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arges moderate. Will soon be here, and you will want a Nice, New, Nobby LENI SUIT OF CLOTHES.

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> ces are lower than they will be on, and the selection of Tweeds, Etc., is excellent. BLAIR & SONS, Nobby Tailors, Foot of Kent-st.

STRONGER THAN IT LOOKED.

RILEE BARGAINS The Pull of a Mustard Plaster Is Not In the Thickness of It. Wilkins complained of not feeling very well. His landlady asked for the symp-

plaster and you'll be all right in the morn-

He took her advice. He went into a pear by drug store and asked for a musard plaster. The clerk took one out and began to

wrap it up. "Say, that's sandpaper. I want a mustard plaster!"

The clerk explained that it was a musmince pie pattern had gone out of style. "This is just as good?" queried the doubter. "It's hot all right, I suppose?" "Don't worry about that," smiled the clerk meaningly ringing up 5 cents in the eash register.

Wilkins was sleepy when he got home. He was sleepier than ever when he had smilky fluid that is very palatable. When crawled into bed with the clammy plaster on him and a big towel backing it up close against the cuticle. He dozed perceptibly as the plaster warmed up.

gets too hot, I'll wake up." "Yes, I'll-wake up-if gets too hot"are to please you. Call and Mr. Wilkins was snoring, and a clock away down the hall was striking 10. It was 4:30 o'clock in the morning when Wilkins began to feel the return of con-

It was mixed and confused with a dream in which he had seen a miner standing | Indeed, it is considered a delicacy, but it over him with a pick and felt that a great hole was being dug through his ribs.

ing far from him, sat up and said, "Ugh!" | which is esteemed a pleasant, refreshing At 7 o'clock he was in the drug store again. He was bending over to keep his clothing from touching him.

The right clerk was still in charge, and he grinned broadly. "Let me see the place," he suggested even before Wilkins spoke.

There was a brilliant parallelogram, 4 by 7 inches, just under the third button of Wilkins' vest, and as the air touched it Wilkins winced. "You'll have to be very careful or you'll have a bad blister there," said the clerk.

"Blister! Say, I can stand it. Tell me the truth. How deep is that hole?" "Nonsense. Go out and get a big, soft linen handkerchief and I'll fix you up." Wilkins paid 35 cents for the handkerchief and 25 cents for a cool, mussy paste, which the clerk smeared on one side of it. "Now, if you let your flannel next to that you may pull the hide off with it,"

warned the clerk in parting. And Wilkins walks down these mornings to keep the elbows of wabbly street car passenge : out of his ribs. "Feels as if I was all boarded up on one side," he confides to his friends.

Incidentally he says that a mustard plaster isn't such a cheap remedy after all .-Chicago Record.

The Dangers From Escaping Gas. So many people suffer from headaches, extreme lassitude and disinclination to make any mental effort, a condition which amounts to positive inertness, that medical men have been investigating the why and wherefore of this state of things in or der, if possible, to find a reason, and, following that, a remedy for this annoying and discouraging condition.

Among other facts brought to light, it appears that many headaches and much discomfort are traceable largely to the poisonous effects of gas of various sorts.

Ordinary illuminating gas has, as is well known, the properties that produce asphyxiation, and even though the victims may survive the accident of inhaling a large amount of gas, the headache, nausea and prostration following such an experience are distressing in the extreme. It is often the case that people who live in houses lighted by gas suffer serious consequences without being aware of it. They do not inhale enough to attract their attention, but the poisonous vapor slowly ! water gas is used. This gas is made by heating hard coal to a white heat, then passing steam over it. The carbon decomposes the steam, and then, uniting with the oxygen, forms a gas known as carbonic oxide, which is deadly in the extreme.

The immediate cause of death from carbonic oxide is that it destroys the red blood corpuscles in the animal body. These red corpuscles convey oxygen to every portion of the system. The carbonic oxide destroys the oxygen, and in censequence there is a sort of suffocation of the blood, which results in death in a very

short time. There are many instances of death from gas poisoning in houses illuminated by other means. In several cases it took a long time for the authorities to discover that the gas escaped through defective pipes and made its way through the earth into the dwelling and slowly sapped the . vitality of the unsuspecting occupants .-New York Ledger.

Golf Is No Game For the Weaklings. It may be taken for granted that, although a man can play the game as long as he can walk or even ride round the links on a pony, the real science of golf can only be acquired by men of athletic capacity. To saunter round the 13 holes on a summer afternoon, with intervals for tobacco and conversation, is one thing. It is another and a very different undertaking to go through a championship tournament, playing 36 holes a day, when every drive must be hit hard and clean, every appreach must be accurate, every put must be true to a hairbreadth. A football match is a matter of less than two hours. From the instant the ball is in play the nervous strain is removed, and the constant action requires a sound wind and fleetness of foot, but not the absolute freedom and control of the muscles which are requisite for steady driving, or any- generally disappeared with time, their thing like the strain on the nerves which shapely outlines still remained. is kept up from the start to the finish of a close encounter at golf .- H. J. Whigham in Scribner's.

Midnight Photography.

Midnight photography is becoming quite fashionable. Of course the results are chiefly blotches in black and white, comprising illuminated windows and the gas and electric lamps, but the picture is impressionistic, which is the same thing as artistic nowadays.-Typographical Jour-

Charlotte Corday's skull is believed to be in possession of Prince Roland Bonaparte. It was probably procured from Sanson, the executioner, and was originally sold with documents establishing its used to check off the animals as they came authenticity.

THE COCOANUT PALM.

Something About This Wonderful Tree of

a Hundred Uses. The coccanut palm is indigenous to the tropical countries. Its branchless trunk grows to a height of from 60 to 90 feet, and bears at its summit a crown of pin-"Oh," she returned, "put on a mustard | nate leaves that are from 12 to 20 feet in length. It is essentially littoral, and "loves to bend over the rolling surf and to drop its fruit into the tidal wave."

The thick husk and the hard shell of the cocoanut are well adapted to preserve its germinating power while it is being carried by the winds and the waves to some distant shore. Hence the cocoanut palm "waves its graceful fronds over the emerald islands of the Pacific, fringes the West Indian shores, and from the Philiptard plaster; that the old plaster of the pines to Madagascar, crowns the atolls or girds the seaboard of the Indian ocean."

It is a beautiful tree and "a joy forever," because it yields a large variety of useful products. To the inhabitants of tropical countries the coccanut is an important article of food. It is eaten both ripe and unripe, the young, unripe nut containing fully matured, the nut yields a fixed oil, which is used for culinary purposes, in lamps and for manufacturing stearin cantiles and marine soap. By compression "I'll go to sleep," he thought. "If it in the cold, the oil is separated into a liquid called "oleine" and a more solid part called "coccaine." The hard shell of the nut is fashioned into cups, ladles, spoons, beads, bottles, knife handles, etc., and is often beautifully polished and elaborately carved.

The terminal bud, or "palm cabbage." is an excellent vegetable when cooked is seldom used because its removal necessarily causes the death of the tree. From Wilkins snorted, turned over and writhed | the trunk of this wonderful palm is obtained a saccharine sap called "toddy, drink. The dried palm leaves serve for thatching houses, for making mats and baskets, and for cattle fodder.

Coir is the most important florous product of the tree. It is the fiber or husk of the immature nut. It is prepared for use by being soaked several months in water, and then beaten until the fibers have entirely separated. Coir is a valuable material for ropes, brushes, carpets, mats, beds, cushions and nets. It is excellent for cables because it combines elasticity, lightness and strength. The long foot stalks of the fronds are used for fences, yokes and fishing rods.

After the tree ceases to bear fruit it is cut down and its wood is used for many purposes. It is a reddish wood, is beautifully i veined, admits of a high polish, and is imported for ornamental joinery under the name of "porcupine wood." It is said that no other tree and no other plant contributes in so many ways to the wants and the comforts of man as does this "tree of 100 uses"-the coccanut palm.-Philadelphia Times.

The Chair She Wanted.

One day last week she walked into a large and well known furniture store where there is an enormous stock of stuff and began nosing around among the

"What is it you wish, madam?" inquired one of the ever present and overpleasant clerks for which the place is fa-

"I want a chair," she replied in that tired feeling tone of voice which one doesn't always have to know Brooklyn women to hear.

"Be seated, madam," exclaimed the chivalrous clerk, whirling the chair around for her with such a burst of politeness that he quite forgot his business. "I mean I want to buy one," she ex-

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said. 'May I ask what kind, madam?" "The kind you haven't got in the whole store, I'll bet a cookie. "But we can get it, madam, if we do

not have it in stock. "You can't, either, I'm almost sure. "New designs are constantly on the market, madam, and surely we can sup-

ply any demand made upon us." "You think so, do you?" she asked, as produces headaches, congestion and a long | that morning only to be disappointed at train of unsuspected evils. Especially is | each place. "Well sir, have you got a this the case where what is known as | chair that has got an alarm clock in the back of it that will set off a spring in the seat that will throw a young man out of the window that hasn't got sense enough to go home before 11 o'clock at night, so's my daughter, that has to help with the housework and cookin for six boarders. can get a night's rest, that everybody has to get if they expect to do their share? If you have a chair like that, just send it up right away. Here's my address. And charge me anything you please for it; money's no object.'

Up to date the suave and sure salesman has not been able to supply the demand, but his house is offering a prize for what is wanted .- New York Sun.

A Boat 4,500 Years Old.

A viking craft found in Norway some time ago was in use about the year 1000 A. D., and at once became famous as by far the oldest specimen of watercraft in existence. The boats in the Gizeh museum, it was decided by the learned, were used at least 4,500 years ago, and were contemporaneous with the Dashur pyramids of the eleventh Egyptian dynasty. With this boat and the two which remain in the Cairo museum were two more. which still rest in the sands which stretch desolately from the Dashur pyramids, near

which they were found. The five boats were found buried at a considerable depth, not far from the famou largest pyramid, and in such orderly form and with such mathematical relationsh to the great pile of stone that it was en dent that they had been buried with de

sign at that particular spot. The boats were found to be alike in the material of which they were constructed and in their general dimensions. The cedar of antiquity, which entered into so much of the construction of things of wood, was used in building these boats. While the equipments of the boats had

The boat that is in Chicago now was probably better preserved than any. It is 30 feet long, 8 feet of beam and 4 feet of hold. A well preserved and peculiarly marked and designed piece of rudder of wood was found near the boats .- Harper's Round Table.

The Irishman Scored. Some years ago an Irish gentleman went into the British museum. While looking at a book one of the officials approached him saying: "That book, sir, was once owned by

Henry VIII." "Pshaw!" replied the Irishman. "That's nothing! Why, in one of the Dublin museums we have the lead pencil which Noah out of the ark!"-London Answers.

A QUAINT VILLAGE.

THE ODD FOLK IN AN OLD FASHIONED NEW ENGLAND TOWN.

There Is No Caste, and Almost Perfect Equality Exists-Far From the Busy, Bustling World and Free From Its Many Disagreeable Features.

Nobody starves to death in our village, le the one intellectual ambition of the com- | more than twice as much. munity. We do not care much for learnread the papers with only a languid interest, being more concerned about the trivial events in the next town, duly chronicled in the county paper, than we are about what is said or done in Washington, in London or in Paris. But the sense of humer is developed among us in childhood and is never lost, even in moments of diffi-

Last Fourth of July a desperate character who lives on a mountain goad in the outskirts of the town drove into the village in a little rickety cart, waving over his head a woman's broken and battered sunshade, which he had picked up somewhere. He was very drunk, and before long the cart was upset. His horse, a hal broken colt, kicked and plunged and tried to run away. The fellow pluckily clun; to the reins and was dragged about on the ground hither and thither, being finally extricated from the ruins of his cart. But through it all he kept the sunshade in his hand. "I don't care anything about my self," he said, as he was assisted to his feet, the blood streaming from his face, nor about the hoss, nor about the cart, but I wuz determined to save this beauitful

culty or of danger.

To discuss why this humorous spirit should be the prevailing spirit in an Anglo-Saxon community of Puritan descent would be a difficult though pleasant task, but I must content myself here with the obvious remark that it could not exist except in connection with an ample background of leisure. Our village-perhaps this cardinal fact ought to have been stated at the outset-enjoys a blessed immunity from railroads. The nearest station is ten miles off, and the mails come by stage, which arrives anywhere between 7 a. m. and midnight-except on some nights in winter, when it does not arrive at all, being prevented by snow storms. Our manners, though a little brusque, are good, as manners always are in a community which has no "social superiors." Every man in the village who is not specially marked out by vice or poverty feels himself to be the equal, in all essential matters, of every other man in the world, and this feeling goes a long way toward producing that equality which it assumes. There is absolutely no stealing among us; it would be porfectly safe to leave all your valuables on the front piazza at night, and perhaps this immunity is one result of equality. To steal is a confession of inferiority, intolerable among equals. (Cheating in a herse trade stands, of course, on a different

footing, and may be practiced without entire loss of self respect.) Mr. Howells has expressed this truth. "I believe," he says, that if ever we have equality in this world, which so many good men have loped for, theft will be unknown."

The absolute equality which prevails mong us has its good and bad sides. It nakes vulgarity and snobbishness impose. We are coarse, but never vulgar. lulgarity implies a consciousness or semionsciousness of inferiority, and among us, as I have said, there is no such conciousness. On the contrary, there is a rant of reverence in the village. There is to person or group of persons to set a standard of manners or of morals for the rest of the community. Nobody looks up o anybody else-not even to the minister. age itself scarcely invites respect, and his want of reverence gives a certain hard and flippant tone to our lives. The physician stands as high as anybody in town, and yet it was only the other day that I card him addressed by a little, dirty faced boy, not 12 years old, as "doc." "Say, doe, when does the next school term begin?" was the inquiry made by this urchin in all sincerity, and the "doc" gave him : civil answer, taking no offense at his want

of respect.—Atlantic Monthly.

Stories of Brahms. Anecdotes about Brahms show the departed composer to have been a somewhat mamiable companion. His wit was brilliant, but cruel, and its direct object could rarely join in the amusement it created. One story begins with the statement that as a performer Brahms had an extremely hard touch. This once led a musician who was accompanying him on the cello to exlaim, "I don't hear myself." "Ah," replied Brahms, "you are a lucky fellow." When he left the room after a lively evening among friends, he used to remark, "If there is any one present whose feelings I

Brahms never could bring himself to car system is practically the same—is built produce an opera. "If I composed one | to seat-not to carry, mind you, but to which failed, I should certainly have a seat-a certain number of persons. That, second try," he said to pressing friends, "but I cannot make up my mind to the | the vehicle, and when it is complete no first. To me the undertaking seems much the same as marriage." The latter insti- | cumstances. Our glorious American systution found no favor in his eyes, and he | tem, therefore, of riding on a strap or of lived an isolated existence, recognizing no | getting one foot on the back platform of kinsfolk.-New York Times. A-10 A 2 -0 -0 -0

EGGS OF COMMERCE.

The Big Business Done In the International Trading In Them. There is a standard joke in the variety

theaters, so often told that it has come to have a familiar sound to the ears of pa trons, concerning a remark made by a city man who heard that eggs had gone down to a cent apiece. "I don't see how the hens can do it for the price." Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of eggs, and the almost unlimited supply of them in all countries that have developed their agricultural resources, it is a fact that the trade in eggs, their exportation from one country to another, has become a large item of international commerce, as some recent figures show. The case of Deneggs with foreign countries, chiefly with England and Scotland, has grown enorit is reckoned at 110,000,000. In the same I made these devices necessary.

perion the importation of eggs into England has increased tenfold, but only a part

of the whole number comes from Denmark, the two other egg exporting countries from which England draws its supplies being Holland and France. France exports to other countries 600,000,000 eggs in a year and Italy exports 500,000,000 eggs in a year, chiefly to Austria and Ger-

The dairymen of the United States depend chiefly on the enormous home market, and they have rivals in the export of American eggs in the Canadians, Canada tanking next to France and Italy and but some of our mountain felk who live | thead of Denmark and Holland as an egg far away on byroads, in places which are exporting country. Canada exports to often inaccessible in winter, are very poor, other countries 300,000,000 eggs in a year. ill nourished and ill clothed. However, For the fiscal year of 1895 the treasury the prevailing tone in Asher Dill's store | figures give as the total exports of Ameriand in the village generally is a humorous | can eggs to foreign countries 151,000 dozone, a tone of irony and of good natured | on, which is equivalent to 1,812,000 eggs. sarcasm. Almost everybody cultivates a | In the fiscal year 1896, however, the total fine sense of humer-in fact, to be humor- exportations of American eggs increased ous, and especially to be good at repartee, to 328,000 dezen, or 3,936,000 eggs, a little

It is a somewhat curious fact, that the ing of any sort. Our letters, which we | weight of eggs is materially larger in norput off writing till about six months after | thern than in southern climates. Canadian they are due, do not excel in grammar or eggs, for instance, are heavier than the penmanship. And it is really astonishing, | shipped from the United States, and egg; | and they have reason to be. This is adeven to ourselves, how little we care for | in the northern states of this country are what goes on in the outside world. We heavier than those from the south .- New traveling made by the German imperial

Advice on Love, Courtship and Marriage Given Fifty Years Ago.

"The Mystery of Love, Courtship and Marriage" is the title of a little book which, though published 50 years ago, contains much advice that is as sensible now as it was then. "Flattery," says the author, whose sex is not revealed by the title page and is not easy to guess from internal evidence, "is a powerful weapon in the art of making love. Never lived there yet man or woman but that in some way or other could be flattered. The great point is to know in what way to use it. A young lady will feel flattered if you get a chance, young man, to tell her mother about the good qualities of her daughter. Never fear but the daughter will hear of it." The author dwells at some length on the subtle flattery conveyed in applying what is ordiparily termed a "pet name" to the object of one's affection and repeats with emphasis the admonition that "faint heart never won fair lady.'

Then the author fits the shoe to the other foot. "There is no imprepriety," he or she says, "in a lady's taking any reasonable measures to induce her beau to make his proposal when he is either backward, slow or bashful." The advice of old Weller to "bevare of vidders" is indorsed in only a half hearted way. "In making love to a widow," our author says, "you have nothing to do but to answer her questions and to return her caresses. In making love to a widow, then, you must first be sure that you want her for a wife, as it will not be safe to trust yourself within the pale of her influence if you expect ever to get off heart whole." She will certainly catch you in her toils, if she pleases. She, of course, does not give you much chance to exhibit those romantic proofs of attachment which young girls delight in, but will discuss the marriage ceremony and plans for the future with the same coolness and deliberation as if she were selecting her furniture and household goeds. Considering all her peculiarities, the courtship of a widow is a mere formal matter of business. Any man with sufficient nerve to use his own judgment in the purchase of a horse may court a widow with-

out trouble and without advice. Twenty ways of popping the question are advanced, and the author concludes the advice for wooers and the wooed with the following axiom: "As a general rule a gentleman need never be refused. Every woman, except a heartless coquette, can easily discourage a man that she does not intend to marry before matters come to the point of declaration. It is very true that some men are woefully blinded in this thing of lovemaking and do not get their eyes open until they are 'kicked.' "-San Francisco Argonaut.

PARIS' OMNIBUSES.

A System That Gives Every Passenger a Comfortable Seat. On all the streets of Paris one of the features most noticeable to a foreigner perhaps is the little omnibus stations so characteristic of Paris. The Parisian omnibus system, by the way, is an excellent one when you understand it. But you usually have to be put off a bus two or three times before you appreciate its merits. In time you discover that the vehicles stop regularly at little stations, where those who understand the system obtain bits of pasteboard bearing numbers in the precise order of the application for them, entitling them in the same order to the vacant seats in the buses as they ar-

rive. These little stations being not far apart, it is a matter of no difficulty to obtain these numbers, and when that is done the system secures, as you see, a perfect application of the rule "first come, first served." For when the bus stops, just opposite the little station, an official comes out, and standing behind it he calls off the numbers in their order, and the would be passengers, as their numbers are called. take the vacant places. When all the vacancies are filled, the bus drives on, and those whose numbers come next in order have, of course, the first chance at the va-

cancies on the filling bus. And now let me mention another feature of this omnibus system which I think have not hurt, I trust he will receive my | is worthy of our notice. Each omnibus and each street car in Paris-for the street number is indicated upon the exterior of and fitted for the sale ring. more are permitted to enter under any cirthe street car and clinging to the unfortunate individual who has preceded us and has both feet on is wholly unknown in Paris.—Chautauquan.

We all know that the older the seed the worse the crop, and the fresher from the fill your empty pocket book. hand of God the little mind the deeper we can stamp on it ideas of purity and truth. In doing this we must remember that the Spirit giveth life. "I have to work like a slave," said a good woman, weary with more waywise comrade, "Oh, but, my canvassing; work is simple writing and copying li-ts of addresses received from local advertising, dear, you can work like a queen."—Miss perience required, but pain writers preferred. Permanent work to those content to earn \$6 or ----

Charity Coaxers. Bad dinners, balls and bazaars are, sai Lord Salisbury, in a tone of regret, at a meeting in support of the east London mark is in point. Denmark's trade in | church fund, the means by which subscriptions to hospitals or great works of benevolence are coaxed out of the average Danish export of eggs was 600,000; now | the feeling of the laity, he thought, which A WOMAN'S SOLILOQUY IN 1950.

I know my husband really tries A pleasant home to make. But he can't seem to make such pies As father used to bake.

He keeps the parlors very neat, Cares for the baby too. But, oh, he doesn't roast the meat As papa used to do!

He has good taste in cutting out And sewing children's clothes. That means economy, no doubt, But father's cooking goes!

I really must insist that Jake Shall seek a cooking school And learn to make such pies and cake As father does, by rule. And then how proud and glad I'll be, When ma brings father here.

OUR SUPERIOR RAILWAYS.

To hear her say, "It's plain to see

-J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

Jacob can cook, my dear."

German Commissioners Compare, to the Favor of America.

Americans are proud of the convenience, speed and cheap rates of their railroads, mitted in the report on our system of commissioners, who have looked over our railroads. Insular and continenta Europe alike use the compartment cars, and to this stagecoach system is due a large part of the inconvenience and even danger of European travel.

If the European trains made American time, the carriages would rock and rol like a ship in a heavy sea. As it is, they are not nearly so easy and even riding as the American trains.

Sleeping car rates in the United States at \$1.50 and \$2 are considered high by some people here, but in Europe a single bed, with fewer conveniences, costs \$2.15. The European baggage system is simply infernal. There is no through checking and the passenger is supposed to look after his own baggage at every point of transfer. Our accident insurance arrangements in the stations, free time tables. bureaus of information and methods of selling newspapers, fruits, candies and food are commended by the German com-

There is one thing in the world worse than the light furnished by the New York elevated railroad light, and this is the light in European trains.

The lack of speed in the continental, and especially the German locomotives, is due, first, to the inferior make, and, second, to the fact that the engines are used until used up. The American idea of getting the best and highest out of the locomotives, and then setting them aside for new ones containing the latest devices, is wastefulness in the eyes of the thrifty Ger-

The sale of American locomotives is not pushed as it might be in foreign lands. A Chemnitz firm has sold 117 locomotives to Java and is building branch shops in

From New York to Chicago, 969 miles, is a 24 hour journey. From Leipsie t Rome, 945 miles, it takes 35 hours. Any number of similar comparisons can be made, all of them in favor of American railroads.—New York Press.

Are You Going . .

.... If you are going to build a house I would like to give you a pointer. You want dry material and work well done. I can give you both, having a dry kiln to dry lumber and also good workmen to put it together You can rely on getting good work. I am also adding to the already large stock machinery a Band Re-sawing Machine so as to re saw lumber any thickness. As for prices you w !! find I am as cheap as others; and with regard to Cuality, this shop is also noted for doing good Planing and Matching,

Sash, Doors. Mouldings, Etc., in stock.

both in hard and soft word. All kinds of

GEO. INGLE. The Lindsay Planing Mills.

HORSE



The undersigned would respectfully intimate to the public that he has completed arrangements for breakand the Northwe-t. There are several good races right kind will have a good show for the money E. WEESE, Lindsay.

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