

Love at First Sight.

By Winifred Oliver.

HE man or woman who loves at first sight misses half the sweetness in the game of love. The process called "falling in love" is second only in sweetness to the actual fact of loving. For the one who tumbles headlong into this blissful state there are many surprises in store. Having fallen in love with the shadow, they proceed to investigate the substance, and sometimes the substance is alarmingly disillusionizing. Poets have thrown a glamour over love at first sight. They have brought much beauty of thought and word to bear on the subject. Their theories are beautiful, but not convincing. Do we not love the rose that we have watched bud and blossom more than we do the one which is thrust upon us in full bloom? Love at first sight is not the deepest and truest of loves. How could it be? We cannot learn the whole creed of love in one lesson.

True love learns to condone the faults as well as to extol the virtues of the loved one. Love at first sight knows not the faults and has but a superficial idea of the virtues. It is too ideal and ethereal a state of affairs to last. It is a gorgeous, gleaming bubble which may burst at any moment, and what is left? Nothing but wounded hopes and gray memories.

Examine well the love which thrusts itself too suddenly upon you; be very sure that it is love and not mere fascination before you succumb to it.

True love does not come as a thief in the night nor like an electric shock.

From a small beginning it gradually spreads into an irresistible force, which sweeps all before it. In love at first sight there is no gradual perception of love's charms and blandishments. There is no glad capitulation after a protracted siege; it is all sudden, stunning. Paradise is attained with no appreciation of the joys which led to it. We must learn the lesson of loving by constant coming of love's alphabet. It is a sweet lesson and happy the man or woman who learns it by earnest application and not by having it thrust upon them.—New York Journal.

Art of Stump Speaking.

By Lieutenant-Governor Curtis Gould, Jr.

THE part that the public speaker plays in our National life is familiar enough, but the manner and method of it have changed in late years almost as much as the methods of the stage. The old-fashioned stump would carry little weight to-day, though in that select class that still regards politics as "low" a political speaker is still supposed to deal largely in personalities varied with comic stories more or less reflecting upon the methods and morals of the opposite party.

It is a hopeful sign of the future that though abuse of men in public life unhappily still exists, it is no longer effective. The speaker who falls to recognize the honest intentions of honest men who disagree with him carries no conviction. Neither are audiences who assemble at political meetings satisfied with smooth generalities phrased in gracious language or even with the sarcasm, wit and buffoonery which may and does provoke their amusement and applause.

The speaker who wishes to attract votes to his party to-day must have something more than a pleasing personality and a smooth tongue. He must state specific facts and present specific evidence in support of his argument. Mingling with a crowd in North Dakota during the speech of a noted orator on a certain National issue, I heard his general statement as to the attitudes of the respective parties in Congress received with utter incredulity and disbelief. A few weeks afterward I heard a Massachusetts Congressman present the same issue in Massachusetts. He did not indulge in eloquent generalities. He produced a copy of the Congressional Record, read the essential part of the bill in question, read the vote and invited the audience to examine the official record. That speech counted.

The man with convictions who talks to his audience and tells them what he knows and believes, has taken the place of the gentleman who left his audience amused, but not instructed. The preparation of a political speech that is to be effective involves much hard study and investigation. Even then it is likely to fall utterly in its purpose if, in the excitement of delivery, the speaker overstates his case or forgets the rules of courtesy, which happily for our political future, are now more and more observed by all parties.

An Age of Dyspepsia.

By the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water.

AS far as I know Wall Street is no more wicked than any other street and dealing in stocks no worse than dealing in hides.

Our country owes more to Wall Street and stock exchanges than is realized or appreciated. Business is a good thing and work a divine order. A man who does not work is a leech on society. The man who never rests wastes, and waste is sin. There is no real business in rushing, but real business is the exercising of common sense.

We are in danger of a great commercial decline, because men as a whole are too much interested in the selfish motive to get wealthy, and in consequence the great National questions the unbiased, unselfish, heartfelt consideration which they should have at large in the hearts of the Nation's men.

There are thousands of men who do not take time to eat properly. The sidewalks are filled with a rushing, hurrying crowd of men, women and children who are rushing through life. There are more things going on in a week than can properly be done in a month. This disposition is stamping out family life and instincts. It is entering the church and shortening the sermons. The State is affected by it. The dominant spirit is to get wealthy, and this is tending to make our halls of government more like marts of commerce. Are not United States Senators optioned in some cases to the highest bidder? A poor man cannot go to the United States Senate. The first consideration is always, "Can I afford to go?"

The business spirit is crushing out the sweeter elements. Home should receive first attention; yet how many children are greater strangers to their fathers, and often mothers, than to the servants? How many men are there who really take time to indulge in the luxury of doing nothing? As a result we have an age of dyspepsia, morose dispositions, sleepless nights and selfish humanity. I am glad to see that the remedy is beginning to be applied, and that men are beginning to realize that their bodies need rest and recreation; to see that they have immortal souls; that truth is truth in business as well as anywhere.

Animals and Intoxication.

By Ellen Vealvin, F. Z. S.

ALTHOUGH it has often been said, when speaking of drunkenness, that even the beasts of the field do not get drunk, it is, nevertheless, a fact that a great many animals do get intoxicated. Take the elephant, for instance. He is particularly fond of the fruit of the Uganau tree, and although he appears to have some idea that it is not good for him, he will go on eating, when he has once begun, until he is wildly excited, and so intoxicated that he will stagger from side to side. Every now and then he will pull himself up, shake his huge head, and tear manfully through the forest trumpeting at the top of his voice, and terrifying every living creature. It is said that he will even dare and defy his most dreaded enemy, the tiger, when in this condition, but we have no means of verifying this. It is well known, however, that an elephant is in a most dangerous condition when suffering from the effects of eating this beautiful fruit, and all who can take care to keep out of his way as much as possible.

The sloth bear is another animal given to this falling. The natives of India are in the habit of hanging little vessels on the palm trees for catching the juice. This juice is so attractive to the sloth bear that, although such a poor climber, he will scramble up, and go on drinking the juice until he is so drunk that he can only slip helplessly to the ground, and lie there in a drunken stupor until the effects have passed off.

But the sloth bear is not the only animal who is so partial to this juice of the palm tree. The curious fruit, or fox, bats (family Pteropodidae), are particularly fond of it. This peculiar little combination of beast and bird, with its fox-like face, reddish furry body, and black, uncanny-looking wings, the delicate membrane of which is always quivering down to the very tips, will fly to these vessels in company with some hundreds of his companions, and they will suck the juice until the ground below the tree will be dark with the bodies of these bats, who will lie there too helplessly intoxicated to move or defend themselves, no matter what may turn up.

The biggest drunkard of all is, perhaps, the palm civet. So addicted is this animal to the drinking habit that he has been termed the toddy cat. And a more helpless, foolish-looking creature than he is when he is thoroughly intoxicated with the palm juice it would be difficult to find. There are many other animals given to this falling, but all those I have spoken of live in India, and it may be that the heat which induces extreme thirst—a frequent excuse among men—is the direct cause of it.—Collier's Weekly.



FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Blouse jackets are among the notable features of the season's styles and are much liked both for general wraps and jacket suits.



BLOUSE JACKET.

The smart May Mantion model illustrated is adapted to both purposes and to all the season's suitings, to tamine, to cloth and to silk; but in the original is made of tan colored canvas with trimming of fancy braid and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts and back and is exceedingly simple and easily made. It does not require any sawing of a jacket and is, therefore, far less exacting and better suited to the needs of the home dressmaker. The back is plain and without fulness, but the fronts are gathered and blouse slightly at the waist. The cape is circular and fits smoothly over the shoulder.

This development is the natural forerunner of the craze for lace mitts that is to be the feature of later business. Lace mitts, in fact, are even now moving freely, and are taken for early delivery by the smallest, as well as by the largest and most exclusive retail houses. The fad for laces permeates all parts of the dry goods market that provide for women's adornment, and there is nothing strange in the fact that plain silk, lisle and other fabric gloves should be early forced to give way to lace effects and to lace gloves and mitts.

Gray Roses in Hats.

Gray roses are among the poetic things pressed into the service of the milliner this season, and very pretty they look, too, mingled with pale pink and green buds. This novelty was seen on a big picture capeline of rose-colored straw—the pale rose of the seashell—the wide brim of which was draped with lace. At one side this brim was raised by a big posy of forget-me-nots and pink roses, and in the heart of the knot of roses was placed half a dozen gray buds. The effect was striking—in a gentle way—and very pretty.

Royal Blue.

Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes and millinery.

Woman's Tucked Waist.

Waists tucked to form yokes are exceedingly fashionable and are charming in all the soft fabrics that are so much in vogue. This stylish May Mantion example is made of dotted black Brussels net, over white taffeta with trimming of Chantilly lace, and is daintily attractive, but all the thinner cotton and linen materials, soft, pliable



ONE OF THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

ders, but can be omitted and the blouse left plain when preferred. Both neck and front edges are finished with a shaped band. The sleeves are the new bishop sort and are gathered into pointed cuffs. The lower edge can be finished with the close fitting peplum or with the belt only as individual taste may decide.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Shirt waists that combine horizontal with vertical tucks are among the novelties of the season and are shown in a variety of styles. The very stylish May Mantion one shown in the large picture is adapted both to washable fabrics and to the many waist cloths and silks. The original, however, is made of white madras and is held by four large pearl buttons at the centre of the box pleat.

The waist consists of the tucked fronts and plain back, with the fitted foundation, that can be used or omitted as the material requires. The fronts are laid in narrow vertical tucks that extend to shallow yoke depth and in wider horizontal ones below, and are gathered at the waist line, where they droop slightly. The back is smooth across the shoulders and the fulness is drawn down snugly in gathers at the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style and are made with snugly fitting upper portions, tucked on continuous lines with the waist, and full puffs that are laid in narrow vertical tucks at their upper edges. The cuffs are oddly shaped and match the stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Fabric Gloves.

While plain silks, lises, taffetas and Berlins are as yet the most active lines in this part of the world, says the Dry Goods Economist, a feature of steadily increasing importance is the large demand for fancy effects in these. It is the open-work and particularly the lace patterns that are fast coming to the

front. This development is the natural forerunner of the craze for lace mitts that is to be the feature of later business. Lace mitts, in fact, are even now moving freely, and are taken for early delivery by the smallest, as well as by the largest and most exclusive retail houses. The fad for laces permeates all parts of the dry goods market that provide for women's adornment, and there is nothing strange in the fact that plain silk, lisle and other fabric gloves should be early forced to give way to lace effects and to lace gloves and mitts.

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Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes and millinery. Waists tucked to form yokes are exceedingly fashionable and are charming in all the soft fabrics that are so much in vogue. This stylish May Mantion example is made of dotted black Brussels net, over white taffeta with trimming of Chantilly lace, and is daintily attractive, but all the thinner cotton and linen materials, soft, pliable

wools and silk are appropriate. The flowing sleeves are graceful and new, but those in bishop style can be substituted when preferred. The model is made over the lining, which is cut away at yoke depth to give a transparent effect, but thicker materials can be used over the entire foundation. The tucks are hand sewn, but machine or fancy stitching with corticell silk is effective on heavier fabrics.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, fronts and back. Both fronts and back are tucked to yoke depth, then left free to form soft folds and are gathered at the waist line. The closing can be made at the left shoulder and under-arm seam, as in the case of the model, or invisibly at the centre front. The sleeves can be cut in full or elbow length and are tucked at their upper portions, left free below. When used in full lengths they are gathered into narrow cuffs. At the neck is a plain stock that closes at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards



TUCKED WAIST.

thirty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five and one-half yards of lace to trim as illustrated.



GROWING STRAWBERRIES.

There is one advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, which is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year, and if kept clean the rows will give two or three good crops, with a partial crop after the bed is old. The proper mode, however, is to make a new bed each year, as the cost is but little comparatively.

AN ORCHARD CROP.

Growers of peaches are using cow peas in the orchard. The vines shade the land and may be turned under when the pods are nearly ripe, or may remain as a mulch in winter. It is more profitable to use the vines for food for cattle, but at the same time, if a mulch is required, it is well to grow the mulch, especially when a leguminous plant answers so well. One advantage in growing the cow pea is that it is almost a sure crop, and lime or wood ashes may be used as a fertilizer with it. The peach orchard will in no manner be injured by growing the cow pea as long as the land is given the benefit of the crop from the manure or by plowing under.

WHAT MANURING WILL DO.

I have found out what manuring will do for land. Some manure was placed on land which had not been so treated previously for fifteen years and which had been steadily cropped with berries. In 1901 corn that had been planted on it grew three feet high but did not ear. I then drew on twenty-five loads of manure from a lively stable and planted to raspberries and corn between the rows. From the eighteen rows of corn eighteen rods long, I husked sixty-five bushel baskets, which though light in weight made thirty-five bushels of seventy-two pounds. The raspberries are a good stand with canes four feet high. The land is very light, there being a forty-foot depth of sand.—A. Seydell, in American Agriculturist.

THE ORCHARD.

To have clean, smooth-barked trees whitewash them.

A good place to put the ashes from the wood stove is around the apple trees.

Small grains, timothy or blue grass should never be grown in the orchard. If trees from the nursery get frozen in transit thaw them out slowly in a cold place.

If you did not cut out the borers from peach, quince or apple in the summer or fall, do it now.

Believe me, a light coat of horse manure now on the orchard will put the trees in better heart; then in April or May 600 pounds of some good potato manure will be just the thing.

Have you drawn away the brush trimmed from the apple trees last winter? If not, do it now before other work presses. Whether you plow or mow the orchard, brush is a decided nuisance if left under the trees.

A peach tree in rich ground should have its branches shortened in June; in poor ground, where there is a less vigorous growth, pruning should be done now. Take off half of last year's growth. This is the rule for peaches, and same will apply to plums.—Farm Journal.

A HANDY IMPLEMENT.

The cultivation of long rows of plants is an operation requiring time and skill, and if care is not exercised the plants, as well as the weeds, may be uprooted and destroyed. While the gardener has used the hoe for this work for years past, and in addition thereto employed the cultivator to good advantage, there is a promising field for the weeding and cultivating implement presented in the accompanying picture. Its lightness permits it to be easily manipulated by hand, covering the ground much more rapidly than could be done with an ordinary hoe, while the adjusting mechanism permits the implement to be readily accommodated to the size of the plants in the row. The invention is especially designed for weeding, blocking out and cultivating beets, onions, cotton, etc., and by loosening the bolts which clamp



WEEDING HOE WITH ADJUSTABLE BLADES

the blades in place, the latter can be adjusted in relation to height and distance apart, thus bringing the cutting disks as close together on either side of the row as is desirable.—Philadelphia Record.

LIKE FAMOUS SIRE.

Churchill as War Correspondent Restless and Energetic.

One of the most energetic and promising young parliamentarians of England, is Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Conservative member for Oldham. Mr. Churchill, who must not be confounded, as he often is, with Winston Churchill, the American novelist, is only 28, but he has had a most adventurous career, which he seems now to have cut short to settle down at home and devote himself to politics. He has recently, on the strength of his two or three years' experience as a subaltern in a Hussar regiment been criticizing the army policy of War Secretary Broderic. Mr. Churchill resembles his famous father in many ways, not the least in his nervous, excitable and restless energy of mind. His father was dark; the son has reddish hair and a pallid face. He has less dash and go than his sire, but this is perhaps due to inexperience in political warfare. He has had plenty of experience, however, in real warfare. He entered the army from Sandhurst, in 1895, and served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in that year. After serving in various small wars in India and the Sudan he acted as correspondent of The Morning Post during the Boer war. He was captured by the enemy, imprisoned at Pretoria, but managed to escape, and after many exciting adventures reached Delagoa bay.

Driven south by the storm a buzzard hawk measuring nearly four feet across its outspread wings, has been shot at Mumbie Head, Dumfries, Scotland.

The value of the wheat crop is 3.7 per cent. less than that of the cotton crop.

It is permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Special bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 241 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A red-colored solution now obviates the need of a dark room in photography.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic, etc. 25c. bottles.

A little life generally travels faster than a great truth.

PURDUM FADINGS DYES produce the brightest and most colors.

The unexpected happens to the people who are always looking for it.

Pile's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the rectum and lungs.—Wm. O. Brewster, Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 10, 1903.

A woman doesn't have to be a conjurer to change her mind.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Powder. A powder to shake into your shoes; relieves the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Chapped, Aching, Sweating Feet and growing Nails. Allen's Foot-Powder makes new or tight shoes easy. At all drug stores and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lenoir, N. C.

An iceboat is now propelled by an electric motor driven fan.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF CLEVELAND, IN LACAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every one of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE, in Essex, England.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 24th day of December, 1903.

A. D. 1903. A. W. GIBSON, Mayor Toledo.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, etc.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We sell the Chinese about \$5,000,000 a year more than we buy from them.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kink." The stove without smoke, soot or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Herr Krupp's isomine, the largest ever known in Germany, was \$4,780,000 a year.

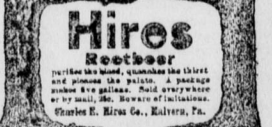
Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. (Small bottles, all druggists.)

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