In Choosing a wirepara. In the matter of choosing a husband, every girl has an ideal in her mind. points which I would think worthy to be noticed are as follows: The most important to my mind is: Be sure you really love the man you are going to marry. Do not marry for a fine house or good post ion. Of course the man must have a fair salary, but poor. If he is honest, hard-working and true, these qualities are better than riches, and will ensure any ordinary woman's happiness. Notice the behavior of a man to his mother or sisters, if he has any, or to women in general, if he has no female relatives. A man who is at all times chivalrous to the fair sex, should prove doubly so to the one he promises to cherish forever. Is the man a church goer? I do not think anything of a man who says he never enters a church door. There is a saying that it's not the worst kind of man who gets "fou" occasionally, but I beg to be excused from having anything to do with that kind of man. As to conversation, avoid any one who delights in unseemly jests, or who makes shady remarks or indulges in strong language or boasts of how many girls have been in love with him. Observe the friends of the man, as the old saying proves often true, Show me your friends and I will tell you what you are.' A man's outward appearance is also an index to his character, viz.: his taste in clothes, his linen his perosnal cleanliness. Other points which should weigh the balance in selecting a life partner are kindness to animals, love of children, and respectful attention to all. whether rich or poor. Nothing is so detestable as a toady-one who is always sneaking after some one better than himself in order to further his own ends. Do not admire a man who throws his money about and thinks he is generous. Such conduct is silly, and often sheer waste, which brings | \$10 short-a contingency that had not in time woful want. Having found such a man, possessing all the above good qualities, do not hesitate to make him happy, for he will indeed prove a "pearl of great price," and you will live to deny that "marriage is a fail-

Phrenology Vindicated.

The principles of phrenology, as laid down by Gall, Lava er and other teachers have their ardent disciples as well as their disbelievers; but, whether they are true or false, there is a cardinal, a member of the present college, who ascribes to their theories the crowning success of his life.

Some weeks ago Don Antonio Cascajares, Archbishop of Valladolid, Spain. called upon Senor Bosch, the Spanish Minister of Public Works to announce his elevation to the rank of cardinal and receive his minister's congratulations. They were heartily given, and the new cardinal then made the following explaination of his visit:

"I wished you to be the first to congratulate me. I shall tell you why. One day when you. Senor Bosch. were about 12 years old, your father, Miguel Bosch, took you to his friend, Senor Indalecio Mateo, then master of ceremonies at the court, in order to have him admire your peculiar talent for the exact sciences. As you and your father entered the room of Mateo the latter was talking to a captain of artillery. You were subjected to an examination, and the three men, Senor Mateo, your father and the captain, were astonished at the unusual talent of the boy. The subject of phrenology then came up. Your father was an ardent advocate of the teachings of Gall, but the captain, on the other hand, had no faith in them, After your father had defended his point of view, with all possible arguments, he proposed, half in jest and half in earnest, to examine the head of his adversary, the captain. The latter readily submitted. After Senor Bosch had passed his fingers over the captain's cranium, he said: will never amount to much as a soldier.

'My examination proves that you The bump of combativeness is unusually small. On the other hand, mildness, humility and religion are extremely highly developed. I feel certain that if you exchange the sword for the stole and the uniform for the priest's coat, you will become a cardi-

"A short time after this meeting the captain resigned from the army and entered a seminary, and the prophecy of your father was fulfilled-for I am the captain."-Boston Herald.

Great Power From Culm.

portant economical problems of the century is about to be solved, and a practical solution of what seemed a hopelessly stubborn mechanical difficulty promises to give a source of power no way inferior to Niagara Falls. Two or three years ago the State of Pernsylvania appointed a commission to investigate the possible uses of the encrmous quantity of culm or coal dirt that has been accumulating in the anthracite regions since first the mines began to be worked. This commission lately reported that the accumulation of culm amounted to 35 per cent of the total output of the coal mines, making nearly 315,700,000 tons of apparently waste material. It is estimated that from this tremendous pile of ccal dust, that has kept on growing sirce the coal mines have been in operation, there could easily be evolved annually 1,100,000 horse power. The Pernsylvania commission has been convinced by actual tests that this culm can be transferred into a portatle and convenient form of fuel called eggettes by the manufacturers; and, of course, once this part of the problem solved, the rest is easy. By a process, probably patented, the coal dirt is easily combined with crude petreleum, pitch, and some other material, and the resulting product makes an excellent heat producer, which is ret dily converted into electrical energy. The Pennsylvania commission recommends that the state acquire the rights for putting the culm to the valuable uses of the eggette processes, and points out that in the Scranton district al ne the annual contribution to the crim bank, now regarded as clear waste, can be turned into 75,000 horsepower every year, an energy nearly equal to that supplied by the famous el ctrical works whose motive power is furnished by Niagara Falls.-Illustrated American.

Refusing to Brace Himself. Mr. O'Hara-Oi'll not have that doo ther no more. Honoria!

Mrs. O'Hara-And phwy? Mr. O'Hara-Sure, he towld me to take plenty of iron and build up me systim. Phwat does he tek me fur—a twinty-sthory office buildin'? BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT.

Voung Men in Business Should Be Sure Before Going Ahead.

One of the many important points to be impressed upon the understanding of a subordinate, and one that the manager should be sure is understood, do not refuse a man because he is is that nothing should be attempted unless the idea is perfectly clear. But rather than appear dull of apprehensian the assenting reply is given when the idea is very vague.

"My first position entailing any responsibility," said a retired merchant, "was to make payments of the city bills which our house settled monthly. My duties consisted in taking the statements and the amount which the bookkeeper prepared and placed in a hand satchel. Sometimes I small would have only \$50, and again \$200 or \$300. On my first trip the cashier counted the money, footed the statements and handed me the satchel, cautioning me about taking receipts for money paid out, and not to pay out more than the statements called for. It was considered quite an honor to make these monthly trips, and therefore when I was called into the office I was very proud indeed. The clation somewhat turned my head. fiter I had started I found I was dreadfully hazy on some points, but my pride would not permit my return to the office. I made several payments and was congratulating myself on my business abilities, when I came to a store where the clerk who received the money said: 'See here, young man, this calls for \$35, not \$25.' He was very dictatorial, so much so that I thought he must be very high in authority, so I tremblingly handed over \$10 more and hurriedly thrust the receipt he gave me in the satchel and got out as quick as I could. Of course, when I came to the last man I was occurred to me. Considerably crestfallen, I returned to the office and made my statement. Imagine my consternation when I was shown the reeipt given me by my pompous friend for \$25! Where was the \$10? Well, I paid over my own money to make up the shortage, but the lesson was worth all it cost."-Hardware.

Married Eighty Years.

There is living in this vicinity within hree miles of the city, probably the ldest married couple in the State, if not in the United States. Their names are Darwin, and they were born in Montreal, Canada, and are French Louis Darwin was born on September 24, 1788, and is therefore over 107 years old. His wife was born on March 17, 1794, and was 101 on her last birthday. This aged couple were married in 1815 and have passed their eightieth anni-

They have lived near here for the ast forty-two years, and he has been xtensively engaged in the lumber and ogging business, also in farming. They have reared a family of seven sons and five daughters, only five of them being alive now. The oldest laughter lives here and has a large family, she being married when she was 11 years of age. They have the fourth generation from the parent The old gentleman was one of the liveliest among the "boys" on the river forty years ago, and could dance all around the young fellows at that time. He was noted for his politeness, which at times was somewhat ridiculous, as was the case when his wife was very sick. The attending physician going to see her met the husband coming to the city. "Good morning, Mr. Parwin," said he; "how is your wife this morning?" Politely raising his hat he said: "She is very much vorse, thank you, doctor."

The old couple have been very rugged and hearty, and have lived in a cottage by themselves for several years, and all last summer were able to he about on the farm, but they are both very sick at present, and there seems little hope of their recovery. After fourscore years of married life, hey are disposed to say that so far as they are concerned they think that marriage is not a failure.-St. Paul

The Czar's Anger. On one occasion during the parade of his Horse Guards, the Emperor Paul of Russia (1745-1801) was extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which the troops performed the evolutions. At length, after a more than ordinarlly stupid blunder on the part of the treops, the Czar could stand it no longer, and he decided to preside over the drill in person. The troops were well aware that the Czar's temper was on the verge of bubbling over, and the knowledge so unnerved them that things went from bad to worse, until at last a blunder supervened-a blunder in which officers and men shared alike-which proved the climax. Galloping up to the disorganized lines, and reigning up his charger at their head, livid with the fury which he no longer attempted to suppress, Paul gave vent to the following original and effective

"Officers and troops of the Imperial Herse Guard, right about face! Quickmcrch-to Siberia!"

The entire regiment, with unbroken composure and dignity, wheeled to the right, and started off then and there upon their terrible march into exile. By the time that they had arrived at a point some few days march from the capital, the Czar's temper, having cooled down, swift couriers were dispatched after the exiled Guards, with news of the Imperial clemency, and the troops were allowed to return.

Character in Detail.

Dumas the younger, whose death has lately been deplored, made a study in detail of the character of woman. Here are some of his deductions: "A wellbred woman," said he, "does not fall in love a second time without allowing a considerable interval to There are never two accidents in close succession on the same rail-"Short-skirted daughters keep mothers young a long time." "A woman has no power to afface radically by the sole effort of the will an image that has long filled the mind; she must replace it by another. She does not destroy; she superposes. When the second image is finer or larger than the first, so that the first is seen no more, all goes well; this is forgetfuln When it is smaller, so that the edges of the other can be seen, things go badly; that is remorse."

GROWING GIANTNUTS

GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN A NEW IN-DUSTRY FOR FARMERS.

Record-Breaking Chestnuts-English Walnuts and Pecans That Yield Very Handsome Profits to the Growers.

The long expected nut bulletin of the Department of Agriculture will be published this month. It will tell about the giant nuts of the futurechestnuts weighing three ounces apiece, pecans two and a half inches lung, and English walnuts as big as a baby's fist, which will be grown by American farmers before many years have passed by. In the markets of the twentieth century such nuts as these will be commonly found. Nuts are only just beginning to be cultivated in earnest. Hitherto the wild crop has been relied on wholly for the suprly, and that is the reason why the nuts of to-day are small and inferior

in flavor. The European, Japanese and American chestnuts are of three different specimens. Both of the two former are cultivated in this country-the mairon quite largely. But the orchards of tine chestnuts now being set out in New York State, Pennsylvania and clsewhere are from native North Caroline and Georgia stock. In those southern states are found wild trees that bear chestnuts an inch and a lalf in diameter, averaging quite as big as the imported marrons. They are ct delicious flavor, and are furnishing seed for new plantations in many parts of the country. Farmers are learning that there is big money in growing nuts, and they are going into the busitess on a considerable scale.

Abroad chestnuts are an important it m of food supply. They are utilized in a great variety of ways, being made into soup, employed as a stuffing for birds, boiled and dipped in syrup for a conserve, etc. Now and then a chestnut twig is found which has a series of burrs all along it, instead of the usual two or three that dangle together. The Department of Agriculfare would be very much obliged to any one who will send to it a freak of that kind. It means simply that all of the female blossoms along the "spike" that bears the burrs have been fertilized by the pollen. Ordinarily only two or three of them are fertilized. If some grafts of the unusual growth described can be secured, possibly the producing power of such trees may be multiplied.

Wonderful things are already being accomplished in the cultivation of pecan nuts. It is predicted that the profits of plantations of pecans in this country will soon rival those of the crange groves of Florida and California. Pecans will yield from \$300 to \$1000 per acre of profit annually. An orchard of the trees will yield a fortune and a big income for anybody who has the patience to wait ten years for the trees to come into full bear-

A full-grown tree produces two barels of nuts each season, which will fetch \$15 a barrel wholesale. Thousands of acres of pecans are now under cultivation in the Gulf States and California. More than fifty varieties have already been named. The nut is native to this continent, and is not found elsewhere in the Old World. The pecan is a species of hickory but. The largest and finest specimens come from Louisiana. The improved peran has a shell so thin that it may be crushed easily between the fingers. Handreds of thousands of pounds of pecan nuts are fetched to New York annually, and here they are cleaned in evolving churns before being placed on the market. One concern in this city, engaged in the business of "burnishing" pecans for market, gives em-

Lioyment to fifty people. The "meats" in great quantities are separated from the shells and sold by other firms, one of which disposes of 160,600 pounds of the kernels per annum. The work of cracking the nuts and picking out the meats is performed by machinery. The meats sell for 50 cents a pound, and are used extensively by confectioners. Pecan oil is excellent for table use. Clockmakers and gunsmiths use it also. It is a fine illuminant; a kernel when lighted will

burn for a time brilliantly. The raising of English walnuts has become an important industry in Southern California during the last few years. That state is producing more than 2,000,000 pounds of them for market annually. They fetch a higher price than those imported from Madeira and from Spain and Portugal, being of finer quality. They ought to be called Persian walnuts, because they came originally from that coun-

Once in bearing a walnut plantation is one of the best-paying pieces of property under the sun. The nuts are gathered by jarring the trees to shake down the ripe ones. They are dried in the sun or by artifical heat with great care, so that they may keep well and not turn rancid.

Much is being done at present in he cultivation of hickory nuts. Nursery-men are planting and grafting the young trees, which they sell to growers. No orchards are as yet in bearing, but there are wild groves of fine varieties in Ohio which are regularly harvested. The most desirable stock for planting is obtained from the Wabash Valley in Indiana, where wild "shagbarks" grow remarkably big and fine, attaining a diameter of two inches or more. There are shagbarks in Iowa also of large size and with such thin shells that they can be cracked easily by grasping two to-

gether in the hand. In Ohio has been discovered a new kind of black wainut which probably is destined to be highly prized in the future. By a freak of nature one-half of its shell is not developed, nor the kernal on that side, the result being a pear-shaped nut filled with a single meat somewhat the shape of a pen nut, though bigger.

The important objection to ordinary black walnuts is that they are divided in the middle by a wall of shell so constructed that it is almost impossible to get the kernel out whole. This new variety has only to be cracked in order to yield the meat entire. The black walnut has been said to be among the nuts what bacon is among meats strong and greasy. However, some choice wild varieties have been found with white kernels of delicate

hazel nut will be introduced by before long as a commercial act. There are now millions or es in this country of wild hazel

brush, which is a shrub about as nign as a man's head. Recently a new species of hazel nut has been discovered in the State of Washington. It graws on a tree sixty feet long, which, becaupse the stem is too slender to hold itself upright, runs along the ground like a vine. In every pod it bears two nuts in place of the usual one. Grafts have been taken from it

for planting Ir England hazel nuts are largely cultivated. When newly harvested they are dried in lofts, after which they are packed in casks with a sprinkling of salt. In parts of Europe they are used, like the chestnut, for making bread, and an oil is expressed from them.-New York World.

SOME SCOTTISH GHOSTS.

The Land of Poetic Superstition and Apparition.

Scotland, the land of deep enthusiasm and poetic feeling, is essentially a land of superstition; witness the firm belief of the peasantry in the weird traditions of the west and the highlands in the uncanny apparitions, foreboders of evil to the family to whom they belong, and their avoidance of the so-called abodes of ghosts and evil spirits, says the Gentlewoman. Nor do they stand alone in their beliefs; among the upper class credence is given to much that is supernatural, and not without cause, as the history of the ancient castle of Glamis in Forfarshire, relates. Although the whole house abounds in mysterious noises and ghostly visitors, one chamber in particular is known as the "haunted room," and access to this fearsome place is only known to Lord Strathmore, his heir and the factor.

There is no doubt whatever about th, present earl with several chosen companions, determined to investigate the cause and wnt to the room. Hardly had his lordship opened the door when he fell back swooning. Nor could he ever be persuaded to tell what he saw or even to mention the subject tween the Lindsay and Ogilvies, some their claims.-The Chautauguan. of the latter clan, in flight from their enemies besought hospitality from the owner of Glamis. He gave them slelter in this room, but, under plea of hiding them, left them there to starve. It may have been the sight of the ghastly remains which stratled the earl, but whatever it was is still a secret.

Another story is that of "Earl Patie," celebrated for many vices, but above all for that of gambling. He played continually, hob-nobbing with his humblest servitor, could he not obtair another partner. However, one "Lord's day" no one could be persuaded to play with him. The chaplain heaped anathemas upon the head of any one who dared to desecrate the "Sawbath" by touching the "Deevil's buiks," as he designated cards.

Earl Patie, rather than be thwarted in his desire, invoking the "foul flend" to be his partner, locked himself into the room. The "devil" came, and then the fun was fast and furious; curses, oaths and shrieks terrified the inmates, and the butler, braver than the rest, putting his eye to the keyhole, had it sorely scorched for his curiosity. The earl, coming out for a minute to get the wherewithal to settle up with, returned only to find the room empty and nowhere could any trace of his satanic comrade be found. After his death, five years later, the same noises were constanly heard issuing from the room and along the corridors. Allanbank, the seat of the Stuarts,

is haunted by the ghost of "Pearlin Jean." She was the wife of the first baronet, and a Frenchwoman, whom married in Paris and deserted. When returning to his native land she appeared at the last moment to bid him good-bye, and stood on the forewleel of the coach to address him. Mich annoyed, he bade the postillion to drive on; the lady fell, and the wheels going over her head, killed her. On his arrival home, when driving us der the arched entrance gateway, Sir Robert saw "Pearlin Jean" sitting the top, her head and shoulders covered with blood, and for years the rustle of silk and the patter of Louis X1. heels were heard along the passages, and so recently that it is difficult even now to obtain a tenant for the pli ce.

There is perhaps no more notorious glost than the "Airlie Drummer." His haunt is an early stronghold. Cortacny castle, belonging to the Earls of Airlie, Whenever his drum is heard those around take it as a sure token of the speedy death of one of the Ogilvie family. The origin of the story is that the jealousy of a former lord of Airlie was roused, either by the drummer or by the officer whose messenger he was. In rage he thrust the man into his drum and flung him out of the winacw of the tower in which the music is usually heard. The victim threatened, if his life were taken, to haunt the family, and he has been as good, or rather, as bad as his word. music of the hapless drummer has aften been heard, and quite recently, within the memory of those living, in 1844, before the death of Lady Airlie, and in 1849, before the death of the ninth earl.



He-Have you a match? I want to

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THE WOMEN OF IGELAND.

They Were Among the First to Take Part in Politics.

From the earliest period the Icelandie woman has enjoyed distinct indivi-duality. The wife has always held the place of an equal with her husband in natters pertaining to the home. In the old days she wore a bracelet from which hung the insignia of office, her keys and purse. Now that she has laid aside the gold wristband, these significant household accoutrements are carried in the dress pocket, but they are hers, nevertheless.

In matters of divorce, any couple finding it impossible to live together must first apply for a separation, and remain apart for three years before they can apply for a divorce, which will be granted or not, according to its grounds, In case there is one child the mother has the undisputed right to retain it. Where there is more than one the father may take the elder, but the younger is always left with the mother. This they claim is "according to God's law, written in the human heart and revealed through nature," In what sad contrast with these are the laws in many of our states, which allow an unnatural father to will away the unborn baby, or which in case of divorce give the father absolute control of the child-

Icelandic women vote in all church and parish matters, and as the church and state are combined this is in reality a civic privilege. They have also full municipal suffrage, but as yet cannot vote upon matters pertaining to commerce nor for members of parliament, though there is a strong sentiment abroad in favor of giving them these additional advantages.

dic woman has enjoyed dictince indivithe noises; one night when they were meetings and talk upon all political more weird and unearthly than usual, subjects. During the Althing sessions great numbers of the most intelligent women of the capital are in constant attendance. For some years there has existed a political society of women, and when momentous questions affecting their interests are before the legistive body large meetings are called One old story is that during a feud be- and addressed by women, setting forth

At the Table.

The bright girl who is not quite sure that she is acquainted with all the social virtues, asks me if she must say "thank you" to a servant who offers her anything at the table. No. it is not necessary for the ordinary table service, but if a servant should pick up a napkin which you have dropped or restore a fallen fan, then a quiet, almost whispered "thank you" is proper. She also asks about the management of some food, and here are a few general rules for her: Never bite food of any kind. Break your bread in small rieces: cut celery in bits and then eat It from your fingers, and enjoy your cheese by cutting small pieces from the portion given to you, and with the assistance of a knife, putting each on a bit of bread or toasted biscuit, and so conveying it to your mouth. Common usage has made it proper to eat corn from the cob. It is never a pretty sight, but it is done, and hence the action must be as delicate as possible. A wise host usually selects very small ears of corn for her table.

Strawberries, when served on their stems, are eaten from the fingers. An apple or a pear is pared, quartered and then cut up in bits, which may be convered to the mouth either with the fingers, or a fork, as one fancies. Peel a banana with a knife, and cut off the small pieces that you wish to eat, ustr: either your fingers or fork in conveying them to your mouth. Learn to eat an egg from the shell. It can be done if one will take a little trouble. and breaking it into a glass and mix-

ing it up is not a pleasant sight. By-the-by, though you may be very hospitable and very fond of your friends, it is bad form to urge and entreat reople to remain when they wish to depart. To welcome the coming and spend the parting guest is an absolute evidence of good will and good breed-

Have Pretty Hands.

The woman who would have pretty hands, says The Chicago Tribune, should follow these directions: Wash them in warm water with pure soan and occasionally a little oatmeal, Dry them thoroughly. After the night washing rub pure cold cream into them and don loose, fingerless white kid gloves. Never go into the street without gloves. Wear gloves which fit

easily. Tight ones distort the hand. Twice a week manicure the nails as follows: Soak them in soapy, warm water, scrub with a nail brush, and clean with an orangewood stick. Press back the skin at the sides and base with the stick. With very sharp, curved manicure scissors, cut off any hang nails or dry skin, Clip the nails into eval shape. File them smooth with If they pro inclined to be brittle rub a little salve on them. Wash again, powder, and polish with chagrois, and wash once more to remove

any traces of the powder. Every day the nails should be rubbed with lemon juice, which discourages the growth of skin at the base.

Will Develop Into a Diplomat.

You ignorant little beggar! Don't w that two and two make CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

OTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Scothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

De You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

De You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to seil narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed? De You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of

its ingredients is published with every bottle? Do You Know that Cactoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher.

That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined? Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of

other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense? Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was

because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless? Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35

cemts, or one cent a dose? Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

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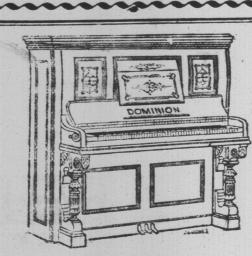
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Wood's Phosphodine.—The Great English Remedy. Is the result of over 35 years treating thousands of cases with all known drugs, until at last we have discovered the true remedy and treatment-s combination that will effect a prompt and permanent cure in all stages of Sexual Debility, Abuse or Excesses, Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Mental Worry, Excessive Use of Opium, Tobacco, or Alcoholic Stimulants, all of which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Wood's Before Taking. Phosphodine has been used successfully by hundreds of cases that seemed

Amost hopeless-cases that had been treated by the most talented physicians—cases that were on the verge of despair and insanity—cases that were tottering over the grave-but with the continued and persevering use of Wood's Phosphodine, these cases that had been given up to die, were restored to manly vigor and health-Reader you need not despair-no matter who has given you up as incurable—the remedy is now within your reach, by its use you can be restored to a life of usefulness and happiness Price, one package, \$1; six packages, \$5; by mail free of postage.

One will please, six guaranteed to cure. Pamphlet free to any address.

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