

About the House.

LEGEND OF RED ROSEBUDS.

When cruel hands the crown did twine
Which pressed the Saviour's brow divine,
Unconsciously a rosebud white,
Was twined among the sharp thorns tight.

And lying on His holy hair,
It saw where thorns had wounded there.

So gently from its place it slips
To kiss the wound with fragrant lips.

And ever since, the legend said,
His blood has stained the rosebud red.

Fit emblem of His love and grace,
Amid the thorns it found a place.

So every grief that here we win
Has some sweet blossom hid within.

And every sorrow, without doubt,
Some helpful lesson twines about.

Search mid the fingers of each care,
You'll find the rosebud hidden there.

CLOSETS AND SHELVES.

Many houses are built without making the proper arrangements for closets and cupboards, and it becomes necessary to provide a place for the clothing, trunks and other things that are very useful but which do not add to the appearance of the rooms, if left exposed to view, says a writer.

A corner wardrobe or closet is very convenient in a bed-room or sitting-room and is easily constructed: Two wide pieces of board are fastened to two walls which meet in a corner at a height of five or six feet from the floor. A row of hooks placed near the lower edge of the boards is used to hang the clothing on, and a three-cornered shelf rests upon the upper edge. A foot above this is another shelf fastened to the wall in the same way, and from the front edge hangs a curtain of prettily figured satin or cretonne, of a color which harmonizes with the other furnishings of the room. The lower shelf is used for hats, and the upper one is a good place for vases and pieces of bric-a-brac, if the ceiling of the room is high. A three-cornered box with a hinged lid set on the floor, is a convenient receptacle for boots, shoes and rubbers. A panel door may be substituted for the curtain if preferred, and the expense will be slight, if you have some one in your family who knows how to use carpenter's tools.

A friend of mine has a very pretty and comfortable lounge in her sitting-room, which I was surprised to find was also used as a chest for the extra comforts and other bed clothes not needed in the summer. A box six feet long and two feet wide, with casters under the corners and a lid fastened to one side with hinges, is the foundation. The top of the box is padded with several thicknesses of old quilts, that were too badly worn to be used in any other way, then covered with blue denim, putting the light side out, and a full ruffle of the denim is placed around the front and two ends. This reaches the floor, and conceals the box from view. A large pillow, also covered with denim, is placed at the head. A lounge made like this for the dining room would do nicely for table and bed linen. Place a partition across the middle, dividing it in two parts, and use one for tablecloths, napkins, side-board covers, doilies, etc., and the other for sheets and pillow cases. The window seats and cozy corners so much in favor now-a-days could be utilized in the same way.

A recess or jog in the wall maybe fitted up as a bookcase or closet. If the jog extends from the floor to the ceiling, have lattice panels set in at the top and under this place a pole fastened to the side pieces of wood, nailed up to secure the lattice transom. From this pole suspended a curtain, which falls before the shelves, protecting their contents from the dust and sunlight. This might be fitted up for a clothes press or wardrobe.

A convenient medicine chest is made by fastening a box twelve inches high, sixteen inches long, and seven inches deep, near the end of the mantle shelf. A strip of moulding is put on around the upper edge. It was divided into two parts, one for tall bottles and one for short, by putting in a shelf ten inches from the bottom. A curtain of mummy cloth, finished at the lower edge with bell fringes, was placed across the front. In these shelves were kept various toilet articles, glycerine, cologne, ammonia, tooth powder, mucilage, and other bottles that are useful but unsightly. The woodwork should always be stained or painted to correspond with the other woodwork in the room.

A friend of mine found, upon moving into a new home, that one of her up-tairs bed-rooms was quite long and narrow, both ends being out off by the sloping roof, until the upright walls were only four feet high. A large double window in one side where the ceiling was highest, furnished light. We have all seen such rooms, and know that the space where the ceiling is so low is almost useless. This woman called a carpenter to her aid, and the space on one side of the room was divided into three parts, and drawers made to fit in the spaces. The lower drawers were quite deep, and were nice places for skirts, capes and other

The Fall

is a Time When the Health Must Be Carefully Guarded.

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, this season is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed when the leaves begin to fall; it keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

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things that are injured by folding. The other drawers were smaller. On the other side the space was used for closets, and furnished with two panel doors. The appearance of the room was greatly improved, and as closet room was unusually scarce in this house, she has often assured me that she would not do without the closets and drawers for many times what they cost.

HOME OF THE FLOWERS.

The Scilly Islands are a little group of rocks, islets and barren crags about fifty miles off the very southwestern point of England. There is an isle or a rock for every day in the year, counting those that appear above high water—twice as many perhaps when the tide is out. Only five of the islands are inhabited and the largest is but two and a half miles long by one and a half miles wide.

In Roman days the islands were used as a place of banishment; later they became a refuge for outlaws. These outlaws became smugglers and wreckers, the latter not at all removed from pirates, and many a vessel has been lured on the rocks by false lights for the sake of the treasures to be cast up by the sea after its destruction. It is said of the islands that they are "the most extensive marine graveyard in the world," and in spite of the powerful light which now warns the mariners to keep away even when twenty miles distant every winter sees some unfortunate ship dashed to pieces on these dangerous rocks.

A branch of the gulf stream sweeps round these isles and brings them within the semi-tropical zone. The climate is months earlier than on the mainland. January in the Scillies is like April in England, thus spring begins at Christmas.

These conditions are favorable to the chief, almost, indeed, the only industry of the islands, the growing of cut flowers, chiefly the daffodil and narcissus. It may be said the conditions are the cause of the industry. Nearly every available acre of land in the five inhabited islands is set to flowers. Some of the large flower farmers have from twenty-five to thirty-five acres in flowers, but from five to seven acres is the average. The only—or at least the chief—drawback is the wind storms that sometimes sweep over the isles and blast the buds. The buds are planted in patches of perhaps a third of an acre, separated by hedges for protection from the wind.

The flowers are cut while still in bud and set in trays or pots of water in hot houses to ripen. As this occurs, boys and girls put them into bunches and pack them for shipment. They are sent to London, where every grower has his customers, while the surplus stocks the city's great flower market, Covent Garden. The grower gets about sixty-three cents for a dozen bunches and the crop from the Scillies, during its three spring months, is worth \$300,000. Some idea of the enormous output may be gained from the fact that the yearly output is 500 tons. One hundred and sixty boxes, each of which holds six dozen bunches, are allowed to a ton. Something like 60,000,000 bunches then, must be sent to market during January, February and March.

The Scillies belong to the crown and the revenue goes to the Prince of Wales. The inhabitants hold their farms under leases. If a man wants to build a house he submits his plans to the governor of the islands, who leases him the land on which to build for ninety-nine years. At the end of that time the house and all go to the crown.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BOUND TO SUCCEED.

Village Cousin—When Elmer Todd was crossed in love and swore he'd commit suicide, everybody thought it was kind of a French duel threat.

City Cousin—But he was in dead earnest, after all.

Village Cousin—Yes, siree! Why, instead of taking poison or hanging himself or trying anything else that there was liable to be a hitch in, he ate a mess of toadstools that an expert had pronounced to be mushrooms and then shot himself with an unloaded gun.

AN ENTERPRISING GIRL.

He, desperately—Tell me the truth. Is it not my poverty that stands between us?

She, sadly—Y-e-s.

He, with a ray of hope—I admit that I am poor, but I have an aged uncle who is very rich and a bachelor. He is an invalid and cannot long survive.

She—How kind and thoughtful you are. Will you introduce him to me?

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLE.

THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ ABOUT TO BE COLONIZED.

Chili Will Send Settlers to the World Famed Spot Which is Not so Tropical a Place as DeFoe Pictured.

Robinson Crusoe's Island is to be colonized. The Government of Chili has just adopted resolutions to that effect and by the time this shall have been published an inspector will have been appointed and in all probability a number of new inhabitants will have been carried to the Island of Juan Fernandez. Within the past few weeks the President of Chili has visited this island on a tour of inspection and both himself and his officials report that it can be made of great value to the country. It has been decided to give each settler a house and a certain amount of land, and the idea is to make a large fishing colony there. The codfish caught off the shores of Juan Fernandez are especially fine. They swarm about its shores, and, in connection with lobsters and other shell-fish, might form the basis of a great industry. There are also many seal, walrus and other marine animals in the waters near by, and the mainland has in its woods many wild goats, wild sheep and wild mules. There are parts of the island that are very fertile and it is thought that they can really be made a valuable property.

The island of Juan Fernandez lies just about 400 miles west of Valparaiso, in the South Pacific Ocean. It can be reached only by special steamers, which make excursions there ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR.

The island is bleaker and colder than DeFoe's picture of it. It is only twelve miles long by about seven miles wide, but parts of it are the picture of desolation. It is a great mass of rocks, which rises upward from the waters for more than a thousand feet. It is made up of hills and mountains, of little ravines and valleys. The northern half of the island is covered with a dense vegetation, but the southern half is as bleak and bare as the western slopes of the Andes in the rear of the Peruvian desert. Most of the shores are inaccessible. The best landing place is the Cumberland bay, at which point there is now a fishing settlement, which includes about all the people of the island. There are, it is said, only fifteen people now living there. Back of the settlement on the bay there are cottages, or straw huts, which once formed the homes of a number of settlers who lived there. These huts are made of cane, wattled with straw. There are gardens about some of them, and at one time there was an agricultural colony here. One man attempted to start a stock-raising plantation, and he had, it is said, as many as 30,000 head of cattle, and an equal number of sheep grazing in the valleys on the north of the island. Of late, however, this business has almost entirely disappeared, and cattle

ARE ALLOWED TO GO WILD, and there are now on the island wild sheep, wild goats and wild mules. There is no doubt but that Juan Fernandez is a rich island as far as the soil of the northern part of it is concerned, and with this new colonizing scheme it may support quite a large number of people. The hills are covered now with wild oats, and there is good grass in every open spot. The fruit trees planted more than a hundred years ago by Selkirk and others have reproduced themselves, and there are many wild fruits, while the grapes found in the woods are as delicious as those which Robinson Crusoe dried for raisins. There are peaches, pears, and quinces growing wild, and also wild vegetables. A peculiar plant is the panga, which has leaves forming a cup as big as an umbrella. This fills with water when it rains, and stays full as long as it is cloudy. When the sun comes out it begins to wilt and the water flows out.

There are a number of caves on Juan Fernandez, and several are pointed out in which it is said Alexander Selkirk lived. One of these, which lies in a ridge of volcanic rock, is as large as the average parlour, with a roof from ten to fifteen feet above the floor. The door to this cave is about fifteen feet high and its extent to the rear at least thirty feet. It shows signs of having been lived in. There are little holes or pockets scooped out of the walls such as are mentioned in Robinson Crusoe's description

OF HIS CAVE-HOME and here and there on the walls are rusty nails used by those who have lived here in the past. It is said that the cave was the resort of the buccanniers who once ravaged the coast and ships of this part of the world. Other caves are covered with ferns, and the vegetation is so luxuriant that it is easy to imagine that Selkirk, like Robinson Crusoe, might have set out hedges about his caves, which would soon have become walls of trees, and have hidden them from view.

There is a monument to Selkirk on the Island of Juan Fernandez. It is a marble tablet set in the rocks at

DRINK Ludella Ceylon Tea

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LEAD PACKAGES 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

Robinson Crusoe's "Lookout." It was placed about thirty years ago. The inscription reads as follows:— In Memory of Alexander Selkirk, Mariner.

A native of Largo, in the County of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this Island in Complete Solitude, Four years and four months.

He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 96 tons, 18 guns, A. D., 1704, and was taken off in the Duke, privateer, 12th February, 1709.

He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth A. D., 1723, aged 47 years.

This tablet is erected near Selkirk's Lookout, by Commodore Powell and the Officers of M. H. S. Topaze, A. D., 1868.

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AN UNPROFITABLE MONTH.

President Nickel in Slot Company—How were the profits this month? Treasurer—Less than usual. The receipts were not much greater than the expenses.

President—Humph! Some of the machines must have been in order.

THOMAS' PHOSPHATE POWDER

WASHING IN EGYPT.

In Egypt washing is done mostly by men, who stand naked on the banks of the Nile, and pound the wet clothes on the smooth stones at the river's brink till the dirt is removed from them. French women pound the clothes with paddles in the same way as the Egyptians upon the stones beside the river.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. H. H. Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WARM.

About the hottest thing I have seen lately, Asbury Peppers remarked as he speared the last slice of melon, was an old salt with a peppery temper who had just been mustered out. W. P. C. 942

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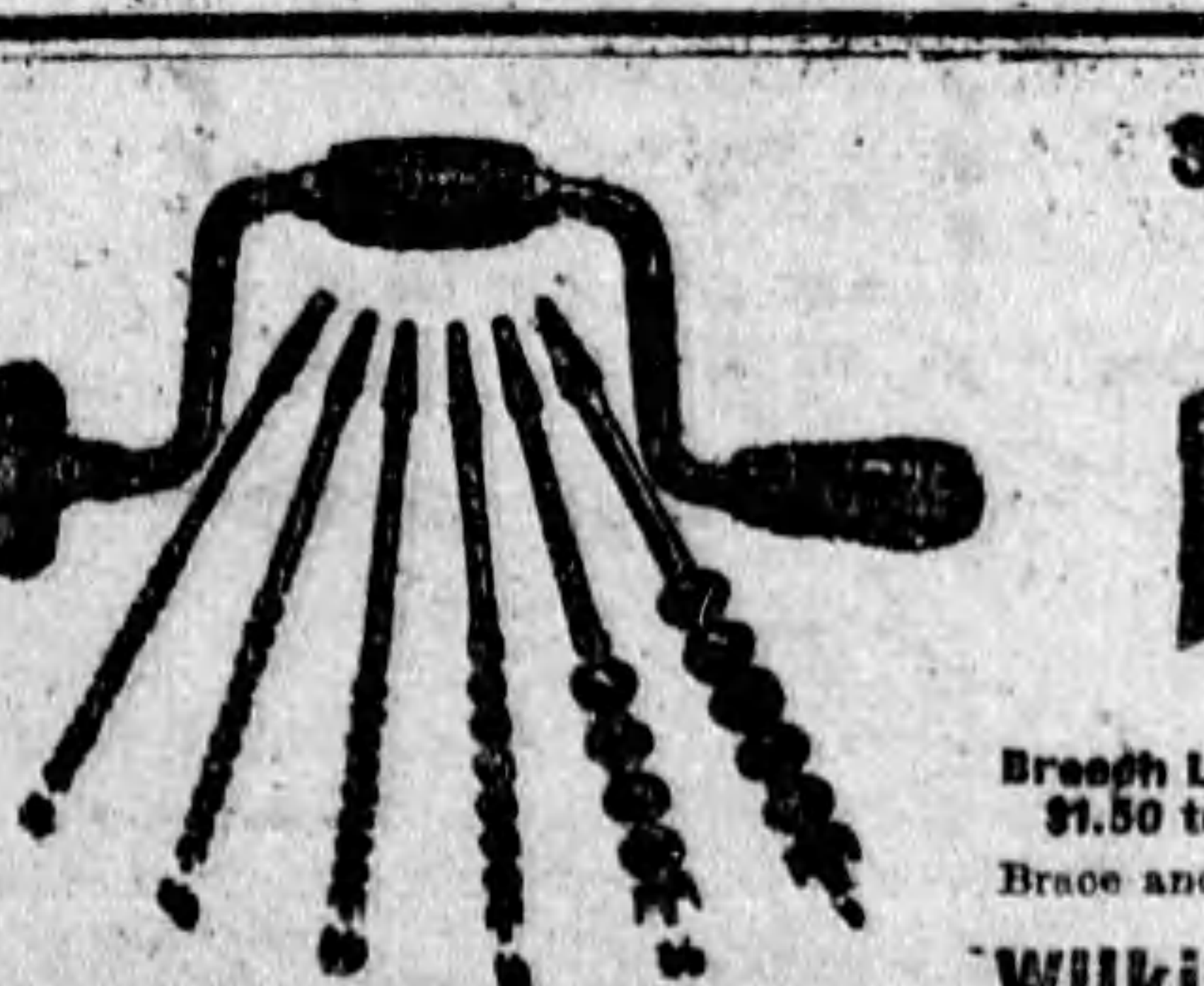
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