Bread and Parker House Rolls, Buns, Coffee Cakes. A nice selection of pies always on hand.

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J. V. YOUNG, Prop.



Money-Making Suggestion.

Girls who want to make a little pin money, if at all clever with the needle, could earn a nice amount for themselves by making fancy neckwear. Milliners and dressmakers—and this point is the meat of the scheme—have eads and ends of silk and lace, ribbons and embroidery by the hundreds. The pieces are too small to be used in their own business, neither have they time to devote to such minor matters. These remnants they would gladly sell for almost anything offered. As it is at present, they are a dead loss. With but little outlay of capital, a girl could thus secure regular treasure trove for neckwear, and the best of it would be that hardly two colars need be alike. The pieces necessarily must be small, and so her customers would know that the smart, original stock she was buying would not be sold again and again to any one paying the price.

Original and striking neckwear is the craze of the moment, and here is surely an opportunity for a girl at all clever with her needle to walk right into a good business.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Pet Dog Habit.

The prevalence of the pet dog in New York this spring is not to be ignored. The tiny creatures held under one arm and decorated and jeweled collars were supposed to have disappeared with the Lydia Languish type of young woman with which they were associated. But they are as much the fashion today as they ever have been.

The fox terrier and dachshund have lost their popularity with women, and even the Boston terriers which began the present craze for small dogs are now out of favor. Anything that is diminutive and thin-legged, with the ability to tremble perpetually, is in demand as a pet dog. There is little or no breeding in these animals, but some of them sell for very high prices.

Nestled under the arm of a woman lurching in a Fifth avenue restaurant the other day was a dog so small that its head seemed no bigger than an egg. About its neck was an elaborate turquoise collar. Either the proprietor did not see it or its owner was not a person he dared to offend. The woman finished her luncheon and the dog remained with her to the end.—New York Sun.

Free from Superstition.

"Superstitious!" she exclaimed scornfully; "not a bit of it. I have too much sense for that. Of course there are some little things portending good or bad luck that occasionally claim my attention, but superstition is only the falling of the weak. I—"

"Wait a minute. There's a pin on the sidewalk."

"There! Now I have it. Do you know every time I have seen a pin and failed to pick it up Reginald and I have quarreled? Strange, isn't it? I wouldn't dare to pass one now."

"But we were speaking of superstitions. I've heard it said that everybody is superstitious to a greater or less extent, but I don't believe it. Do you? Of course I know you didn't. But you do find superstition in the strangest places. I once knew a girl who actually believed in ghosts. Real sensible girl in other respects, too. Funny, wasn't it? I used to tell her that she would have to get over her superstitions or she'd be the laughing stock of everybody, but it didn't seem to make any difference. I think she must have been weak mentally. Don't you?"

"By the way, I saw the new moon over my left shoulder last night. What do you suppose will happen? I just know that Reginald will bring me a box of candy when he comes to call tonight. The last time I saw the new moon over my left shoulder was the very night he proposed."

"Still, of course, I shouldn't forget that I spilled some salt today. Maybe that will make a difference. Any way, I'll know what's the reason if I don't get the candy, and there's some satisfaction in that. Do you know when anything unusual happens I can almost always figure right back to what caused it?"

"But I'm mighty glad I'm not superstitious, like so many girls I know."—New York Times.

How to "Do Up" the Hair.

There is a new wave now seen up on all society heads. It is called the double French wave, and it is done in imitation of the natural curl which grows upon some fortunate heads.

To make this double French wave you must have large tongs, and you must heat them only moderately hot. The hair, which has been previously dampened with a curling fluid, is now held in the moderately hot tongs until it takes form. The tongs are now moved over so little and the operation is repeated, and so over the whole head. The idea is to make tiny waves, but very deep ones, producing the pretty loose curves so much admired in nature.

The hair is waved from the very roots out to their full length, but the ends are left straight. Finally these ends are pulled out of the coilure and twisted, making a high little curl on top of the head.

The wave is one of the most useful features of the coilure, for it makes the hair look thicker and it sort of dresses up the head and softens the high straight lines which appear at the back and the sides of heads that have no natural curl. Particularly is this true of the back of the neck, where the hair so seldom grows prettily.

By taking these loose and lower hairs and waving them one gets charmingly pretty results. Do not cut the hair, but wave it and pull it down low, and thus make a sort of puff as though the hair were drawn loosely up.

The science of hair waving is one that must be carefully studied, for the head is made or marred by the way in which it is waved. The methodical, studied wave has no place in the new coilures of the season, for it is entirely too stiff to suit even the revival periods, and the big, loose puff, with its careful curl, is the thing that is the most liked.

In putting the waves into the sides the hair dressers pull out the puff just at the temples to make the head very wide, but over the ears the hair is tightened a little, leaving the widest portion at the temples. Be sure to cover the upper lobe of the ear in dressing the hair, for seldom does the hair grow pretty here.

Fancy runs more than riot in the matter of hair dressing, the object being to secure a good frame for the face. Beautiful pins, resembling hats, come for the purpose of trimming the hair, and if you are fond of turquoise you can get turquoise-headed pins; if you prefer metal you can get gold pins and silver ones, and pins of these are the fligree, and the pins are hollow and about the size of a boy's playing marble. They are fortunately very light, and do not weight my lady's head.

You can wear as many ornaments in the hair as you desire, for it is no longer considered bad form to combine metals, and you see gold and silver pins worn in the same coilure, and sometimes two kinds of flowers. Roses, daisy wreaths, big flaring pointsettias and wate orchids are placed in the hair just where they will be most effective.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FARMERS NEED FAITH.

MUST HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LAND AND PERSEVERE.

They Need to Have Faith in Their Farms and to Show Their Faith by Their Acts—Debt Not Necessarily an Evil—Endeavor to Increase Fertility.

If I were to express an opinion as what farmers need most I should say they need faith in their farms. It is a fact that a large proportion of our farmers are on their farms for life. They cannot change their business if they would, and I hope that most of them would not if they could. The question to the farmer, then, is, "How best can I make my farming profitable, and through that business get the most out of life?" Again, I would repeat in the most emphatic terms: "Let him have faith in his farm." This advice I give equally to the younger farmers who are carrying a heavy indebtedness and to the much smaller class who have their farms paid for and have a small bank account: (1) Let not the young man who has judiciously invested his savings in a farm be alarmed at the mortgage, which signifies his inability to pay at once for the farm that is to be his home. And I would advise him not to be in too great a haste to cancel the evidence of his indebtedness. "He that hasteth to be rich . . . considereth not that poverty shall come upon him," are the wise man's words, and are true in any business of life.

Let the young farmer, then, who has his business well in hand, think first, not how to decrease his indebtedness, but how to increase the fertility and productiveness of his land, and to commence building a home with as much comfort and taste as his means will permit. But, first and even foremost, he should improve his land; for on this his future prosperity will depend. There has hardly ever been found a limit to the productiveness of an acre of land. Those farms that are already regarded as fertile can easily be doubled in value by feeding rich forage crops and grain to stock that will pay for all the cost and attention. In doubling the productiveness of the farm, the farmer virtually doubles his capital, and much more than doubles his profits, as the labor and expense in carrying on a highly productive farm are in a decreasing proportion to a less productive one.

Two men buy equally good farms at \$4000 each. Both men mortgage their farms for \$2000. One man makes it a point to pay for his farm as soon as possible. He rakes and scrapes and economizes, and "skins" his farm and neglects his buildings. He does well if by these methods he pays for his farm within 10 years. The farm in the mean time will have probably decreased in value \$1000. The other man used his accumulating capital in improving his land and buildings, and in buying better stock and better tools. The one farm is now worth \$3000; the other \$5000. The one has made \$1000; the other \$4000, with a larger and better stock and better tools than he began with. The one owns a \$3000 farm free of debt; the other a \$5000 farm with a \$2000 mortgage.

I think these are fair cases. Many have done better than double the capacity of their farms within 10 years. In proof of this I will cite one case from a recent issue of The Tribune Farmer that lies before me: George M. Canfield of Fairview N. J., was doing business 13 years ago on a 120-acre farm. The beginning was a 75 quart milk route. Today he sells 750 quarts of milk, besides considerable cream. His buildings and apparatus correspond with his enlarged business. This great achievement has developed from humble beginnings, and every enlargement and improvement has been made out of the income of his business, made possible, mainly, by the increasing fertility of the soil. Almost every one can recall the timid farmer carrying a mortgage of a few hundred dollars, who, in his haste to pay his debts, would immoderately crop his land, only returning a little if anything thereto, with yearly decreasing profits, till the mortgagee became alarmed for his security and took the farm and almost all else the man had into his possession.

I have in this article let the mortgage hang over the prosperous farmer, because of the prevailing, though unwarranted, sentiment as to its danger. It is the almost invariable and necessary custom, if a young man would buy a good farm, to let a part of the purchase money remain on a mortgage. If he is steady and thrifty and industrious the mortgage will in most cases be only too glad to let it remain.

I believe the man who is young and strong can do better with his first few years of accumulating capital in making permanent improvements on his land than in decreasing his indebtedness. A hundred dollars judiciously invested in breeding animals may yield the farmer \$1000 and more within 10 years, while the same amount spent in draining or irrigation, if rightly applied, will in many cases return to the farmer 100 percent yearly ever after.

Of course, the farmer with considerable subdued land should not make haste to see his farm a garden at once. An acre or two of land drained or with unsightly stones or bushes removed each year, will tell mightily in a decade, and if this is done largely by his own strong arm it will add greatly to his pride and self-respect, and leave more money to the adornment of his home and the cultivation of the minds of himself and family, which he should never forget.

(2) The farmer who has money that he would invest should have faith in his farm. It is a serious question for the farmer to decide, how he shall use the few hundred dollars he may have after his debts are paid. Shall he deposit in the bank, invest it in stocks or bonds or buy additional real estate? The farmer is not by training a financier, and woe to him if he undertakes to dabble in stocks. The bank may break, the factory fail, and too much land is often a curse. How many cases there are all over New England of farmers who have placed their money in some of the above schemes, and after years of anxiety have found that they have thrown away their money? The habit of hoarding tends to make one narrow, selfish, irreligious and unpatriotic. Let me advise a better way, a way adopted by almost all business men of other pursuits, that of enlarging and improving the business they already have in hand. Let not the farmer put the keeping and care of his money into the hands of those whom he cannot control, but let him use it to enrich and improve and adorn his home. It will surely bring him ample returns as a business investment, and be a source of perennial enjoyment, while the established custom of intelligently improving one's own estate will broaden the man in many ways, not the least of which, his civic virtues. The same thrift that he sees about him at home he will wish to see and aid in extending to his own neighborhood, town and state.

So I would close with a paraphrase from Shakespeare: "Let your farm be as fertile and your home as tasteful as your purse will allow, for the estate oft proclaims the man."—E. C. Sherrburne, North Pomfret, Vt.

THE HOWLERS.

Monkeys Which Derive Their Name From Weird Cries.

Few, if any, animals tended so much toward the growth of superstition in the olden days as the howlers or howling monkeys, who derive their name from their weird and appalling cries, the echoes of which will fill a whole forest with sounds which can only be said to resemble those which are supposed to exist in the infernal regions.

This peculiar resonant voice in the howlers is caused by a drum-shaped expansion of the larynx. The hollow shell of bone, corresponding to the hyoid bone in man, is joined to the upper part of the windpipe, and it is the sound of the voice within this shell which gives it its uncanny cry, and so distinguishes it from all the other American monkeys.

There are various species of howlers—the black howler, the red and yellow howler, the Vera Cruz, the red howler, etc.—but one and all have much the same characteristics, and all have the same terrible voice. Unlike other monkeys, whose curiosity and love of notice and admiration are only too well known, the howlers are naturally shy and will always hide whenever possible.

The Indians had, and still have, numerous beliefs and superstitions respecting the howlers. One is that when the howlers begin to use their voices one always chants the whole of the time, leading the chorus and keeping the others in order! Another is that howlers never howl in the daytime unless some dire calamity is about to fall.

As a matter of fact, one single howler is capable of producing cries which resemble the united efforts of a large number. At one time these cries will be like deep, gurgling growls; at others, piercing, blood-curdling screams which terrify every living thing within hearing, and others represent the dying groans of wild animals. It is almost impossible to give any description of the awful sounds, and it is not much wonder that the Indians fancied they were the cries of spirits and inhabitants of another world.

As to a howler crying in the daytime being a sign of calamity, this is another foolish belief due to ignorance. Howlers will occasionally howl during the day, but this is only in threatening weather just before a storm, or an unusually heavy downpour of rain, and as a storm usually proves more or less of a calamity to the Indian, it probably originated from this fact.

Very few howlers have ever been in captivity, and those few have survived only a short time owing to their delicacy. The red and black howler have been exhibited in the London zoological society's gardens, while some young specimens of the black howler were also kept for a short time in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and a very good specimen of the red howler is at present in the New York zoological park, but it is doubtful whether, even with the greatest care it will be there long.

It is impossible to state definitely from what cause these monkeys give these cries. It does not appear to be from fear or rage, and the muscular exertion necessary to produce the most deafening sounds seems to be very little. In their wild state, these little animals are supposed to eat nothing but leaves, but owing to their shyness it is very difficult to verify this, and it is possible they subsist on much the same kind of food as their cousins.—Ellen Velvin, F. Z. S., in Collier's Weekly.

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40c Silks	30c	10c child's stockings	7c
30c Silks	20c	12 1/2c child's stockings	10c
20c Silks	15c	15c child's stockings	12c
10c Silks	10c	18c child's stockings	15c
5c Silks	5c	20c stand covers	18c
5c British Binding	4c	5c balls silkateen	4c
5c British Binding	4c	10c yard silkateen	7c
5c Table Linen	4c	15c yard silkateen	10c
5c Table Linen	4c	\$1.00 flexible corsets	\$1.00
5c Table Linen	4c	\$1.50 flexible corsets	\$1.25
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5c Table Linen	4c	60c flexible corsets	45c
5c Table Linen	4c	60c flexible corsets	45c
5c Table Linen	4c	60c flexible corsets	45c

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16.00 suits	15.00	3.50 suits	3.00
17.00 suits	16.00	3.00 suits	2.50
18.00 suits	17.00	2.50 suits	2.00
19.00 suits	18.00	2.00 suits	1.50
20.00 suits	19.00	1.50 suits	1.00
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A very deep hole in the bed of the Pacific ocean has been discovered by the United States Pacific Cable Company's survey steamer between Guam and Midway. The total sink to a depth of over five miles, which will make it necessary for the cable to be taken round the great depression.

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