NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

the latest fad among the pretty to telk woman suffrage. Lille Langtry, the actress, claims

nly forty-one years old. on gardeners are in great de in England and Germany. Butterdy hows are very popular this

Holland an attempt is being a bill allowing women to . It Parliament.

Thereland, wife of the Presi the 'Diana knot."

Baroness Emma Sporri, of Norand to be the best known woin northern Europe. Victoria has sixty pianos at Windsor and Buckingham Many of them are hired.

I novelis in the way of a to enable one to powder the when without a maid. and a direct descendant of Pitcairn mutineers and a - than usual intelligence a history of the Pitcairn

man to be elected the Vacht Racing Associasthampton, who owns the My less Marchesi, of Paris, is the

socal teacher in the world. trained nearly all the great this generation, including lates and Enges. and Mme. Tetrazzine, the

out prima donna in South were recently seized for are greater favorites with

briger and sit down more the head. The prettiest v covered with flowers. Caker, who is professor of

at Simpson College, only thirty two, and it is one of the plays of Æschylas. discharate M Yonge, the Eng tall and inclined to Her hair is white—she is ark brown eyes that are full of

soul that the Khedive's mother ked out as a bride for her son Name, daughter of the at Tarkey, who was born in and is said to be beautiful and

The new grades in swivel silks are great use for afternoon dresses for They are of handquality, they quickly shed dust, wrinkle, and are pronounced intely fast color.

The Empress of Austria has a papy son, the Crown Prince Ru-is still a baby. A big doll has given her, which she fondles and ers constantly by her-

Satin ribbon, three inches wide. the width of the ordinary and fastened at the side in a butterdy bow, is a change from shirted veivet collar, that has re sed the approvid of Mamade la Mode.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Madison, gwidest Miss Hayden, although rapile Eastern girl, handles a rifle b the case and skill of an old hun-

he Princess Beatrice closely folsall the topical songs, and after ner at Balmoral the Queen freatly listens to a medley of popular played by the Princess, who in strical matters is thoroughly up

The estate of "Princesa" Kainlani. ng to a late report of her truse, is not very extensive. It consists something like a bushel of jewels, a little rea al a small interest in the property

left by her mother. "A Contest of Silence" is the novel stissment to be given by the memndamped: Last year the first woian to speak was quiet for only three wites. The winner held her tongue unsteen minutes and twenty

Mrs Sasau Stewart Frackleton, of ltimankee, Wis., has attained great estimation as a potter. She is Presient of the National League of Mintal Bunters, and is the author of a totk which is used as a text book at he South Kennington Art Museum,

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photogat an international exhibition of by amateurs in 1895. Her Majoste has undertaken to be a patronese and has requested Princess Best t at a her substitute on the

All ale requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright But it is well to know that ot, as well as all others, can be efficied and rendered wearable by type of beauty if judiciously

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, in and water and blackened dolly's illy who rouged her checks and illed her eyebrous, believing that but an attemptine a carricature, beat but cracily. The people of Still-war, Mich., warned the cruel sunt

The welding cake of Princess Victime Melita was of a royal height. It was mixed baked, decorated and thunged to Cobning by Messrs. Gun-A ph thursph is appended. It and weights a hundred and fifty Founds, being, therefore, a little bigger and a little heavier than the bride

More permanent progress has then made in sheep culture during the last five years, the Chicago Times avers, than during the last half century. dairy utensils. - New York World.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.

Fine emery paper and sweet oil are all that are necessary to keep stee bright; while a cloth saturated in ker osene and dipped in whiting will be found best for cleaning tinware. Strong ammonia should be poured over old brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal. Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted coal ashes. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine and every particle of ash has d'sappeared.

TO PUT AWAY WOOLEN GARMENTS.

If the housewife is a good hygieniat, she has a great deal of wool in her domain, because she knows better than tongue can tell how necessary all wool garments are to the preservation of health in cold weather. She religiously superintends the making, washing and mending of these gar-ments in all sizes, from those worn by paterfamilies to the minature ones af-fected by the baby, and when the time of year comes to put them away, she neatly darns even the very timest holes, folds the garments smoothly, and envelops them entirely in cotton cloth which she snugly ties with string. These tidy rolls or bundles are then laid in a trunk or chest, which is carefully closed away from dust. Two or three times during the summer the wools are taken out and hung out the air, after which they are carefully returned to their cotton wrappings again. — Detroit Free Press.

TO STIR OR TO BEAT.

Every young housekeeper should thoroughly understand the difference between stirring and beating. Many dishes are spoiled because these things are not clearly understood. In stirring the object is to combine the ingredients or to make a substance smooth. The spoon is kept rather close to the bottom and sides of the bowl and is worked around and around in the mixture until the object is attained.

Beating is employed for two purposes: First, to break up a substance, as in beating eggs for breading or for custards; second, for making a sub-stance light by imprisoning air in it. This is the case when we beat the whites of eggs, cake batter, etc. The movement is very different from stirring. The spoon or whisk at every stroke is partially lifted from the bowl and brings with it a portion of the materials that are being beaten, which carries air with it in falling

It is not the number of strokes that make substances light, but rather the vigor and rapidity with which the beating is done. When using a spoon or whisk for beating take long up-ward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bot-tom of the bowl each time and the mo tion must be regular.

Another way to beat is to use the circular motion, in case the side of the spoon is kept close to the side of the bowl. The spoon is moved rapidly in a circle, carrying with it a portion of the ingredients. —New York World.

RECIPES

Apple Tapiora Pudping—Pare and core enough apples to fill a dish. Put into each apple a little lemon peel. Soak one-half pint of tapioca in one quart of lukewarm water four hours, aid a little salt, flavor with lemon, pour over apples. Bake until apples are tender. Eat when cold with cream and sugar.

Chantilly Basket-This basket pretty, but skill is required to make it successfully. Make a coment of sugar boiled to crackling height. Dip the edges of some macaroous into it, and line a mould shaped like a basket with them, taking care that the edges of the macaroons fouch each other. When wanted, take it out of the mould, fill it with whipped cream, and t is then ready for the table. Time. two or three hours to set.

Cheese Cake Pie-Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one quart of soft smearkase. Mix well and pour into a rich pie crust. Bake without an upper crust. This makes two pies.

Spiced Rolls for Luncheons-Take a piece from your bread dough and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, and cover thick with cinuamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuit, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.

Bermuds Onions Stewed-Boil the outons whole for half an hour in water with plenty of salt. Drain and rethem to the stew pan, with a small piece of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Cover the pan as closely as possible to keep in the steam, and let the onious stew gently for two or three hours, second ing to their size and quality. Baste them with their own liquor occasion ally, and take care they do not cooso fast as to cause this to dry up and get burnt.

Prince of Wales Charlotte - Lay thick slices of any kind of delicate cake in a deep pudding dish; over this pour hot, boiled custard, made from yokes of three eggs and a pint of milk, sweetened and flavored to taste. Do this several hours before the dish is to be served; just before serving, put a layer of sliced peaches or oranges over the cake; have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar, and put over the Put it in the oven a few minfruit utes to brown.

Sterilizing Milk by Electricity.

A method of sterilizing milk by the aid of an electric current has been devised by two Datch inventors. Many pro osals have been brought forward recently for sterilizing water in this way, but milk has proved a much more difficult fluid, because of the large amount of pabulum for microorganisms which it contains. The milk to be sterilized is submitted to the action of a strong alternating current, which is applied to it in the ordinary

Text: "Felix frembled and answered, Go thy way for this time. When I have a con-venient season I will call for thee."—Acts

xxiv., 25.

A city of marble was Casarea — wharves of marble, houses of marble, temples of marble. This being the or linary architecture of the place, you may imagine something of the appender of Governor Felix's real lence. In a room of that palace, floor tessellated, windows curtained, ceiling fretted, the whole scene affluent with Tyrian purple and statuce and plotures and carvings, sat a very dark complexioned man of the name of Felix, and beside him a woman of extraordinary beauty, whom he had stolen by breaking up another domestic circle. She was only eighteen years of age, a princess by birth, and unwittingly waiting for har doom—that of heing buried alive in the ashes an scoriff of Mount Vesuvius, which in sudden cruption one day put an end to her abominations.

Well, one afternoon Drusilla, seated in the

well, one afternoon Drusilla, seated in the palack, weary with the masnificent stupidities of the place, says to Felix: "You have a very distinguished prisoner, I believer, of the name of Paul. Do you know he is one of my countrymen? I should very much like to hear him speak, for I have heard so much about his oloquence. Besides that the other day, when he was being tried in another room of this palace and the windows were open. I heard the applause that greeted the speech of Lawyer Tertulius as he denounced Paul. Now, I very much wish I could hear Paul apeak. Won't you let me hear him speak? "Yes," said Felix, "I will. I will order him up now from the guardroom. Clank, clank, comes a chain up the marble stairway, and there is a shuffle at the door, and in comes Paul, a little old man, premeturely old through exposure, only sixty years of age, but looking as though he were eighty. He bows very courteously before the governor and the beautiful woman by his side. They say. "Paul, we have heard a great deal about your speaking. Give us now a specimen of your eloquence." Oh, if there ever was a chance for a man to show off, Paul had a chance there! He might have harangued them about Greetan art, about the wonderful waterworks he had seen at Corinth, about the Acropolis by moonlight, about the solice of a judgment day speaking through the wonderful waterworks he had seen at Corinth, about the Acropolis by moonlight, about the olice of a judgment day speaking through the words of the decrepit apostle. As that grand old missionary proceeded with his remarks the stoop begins to go out of his shoulders, and he rises up, and his countenance is illumined with the glories of a future infe, and his shackler rattle and grind as he lift his feltered arm and with the supon his abashed auditors the boits of God's indignation. Felix grew very white about the tings of eternity."

And just there and then there broke in light in the him at the door, his face very white, tears running down his cheek, as he side, "Do you think there

ay. Go thy way for this time. When I ave a convenient season, I will call for

thee."
Another reason why Felix sent Paul to the guar from and adjourned this subject was he was so very tusy. In ordinary times be

guardreom and adjourned this subject was he was so very busy. In ordinary times he found the affairs of state absorbing, but those were extraorlimary times. The whole land was ripe for insurrection. The Sicarti, a band of assassins, were already prowling around the palare, and I suppose he thought, "I can't atten't to religion while I am so pressed by affairs of state." It was business among other things that ruined his soul, and I suppose there are thousands of people who are not children of Go I because they have so much business. It is business in the store—losses, gains, unfaithful employes.

It is business in your law office—subponas, writs you have to write out, papers you have to dile, arguments you have to make It is your medical profession, with its broken nights and the exhausted anxieties of life hanging upon your treatment. It is your roal estate office, your business with andlords and tenants and the failure of men to meet their obligations with you. Aye, with some of those who are here it is the annoyance of the kitchen, and the sitting room, and the parfor—the wearing economy of trying to meet large expenses with a small income. Ten thousand volces of "business, business, business" drown the voice of the eternal Spirit, silencing the voice of the advancing judgment day, overcoming the voice of eternity, and they cannot hear; they cannot listen. They say, "Go thy way for this time." Some of you look upon your goods, look upon your penorandum books, and you see the demands that are made this very week upon your memorandum books, and you see the demands that are made this very week upon your time and your poinesse and your time and your poinesse and your time and your poinesse and your time and your poinesse. I will call for thee."

thee.

Ob. resix, why be cothered about the affairs of this world so much more than about the affairs of the world so much more than about the affairs of eternity? Do you not know that when death comes you will have to stop business, though it be in the most exacting period of it—between the payment of the moment he comes you will have to go. Death waits for no man, however ligh, however law. Will you put your office, will you put your shop in comparison with the affairs of an eternal world, affairs that involve thrones, painces, dominions eternal. Will you put 200 acres of ground against immensity? Will you put forty or fifty years of your life against millions of ages? Oh, Felix, you might better postpone everything class, for do you not know that the upbolstering of ayran purple in your palace will fade, for do you not know that the upbolstering of tyran purple in your palace will fade, and the marble blocks of Creatra will crumble and the breakwater at the beach, made of great blocks of sone sixty feet lang, must give way before the perpetual wash of the sea, but the redemption that Faul offers you will be forever? And yet and yet and yet you wave him back to the guardroom, saying "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

Again, Felix adjourned this subject of religion and put off Paul's argument because ne course not give up the nonors of the world. He was afraid somehow he would be compromised himself in this matter. Remarks he made afterward showed him to be intensely ambitions. Oh, how he hugged the layor of men!

tensely ambitious.

favor of men!

I never saw the honors of this world in graph.

REV. DR. TALMAGE
in the life and death of that wonderful man.
Charles Summer. As he went toward that
place of burial, even independence Hall, in
Philadelphia, asked that his fernance stop
there on their way to Boston. The flars were
at half mast, and the minute guins on Bostod.
Common throbbed after his heart had ceased
to best. Was it always so? While he lived
how censured of legislative resolutions; how
avanuated of the mictorial's, how charged.

now centured of insgitative resolutions; now carricatures of the pictorials, how charged with every motive mean and ridiculous; how all the uras of scorn and hatred and billings.cate empired upon his bead; how, when struck down in S-nate chamber, there when struck down in State chamber, there were hundreds of thousands of people who said, "Good for him; serves him right," how he had to put the ocean between him and his maligners that he might have a little peace, and how, when he went off sick, they said he was broken hearted because he could not get to be President or Secretary of State!

State

O. Commonwealth of Mussachusetts, who is that man that sleeps in your public hall covered with garlands and wrapped in the stars and stripes? Is that the nan who, only a few months before, you denounced as the foe of republican and democratic institutions? Is that the same man? Ye American people, ye could not by one week of funeral eulogium and newspaper leaders, which the dead senator could neither read nor hear, atone for twenty-five years of maltreatment and caricature.

atons for twenty-five years of malitreatment and caricature.

When I see a man like that, pursued by all the hounds of the political kenned so long as he lives and then buried under a great pile of garlands and amid the lamentations of a whole nation, I say to myself: What an unutterably hypocritical thing is all human applanes and all human favor. You took twenty-five years in trying to pull down he fame and then take twenty-five years in trying to build his monument. My friends, was there ever a better commentary on the hollowness of all earthly favor? If there are young men who read this who are postponing religion in order that they may have the favors of this world, let me persuade them of their complete folly. If you are looking forward to gubernatorial, senatorial or presidential chair, let me show you your great mistake.

idential chair, let me show you your great mistake.

Can it be that there is now any young man saying: "Let me have political office, let me have some of the high positions of trust and power, and then I will attend to religion, but not now. "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee"

And now my subject takes a deeper tone, and it shows what a dangerous thing is this deferring of religion. When Paul's chain ratifed down the marble stairs of Felix, that was Felix's last chance for heaven. Julging from his character afterward, he was reprobate and abardoned. And so was Drusilla.

silia.

One day in the southern Italy there was a trembling of the earth, and the air got black with smoke interahot with liquid rocks, and Vesuvius rained upon Drusilia and upon her son a horrible tempest of ashes and fire. They did not reject religion. They only paid to fi. They did not understand that that day, that that hour when Paul stood before them, was the pivotal hour upon which every thing was poised, and that it tipped the wrong way. Their convenient season camwhen Paul and his guardsman entered the palace. It went away when Paul and his guardsman entered the palace. It went away when Paul and his guardsman left. Have you never seen mea waiting for a convenient season? There is such a great fascination about it that, thoughyou may have great respect to the truth of this part of the palace. It is not time for me to become a Christian. I say to a boy, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wo they young man. 'I say to they young man. 'Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I come to middlife, and I say, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I come to middlife." I meet the same person in middle, and I say, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I am on my dying bed." I am called to his dying couch. His last moments have come. I bend over the couch and listen for his last words. I have partially to guesse what they are by the motion of his lips, he is so feeble, but rallying himself he whispers until I can more convenient—season," and he is gone. I can tell you what kind of a da, it will be. It will be the Sabbath da; I can tell you what kind of a da, it will be. It will be the lit will be. It will be the word. One day in the southern Italy there was a

it will be. It will be the Sabbath day I can teil you what hour it will be. It will be between 8 and 10 o'clock. In other wordt is now. Do you ask me how I know the source on the cause you are here, and because the elections and daughters of God are praying for your redemption. Ah, I know it is your convenient season because some of you, like Felix, tremble as all your past life comes upon you with its sin, and all the future life comes upon you with its sin, and all the future life comes upon you with its terror. This night air is agiare with torches to show you up or to show you down. It is rustling with wings to lift you into light or smite you into despair, and there is a rushing to and iro, and a beating agasinst the door of your souls with a great thunder of emphasis, telling you. "Now, now is the best time, as it may be the only time"

"Now, now is the best time, as it may be the only time" May God Almighty forbid that any of you, my brethren or sisters, act the part of Felix and Drasilla and put away this great subject. If you are going to be saved ever, why not begin to-night? Throw down your sins and take the Lord's pardon. Christ has been tramping after you many a day. An Indian and a white man became Christians. The Indian, almost as soon as he heard the gospel, believed an! was saved, but the white man struggled on in darkness for a long white before he found light.

After their peace in Christ the white man said to the Indian, "Why was it that I was keyt so long in the darkness and you was keyt so long in the darkness and you

was kept so long in the darkness and you immediately found peace?" The Indian re-plied: "I will tell you. A prince comes immediately found peace? The Indian replied: "I will tell you. A prince comes along, and he offers you a coat. You look at your coat, and you say, 'My coat is good enough,' and you refuse his offer, but the prince comes along, and he offers me the coat, and I look at my old blanket, and I throw that away and take his offer. You, sir," continued the Indian, "are chinging to your own righteousness: you think you are good enough, and you keep your own righteousness; but I have nothing, nothing, and so when Jesus offers me pardon and peace I simply take it."

My reader, why not now throw away the wornout blanket of your sin and take the robe of a Saviour's righteousness—a role so white, so fair, so instrous, that no fuller on earth can whiten it? O Shepherd, to-night bring home the lost sheep! O Father, to-night give a welcoming kiss to the wan prodical! O friend of Lazarus, to-night break down the door of the sepuicher and say to all these dead soule as by irresistible flat: 'Live' Live'.

Public Baths in Japan.

"Nearly all American and Euro pean visitors to Japan speak with admiration of the public baths of that country," said Oscar T. Newman, of London, England. "In the city Takin there are between 800 and 900 public bathing establishments, each frequented daily by at least 300 people, who pay for the privilege so sm a sum that no one is too poor to af-ford it. Outside of these baths the Japanese are much given to bathing in their own homes. the cleanest races in the world. Travelers from the Western world frequently express regret that in Europe and America there are no such estab lishments. We have, it is true, pub-lic baths in about all our cities which are open in the summer, but practically none which are warmed and open in the winter like those of lapan."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The very names of many of our fruits at once suggest their foreign origin. Corinth was the sponsor of "currents, and Damascus of "damsons;" we have borrowed the word "gooseberry" from the French "groseille," "apricot" is derived from Arabic, "peach" the French or the Italian, and "to-mato" from the Mexican Aztec "tomotel;" while the word "cauliflower" is almost comically close in its derivation from the Spanish "col-y-flor, cabbage and flower .-- London TeleResting the Muscles.

A dynamometer for the measure ment of muscular strength is being introduced for gymnasium purposes. In future there will be no groping in the dark when the young college ath-lete is taken in hand by his trainers for preparation for the boat race of the football match. Every important muscle in his body can be tested, and its strength or weakness at once indicated. In this way man's weak point is discovered without serious loss of time, and special attention can thence forth be directed toward the "leveling up" of his physique. The old method of testing a man's muscle by its size. or even by its hardness, will no longer be used, and strength tests will supersede these unreliable systems of measurement. The muscular strength of the various portions of the arms and legs can now be differ-entiated. As a sample instance of the possibilities of the new method, it may be stated that by ascertaining the strength of the abductors of the leg by the dynamometer, a bad gait can promptly be cured, as the proper exercise for the weakened muscles can at once be determined. The dynamometer is hung on two heavy iron rods, placed in a vertical position, with their ends fastened securely to the floor. It can be adjusted to any height -to the waist, feet or neck The muscles tested are directly upon a lever which is connected with a pie ton working in a chamber filled with oil. The pressure is transmitted to a column of mercury, and the result in pounds is recorded in a slender glass tube.—New York Witness.

Simple Cures for Grave Maladies. We read so much about the heroic operations resorted to in cases of appendicitis that widespread alarm ha-been occasioned among timid person who imagine that they have swallowed an orange, a grape or a raisin seed, and wait with terror the possibilities of an obstruction in the appendix vermiform. A Utica physician says that olive oil will remove such obstructions in almost every instance, and that resort to the knife is utterly unnecessary. Now, I observe, a Cali-fornia gentleman insists that the free use of prunes is a sure preventive of appendicitis. He tells how the children in the Santa Clara Valley est berries and grapes, cherries and other fruits nearly the year round and never think of spitting out small pits or seeds, and are not troubled with intestinal obstructions. He says this is because they partake freely and daily of prunes, with the laxative effects of

which my readers are, no doubt, fa-An old lady, whose good judgment is proverbial, speaking in the same line of thought recently, remarked: "I don't see where these new-fangled diseases like appendicitis come from. We never had them in my younger days, and I was nurse and physician in a village of a thousand persons for more than twenty years. A good dose of castor oil was always a safe and re liable remedy in such troubles of the stomach and bowels. We think too much of the notions of doctors who want to make new discoveries, and we think too little of the good old castor oil, blue pill, herb teas and onion poultices."-New York Mail and Ex-

The Changeable Flower of Caina.

The botanical oddity of the Flowers Kingdom is the flowering tree, known to the scientists as the Hibiscus mu-tabilis. Its beautiful flowers, generally double, are pure snow in the morning, bright pink at noon and of a deep, blood red at sunset, fading into a sky-blue by bedtime. The leaves of this particular tree somewhat resemble those of the grapevine, being deeply notched, or secrated, rough and of variable lengths. The tree is not only a native of China an I Japan, but is found in great profusion in In-dia, Corea and Siam. The "Cham-elcon flower" (so called on account of its changeable colors, because not yet scientifically identified and named), recently discovered in the Isthmus of Tehanutepec, is only an American variety of Hibiscus mutabilis. In case of the former, the colors do not pass abruptly from one shade to anothe ; but change gradually from the soft white of the morning to the pink and red of noon and evening, and thence to the blue of night.

The Tehauntepec tree is larger than its Chinese relative of similar habits, and the flowers have the pecularity of only giving forth perfume when they

Several other species of Chines shrubs and trees bear flowers which change color daily, chief of which is the Oriental hydranges, which changes from bright green to a deep pink. -St. Louis Republic.

Equal Suffrage

A petition with nearly half a million signatures attached has been presented to the New York State constitutions. covention now in session, asking that women be allowed the right of equa-



Chronic Indigestion

Kept me in very poor health for five years, I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilia and my digestion was helped by the first three-doses.

Hood's sarsaparilla I have now taken over four tottles and I firmly telleve it has cared
up, and also saved my
life. Mas. R. E. Person, Bushville, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome Why should not every housekeeper avail herself

of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble? Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift

or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

A Taxidermist's Revelations.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an interview with one of the leading taxider-mists of London, brings to light some curious facts about rare birds and their eggs. "Of course," said the their eggs. "Of course," said the great taxidermist, "you know I have made some dodos and a great auk. No? Evidently you are an amateur at taxidermy. We make em of grebes' feathers and the like. And the great auk's eg s, too! We make the eggs out of fine porcelaiu. I te l you it is worth while. They fetch—well, one tathed \$1500 worth while. They fetch-well, one fetched \$1500 only the other day, That one was really genuine, I believe; but, of course, one is never certain.

It is very fine work, and afterward you have to get them dusty, for no one who owns one of these precious eggs has ever the temerity to clean the thing. Even if they suspect an egg they do not like to examine it too closely. It is such brittle capital at the best. You did not know that taxidermy rose to such heights as that? It has risen higher. I have rivalled the hands of nature herself! One of the genuine great auks," his voice fell to a whisper—"one of the genuine great auks was made by me! Aud, what is more, I have been approached by a syndicate of dealers to stock one of the unexplored skerries to the north of Iceland with specimens. I maysome day."

His First High Silk Hat.

Says Colonel Tom Moonlight, the new United States Minister to Bolivia "I never wore a high silk hat except once. It was when I was Governor of Wyoming and we were celebrating Fourth of July or some other holiday. I was told that the Governor ought to wear a tile, and so I put one on. I had not gone fifty yards before a cowboy, just in from the plains, sent a bullet through it. He said that a man ought to have better sense than to wear a rilk hat in Cheynne, and, to tell the truth, my sympathies were with the cowboy."-New York Ledger.

Bob Mawsley, of Jacksonville, rin has a pair of young eagles which he has trained to carry through the air a basket containing his seven-year-old boy. His only regret is that he can't enjoy a trip himself till he has caught a few more of the birds.

THROW IT AWAY. There's no long-er any need of wraring clumby, chaffing Trusses, which give only parfial rulied at best, never cure, but often inflict great injury, inducing inflammation, strangulation and death.

HERNIA (Breach), or matter of how lone standing and permanently cuted without the knife and without pain. Another Triumph in Conservative Surgery

TUMORS, Overien, Fibroid and other PILE TUMORS, however large,

PILE TUMOURS, Frankia, and other diseases of the lower bowel, promitly cured without pain or resort to the hand.

STONE in the Budder, no matter how be suffered by the large, is crusted, patterned, and washed out, thus avoiding cutting.

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The Germ el Smallpay.

Professor Guamuri, of the University of Pisa, is of the same opinion as that published by him in 1832, viz., that the process of postulation, both of cowpox and smallpox, is originated by a parasite which develops in the epithelial cells. He has studied both the morphology and biology of this organism. It is capable of amoebio movements, which can be seen on examination of lymph taken from the initial vesicle at the temperature of the human body. By this process Professor Guamuri has also verified the multiplication of the parasite under the microscope, and the fact of phagocytosis by polynucleated, lau-cocytes. With a stain of gentiau and methylene, the structure of this low organism may be studied. It consists of a roundish body with a clear outline. Professor Guamuri has suc-ceeded in reproducing the parasite in the cornea of rabbits with inoculation of the same lymph, and he has verified the fact that no other source of irrita-tion is capable of producing snything of the appearance of the same parasite in the cornes. Professor Guamuri be lieves that it is a zooparasite belong ing to the class of rhizopode, and that is the cause of both cowpox and smallpox.

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