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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

WHAT MY LADY SHOULD WEAR TO BE COMFORTABLE.

What Becomes Her Should Be Considered, of Course. The Seductive Bargain Counter.

Skirts without trimming are the rule for all gowns except thin muslins. Some of these made recently are trimmed with two or three bands of insertion arranged in a deep point on either side like the model shown. on either side like the model shown, which is carried out in Dresden shot silk. The full blouse waist and sleeves are like the skirt, and shoulder revers of lace over a collar, and

der revers of lace over a collar, and satin ribbon rosettes are the only trimming. The insertion of the skirt is also over a band of colored ribbon. The leading materials for gowns intended for midsummer wear are batiste, organdie, Swiss linen, duck and pique, and these are made up in all the varying decrees of simplicity and elaboration for both morning and evening wear. Plain white and figured pique is used for wile collars and cuffs of sheer ecru linen batiste. Ribbon and lace are the usual trimmings for ecru batiste gowns when they are intended for afternoon wear, but the white duck and pique

when they are intended for afternoon wear, but the white duck and pique collar and band on the skirt give them that severe and stylish appearance so much desired for morning. Ecru batiste dotted with pink, yellow, or blue, and made with a plain skirt and blouse waist, open in front, over a tucked and laced trimmed yest of white mull, and finished with collar helt and bows of blue, nink. collar, belt and bows of blue, oink, or yellow and white striped ribbon forms a charmingly simple yet dressy gown. Epaulet pieces of batiste trimmed round with a ruche or narrow lace are almost a necessity over the gigot sleeves, which to be cool



are made without lining. The waist and skirt can be made over a white and colored lawn. White organdic dresses over colored silk or white lawn lining are trimmed with cream Valenciennes lace. Three or five rows of insertion set in above the hem, or two narrow rufles of organdie edged with lace, trim the skirts.
The waists are full, with lace yokes and frills of edging below, and either colored or plain white ribbons are used or collar and belt.

used or collar and belt.

There are bargains and bargains.

The taste for cheap things created by the earlier bargain counters has begotten the special manufacture of articles for the bargain trade. Every woman whose income requires her to pause and ask the price of what she buys catches the bargain fever at buys, catches the bargain fever at some period of her life, but those who have enough to live on in reasonable comfort recover from it and thereafter immune. The intelligent shopper soon learns that the real bargains for persons who seek really good articles are in the main those things that are sold toward the end of the season to save the cost of storage, to make room for new goods and to avoid the disaster that attends a change of fashion.

FASHION NOTES

Coarse linen in ecru shades is much used boating gowns.

. Velevet capes are fashionably with cloth and cloth ones with silk.

Armure crepon, or armure with crape markings, is fashionable and durable.

A novelty tailor button is made with a m and sews through a China silk crepon is craped like mourning crape and printed with small, bright flowers.

Yellow in many bright, varying tones will be popularly worn in cotton dress goods, in gauzes, in silk crepons and in India silks.

Black is combined not only with clear, ure white, which makes such a striking own on women of brilliant complexion; it is also combined with cream white od ecro.

A beautiful full front recently displayed with a black mohair Eton jacket was made of pink mousseline de sole, with a stock and jacket was present in the stock.

und tollet lets are snow-white, with not a hint

The latest sleeves from Paris, while large and full, in a style very appropriate for light summer textiles, and free from the ruinous crushing effect of heavy wrans put on above them, are reducing somewhat their ridiculous proportions to more nor-mal lines.

The round waist is still in the front rank of style. It is a charming fashion for slender, graceful forms, but for these alone, and among the notable changes is the ten-dency to elongate the waist by tiny frills, points, and loops of ribbon, and on many of the stylish costumes for the summer the waist is changed for the jaunty jacket bodice

Many of the imported jackets of light overt cloth have white cloth vests and re-ers. A few show Louis XIV waistcosts of brilliant cerise red cloth.

Mobair costumes imported from Paquin have short, jaunty jackets trimmed with small, dull gilt buttons and straight bands of the mohair, less than an inch in width.

Modistes are using large quantities of Dresden ribbons for dress trimmings.

Grass-cloth costumes in ecru or pale flax broidered grass-cloth bunds and edgings. A feature of these suits is the immense sailor collar bordered with a very wide band of the eyelet-hole embroidery.

Replacing the light feather boas of spring are very full neck ruches of plaited lisse or silk muslin which has a slight dressing. These ruches are plain or interspersed with fine flowers and foliage.

Washable four-in-hand ties for the sum mer shirt waist are pretty and serviceable. Flowing ties of striped wash silk are also cool and becoming.

ool and becoming.

Cuffs and collars laid in kilt plaits and edged with very narrow yellow Valen-ciennes lace are used in trimming morning gowns of white or colored lawn

Paper Rain Coats.

During the great part of this trip During the great part of this trip through the country, writes Frank G. Carpenter in an article on Corea, the rain came down in torrents, and we had to cover our baggage with oiled paper in order to keep it from being soaked. The Corean paper is all made by hand. It is about as thick as blotting paper, but it is as tough as leather, and it costs about 5 cents a sheet each sheet being tough as leather, and it costs about 5 cents a sheet, each sheet being about the size of this newspaper. When oiled, it makes a splendid waterproof cloth, and I had a circular or cloak of yellow oiled paper, which I tied around my neck and which hung to my feet. My pony was not much bigger than a Newfoundland dog, and it almost covered him. "General" Pak and our gorgeous servants had similar coats, and our hats were covered by cornucopias of servants had similar coats, and our hats were covered by cornucopias of this same oiled paper, which entirely protected them from the water. I noted that the inside liming of my coat was covered with Corean characters, and I asked Pak what these were. He said the paper had been used by the office-seekers in writing their essays for the king in the civil service examinations, which were held once or twice a year in the grounds of the palace, and he told me how the cabinet ministers make a nice thing out of selling these rea nice thing out of selling these rejected examination papers. All the appointments are supposed to be made through such examinations. The office-seekers have to write their essays in poetry, and they don't know the subject until they are on the ground. Each line must be just so long, and I think that twenty-six verses make up a poem. The fellow who turns out the best pingle is supposed to get the best office, though wan turns out the best pringle is sup-posed to get the best office, though there is undoubtedly a great deal of fraud in the apportionment, and bribery and intrigue are common. I afterward say these examination 1 atterward saw these examination papers everywhere, and used for all sorts of purposes. I slept in some rooms which were carpeted with them, the paper being oiled and plastered down on the stones. It made a beautifully polished and not unpicturesque looking carpet, and it was not affected by the head and unpicturesque looking carpet, and it was not affected by the heat of the

American Rural Festivals.

flues beneath it.

Of most respectable antiquity is the custom of celebrating Nature's largess to Mother Earth, at midsummer, by a pageant in which the beneficiaries adorn themselves with garlands, to ride. drive, or walk in joyous procession. "O, 'tis themerry time!" wrote old Stevenson in 1861 "wherein honest neighbors 1861, "wherein honest neighbors made good cheer, and God is glorified in His blessings on the earth." Variants of this custom were familiar in many parts of England, and, curiously enough, their gradual disappearance from the soil of the mother country seems to have been followed by their appearance in full vigor in Puritan America. For years past our country, from Maine to California, has witnessed a series of summer rural fetes, variously conceived, carried out with more or less attention to detail, each stamped vividly with the color of the region that gave it birth, and all seeming to have been fashioued without reference to a common original. parts of England, and, curi-

The Cherokees of North Carolina,

4-1-13

A BIG FISH STORY.

Acres of Porpoises and a Whale One Hundred Feet Long.

Captain J. G. Baker, of the four-masted steel ship Kenilworth, recently arrived at New York from Honolulu, brings to port with him a fish story of heroic proportions, that will make an ordinary sea-serpent seem trivial in comparison.

The ship was about 150 miles east of Cape Henlopen when a school of whales was sighted about a mile away on the starboard quarter. Captain Baker declares there were twenty of them, of varying sizes.

Some of them were splashing water and playing a sort of deep-sea leap frog. Others were doing a series of giant nerobates, which would make the fortune of any summer resort. Captain Baker is usu-Captain J. G. Baker, of the four-

would make the fortune of any summer resort. Captain Baker is usually an unimpressionable man but as he watched the demonstration he exclaimed, "Great Gosh!" But that was not the only surprise he was to meet

meet.

At night the ship sailed into a strange looking sea. It was cut up into small hummocks, and when the Kenilworth trembled, shook and jolted, the boatswaid said, "We're gone ashore." But he was wrong.

Captain Baker's keen eye at once discovered that the ship had sailed into a great area of porpoises. Porpoises, porpoises, as far as the eye could reach, "blowing" themselves and making merry. It seemed as though the ship was riding on their backs.

The moon came up, and Captain Baker said he never before saw such a sight in his life. The backs of the fish showed before him in the glistening spray for acres. "It seemed," said he, 'as though we had run aground on porpoises." But still there was more in store for Captain—Standies of five each to a flat (including the janitor) makes thirty

He had sailed the sea for years, but He had sailed the sea for years, but he solemnly avows that he never saw such a whale as was sighted off Barnegat. It was just to reeward, and lashing the sea and spouting in an awesome manner. It was of the sperm species, and the captain says that at a conservative estimate it New must have been at least 100 feet long.

Heroes of To-Day.

The Stanhope gold medal, annually awarded by the Royal Humane society of Great Britain to the bravest deed in saving life, was this year given to William Mugard, was this year given to William Mugard, ord, of Torquay, who saved two comtades from drowning for several hours by holding them up seven hours, when all wore overtaken in a sewer by a sudden flood from rain outside.

Louie Alter, 10 years old, of Frankfort, Ind., went the other day to the help of her younger sister against a big vicious dog, and, after a hard fight, beat the brute off with a piece of board.

with a piece of board.

A small boy in Lowell, Mass., whose A small boy in Lowell, Mass., whose fingers were blown off by some dynamite he was playing with—queer plaything—mourned because the ball club in which ho was shortstop was to play a match game next day, and he "felt rotten to be out of it."

John Fox is totally blind, but he goes about a number of Michigan towns repairing sewing machines for a living, and has no notion of becoming a public charge.

Jove Makes a Giant Barber Pole.

At the entrance to Point Defiance park stands a fir tree at least 150 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter at the base. At the very apex of that sturdy trunk one day last week a sheat of lightning struck. From the point where it first struck the tree, straight down one side for fifty feet, the bark was torn away from the body of the tree, laying bare the surface of the wood; thence as though actuated by some spirit of mischief the bolt began a spiral course around the trunk, tearing the bark off-for-a width-of-six-inches, twice comstands a fir tree at least 150 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter at the base. At off-for-a width-of-six inches, twice completely encircling the tree in a distance of 100 feet before entering the ground.—Ta-

Population of Great Britain.

The population of Great Britain in 1894, The population of Great Britain in 1894, according to the returns of the registrar general, was 38,776.154. England and Wales having 30.060.763. Scotland, 4.124.691, and Ireland, 4.590.700. The birth rate for the year, in England and Wales, was 29.6 per 1,000, 2 per 1,000 less than the mean for the previous tear years, and declared to be the smallest on record. The death rate, 16.6 per 1,000, was also the lowest on record, being 1.5 per 1,000 less than the previous lowest per 1,000 less than the previous lowest rate, that for 1883, and 2.6 lower than the

Abashed by Royalty.

One who was present at the commencement exercises of a famous English school last summer states that the boys were so overwhelmed with the honor of receiving prizes from the hands of the Princess of Wales that one youth backed across the platform and sat down in the lap of a great lady, one of sufficiently high rank to have a sent on the platform. a seat on the platform.

To Attract the Bees

If you want the bees to visit your garden and if you know any thing of plant life, you are aware that they are a necessity, invite them by having plants which bear blue blossoms. Sir John Lubbook says they manifest a decided preference for that color.

Baking

GREATEST BOOM TOWN.

New York Distances Oklahoma a Its Own Specialty.

We are constantly out-Okiahoma-ing Oklahoma right here in New York, under the very eyes of people who marvel about the mushroom-like growth of boom towns in the West. Putting up the buildings for a city of 10,000 people inside of a year in Okiahoma furnishes a theme for magazine articles. Nobody sees any-thing worthy of magazine articles in Harlem. It is too near home. But Harlem is the greatest boom town on earth.

Building activity in Harlem this year is something phenomenal even for Harlem. Five story flat houses for Hariem. Five story hat houses seem to spring up out of the earth in a night and to be occupied the day after. On two adjoining blocks on Manhattan avenue, which consisted of nothing save barren rocks at the beginning of spring, no less than forty flat houses are nearly completed.

Six families, of five each, to a flat (including the janitor) makes thirty persons to a house, and forty times thirty is 1,200. Add to this 100 people who will occupy the dozen private houses, also being built in these two blocks, and you have room provided in the small space of two blocks for an addition of 1,300 to New York's rapidly growing population. And these two blocks are not alone in this magical change. More than 100 other blocks which were barren of dwellings in February will be marked by flat houses rendy for occupation in August. And yet

Oklahoma is also out-Oklahomaed in the suburbs. A little village will be started on the outskirts of more than one suburban town during the summer. But we will not write magazine articles about it or call it mushroom growth. We are used to that sort of thing in New York. Out in Illinois it might create some comment, of course.

Dr. PIERCE'S **FAVORITE**

PRESCRIPTION

WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medi-cine to the afflicted, and for many years there after, it was sold under a Positive Guarantee of the control of the con-cessful did it prove in curing the diseases, de-rangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were

The Food Cure.

To the many who abhor the taking of bitter drugs, the food cure opens an alluring prospect. This is positively the latest idea, introduced into England by physicians of advanced ideas. They claim that certain foods contain all the elements necessary to effect cures; that they have made up a list which em-braces tonics, febrifuges, diuretics, and, in fact, every medicinal agent that is, defined in the pharmacopia. These foods are of the simplest character, but the English doctors do not disclose them, except to their patients. They say that in the course of ten years there will not be one-third the medicine used that is used to-day.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken: it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleauses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

popular remedy known.

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