

disparage the opportunities. We are rolling out and up the mountains of Lebanon, their We are rolling forehead under a crown of snow, which coronet the fingers of the hottest summer cannot cast down.

We are ascending the heights around which is garlanded much of the finest poesy of the Scriptures, and are rising toward the might-iest dominion that botany ever recognized, reigned over by the most imperial tree that ever swaved a leafy scepter-the Lebanon cedar: a tree eulogized in my text as havin ; grown from a nut put into the ground by God H mself, and no human hand had anything to do with its planting: "The trees of Lebanon which He had planted."

The average height of this mountain is seven thorsand feet, but in one place it lifts its head to an all turie of ten thousand. No higher than six thousand further yegetation exist, but below that line at the right sesson are vinevards and orchards and olive groves and flowers that dash the mountain side with a very carnage of color and fill the air side with aromatics that Hosea, the prophet, and Solomon, the king, celebrated as "the smell of Lebanon." At a height of six thousand feet is a grove of cedars, the only descendants of those vast forests from which Solomon cut his timber for the temple of Jerusalem, and where at one time there were one hundred thousand axmen hewing out the beams from which great cities were constructed. But this of trees has by human iconoclasm nation been massacred until only a small group is left. This race of giants is nearly extinct, but I have no doubt that some of these were here when Hiram, King of Tyre, ordered the assassinatian of these cedars of Lebanon which the Lord planted. From the multitude of uses to which it may be put and the em-ployment of it in the Scriptures, the cedar is the divine favorite. When the plains to be seen from the window of this stage in which we ride to-day are parched under summer heats, and not a grass blade survives the fervidity, this tree stands in luxuriance defying the summer sun. And when the storms of winter terrify the earth and hurl the rocks in avalanche down this mountain side, this tree grapples the hurricano of snow in triumph and leaves the spent fury at its feet. From sixty to eighty feet high are they, the horizontal branches of great sweep, with their burden of leaves needle shaped, the top of the tree pyramidal, a throne of foliage on which might and splen-dor and glory sit. But so continuously has the extermination of trees gone on that for the most part the mountains of Lebanon are bare of foliage, while, I am sorry to say, the earth in all lauds is being likewise denuded.

The ax is slaying the forests all round the earth. To stop the slaughter God opened the coal mines of England and opened the coal mines of England and Scotland and America and the world, prac-tically saying by that, "Here is fuel; as far as possible let My trees a one." And by the great opening for the human race juarries of granite and showing the human family how to make brick, God is practically saying, "Here is building material; let My trees alone." We had tetter stop the and among the Adirondacks. We had better stop the axes in all our forests, as it would have been better for Syria if the axes had long ago been stopped among the mountains of Lebanon. To punish us for our reckless assult on the forests we have the disordered seasons, and now the droughts because the uplifted arms of the trees do not pray for rain, their presence according to all scientists dist osing the descent of the show-ers, and then we have the cyclones and the hure cares multiplied in number and velocity because there is nothing to prevent their aw 1ul sweep.

Fiant the trees in your parks that the weary may rest under them. Plant them along your streets, that up through the the wno

numon but if on Monday a subject t presents itself at the door the beg-d'ety will depend entirely on quick and an unobstructed stairway. It all the grace they can get to keep them in a committing assault and battery on these intruders who come with pale faces and stories of distress and subscription hapers. The reason that God planted these co-dation the Bible was to suggest to us that we ought, in our religious character, to be deep

like the ordar, high like the cedar, broad branched as the cedar. A traveler measured the spread of the boughs of one of these trees and found it one hun-dred and eleven fect from branch tip to branch tip, and I have seen cedars of Christian character that through their prayers and charities put out one branch to the ut termost parts of America, and another branch to the uttermost parts of Asia, and these wide branched Christians will keep on

multiplying until all the earth is overshad-

owed with mercy. But mark you, these cedars of Lebanon But mark you, these cears of Leanna could not grow if planted in mild climates and in soit air and in car-fully watered gar-dens. They must have the gymnasium of the midnight hurricane to develop their arms. They must play the a blue with a tousand winters before their feet are right-ly planted and their foreheads rightly ly planted and their foreheads rightly lifted and their arms rightly muscled. And if there he any other way for developing strong Christian character except by storms of trouble, I never heard of it. Call the roll of martyrs, call the roll of the prophets, call the roll of the apostles and see which of them had an easy time of it. Which of these cedars grew in the warm valley? Not one of them. Honeysue les thrive best on the south

side of the house, but cedars in a Syrian whirlwind.

Men and women who hear this or read this, instead of your grumbling because you have it hard, thank God that you re in just she hest school for making heroes and hero the hest school for miking heroes and hero-ines. To grue both for this world and the next. Rock that schvin a cradle cushioned and canopied; gradualte size from that into a costly high chair and give mm a gold spoon; send him to school wrapped in turs enough for an Arctic explorer; send him through a college where he will not have to study in order to g t a diploma because his father is rich: start him in a profession waere he begins with an office, the floor cov-ered with Axminster, and a library of books in Russia morocco, and an armed chair upholstered like a throne, and an embroidered ottoman upon which to put his twelve dollar gaiters, and then lay upon his table the best ivory cigarholder you can import from Brussels and have standing obtside bis door a prancing span that won the prize at the horse fair, ann leave him estate enough in-dependent of all struggle, and what will be come of him? If he do not disearly of inanition or dissipation he will live a useless life, and die an unhumented death, and go into

a tool's elevativ. A Lebanon cedar! John Milton on his way up to the throne of the world's sacred poesy must sell his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for \$72 in three payments. And Lost" for \$72 in three payments. And William Shakespeare on his way up to be acknowledged the greatest dramatist of all ages must hod horses at the door of the London theatre for a sixpence, and Homer must struggle through total blindness to immortality, and John Bunyan must cheer himself on the way up by making a flute out of his prison stool, and Canova, the sculptor, must ton on through orphanage modeling a lion in butter before he could cut his statues in marble. And the great Stephenson must watch cows in the field tor a few pennies and then become a stoker. and a terward mend clocks before he put the locomo ive on its track and calls forth the locomo ive on its there into the only of the plaudits from parlian-its and medals from kings. Abel Stevens is picked up a neglectel child of the street, and rises through his conseruted genius to be one of the most illustrious clergymen and historians of the century. And Bishop Janes of the same church in boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America, and up to a usefulness where, in the bishopric, he was second to no one who over adorned it. While in banishment Xenophon wrote his "Anabasis" and Thucydides his "History of the Peloponnesian War," and Victor Hugo must be exiled for many years to the island of Guernsey before he can come to that height in the affections of his countrymen that crow-Is Champs Express and the adjoining boulevards with one million mourners as his heurse rolls down to the Church o the Madelei e. Oh, it is a tough old world, and it will keep you back and keep you down and keep you under as long as it can! Hail sons and daughters of the

fire! Thirty years from now the foremost men

offres, the myrtles, the paims, the ceuarsall of them explanatory of so much of the Scriptures. And the time is coming when, through an improved arboriculture, the round world shall be circumferenced, engirdled, embosomed, emparadised in shade trees and fruit trees and flower trees Isaiah declares in one place, "The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it:" and in another place: "All the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree. Instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree." Oh. grandest arbor-escence of all time. Begin! Begin!

Oh, I am so glad that the holy land of heaven, like the holy land of Palestine and Syria, is a great place for trees, an orchard them, a grove of them, a forest of them. St. John saw them alone the streets, and on both sides of the river, and every month they yielded a great crop of fruit. You what an imposing appearance trees know know what in imposing appearance trees give to a city on earth, but how it exalts my idea of heaven when St. John describes the city on high as having its streets and its rivers line t with them. Oh, the trees! the trees! The jasper walls, the iountains, the temples were not enough. There would have been complete any term terms. So to complete all something wanting yet. So to complete all that point and splendor I behold the up branching trees of life. Not like those stripped trees now around us, which like banished minstrels through the long winter night, utter their dolorous lament, or in the blast moan like lost spirits wandering up and down the gale, their leaf shall never wither. Whether you walk on the banks of the river you will be under trees, or by the homes of martyrs under trees, or by the heavenly temple under trees, or along the palace of the King's immortal un-der trees. "Blessed are they that do His commandments that they may have right to the tree of life.' Ston-wall Jackson's dying utterance was beautifully suggestive, "Les us cross over and de down under the trees!

#### "You Sabbe Glos?"

A small Chinaman with a long pigtail and an excited manner, rushed up to a stroller in Chinatown and whis pered, "You sabbe glos?" "What?" said the stroller.

"You sabbe glos?" repeated the heathen, tossing his cue over his right shoulder and looking around in an alarmed fashion. "Me sabbe glos, alle same Melican,

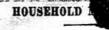
You sabbe spilit?" "What's the matter with yoa, any

way?" shouted the American; "hitting the pipe?" You sabbe Alemely stleet?" continued the trembling Chinaman. "Me walkee up alle, alle same, feel heap good, ag sleep, no hit pipe, me slober, alle same Melican man. Me walk long Hit Sing's home, you sabbe, me see fine Chinaman, look like mandline, you sabbe mandline? Me say 'How you?' in Chinee. He looke me in eye, he bleath hard, no spleak, me say 'How you?' he no spleak. Me say You sabbe Melican? he no spleak. Then me put out pipe. You sabbe air? him alle same air. You sable air? him alle same air, you sabbe lice? he alle same lice, heap cold."

"What did you do?" asked a by stander. "You sabbe git?" queried the Chinaman, "Me git alle same Melican man.'

This is all that could be obtained from Wong Sing; he was all broken up and had seen a ghost.

From a Chinaman who spoke English it was bearned that Wong was returning home from a visit to some friends, and pas-ing a house where a Chinaman had died he saw a finely dressed Chinaman in the full war paint of a mandarin standing. Accosting him he received no reply. They spoke again, and, after the American fashion, attempted to nudge the mandarin in the ribs with his long pipe, but to his horror the pipe and his hand sank into and through the figure, which was nothing but air, and air as cold as ice. Wong said that it telt as though he had put his hand .nto an ice box or the coming Democratic convention. In short, it was a spirit, a Chinese ghost, and Wong recovered and ran up the alley as stated.



## TO DISPEL TOBACCO SMOKE.

Tobacco smoke has a way of clinging to a 100m and giving it a pecultar odor that sometimes cannot be removed by airing. One who has suffered recom mends that a pail of water in which a handful of a hay is soaking be left in the room for an hour or so. At the end of that time the smell will have entirely disappeared. As all evidence of the cigar or pipe can be removed so readily the men can smoke in whatever room they please, provided they will place the pail of water in position when they are leaving.

## CARE OF MATTRESSES.

A great deal of attention should be given to the proper airing of the mattress every morning, and at least once a week a stiff brush should remove the dust which will accumulate, even in the best ordered house, and under the tuffts of cotton, or the bits of leather, or whatever is used to tack the mattress with. Attention should also be directed to the edge of the mattresses, when the braid is sewed on, for dust sifts under that. Where the bedroom is also the dressingroom dust cannot be avoided, but it may be at least changed, and it need not be allowed to accumulate .- New York Journal.

## TO CLEAN BRASSES AND BRONZES.

The brass articles that are fashionable just now require careful attention to keep them clean and bright. If not lacquered

rub sweet oil on the flannel, then rub them over with rotten stone, using a second piece of flannel; finally polish with a chamois. If lacquered, wash with a soft brush in warm water and soap, wipe well and set before the fire until perfect-

ly dry. Bronzes are cleaned with sweet oil rabbed on with a brush, then rub off with a second brush and polish with a chamois. Another plan is to plunge

them into boiling water until very het, then wash with fiannel and yellow sorp, drying carefully with soft rags. If soap and wator prove ineffectual try beeswax dissolved in turpentine, rubbed on and off with clean, soft rags .- Brooklyn Citizen.

#### INFANT'S BANDS.

Better bands than those made of fiannel, which can be worn until the child is five or six weeks old, are those knit on four needles. One skein of three-thread Saxony will make two. Cast on sixty stitches on three needles and fasten as for a stocking. Knit three and purl one all around. Knit a piece in this manner six inches long, then bind all off except sixteen stitches, which keep on one needle. Knit back and forth like a garter until this piece is one inch long, then narrow one at each end until you have only six stitches, then bind off.

These can be wora with benefit until the child is past two years old. This saves the child from suffering with heat about the neck and shoulders, as it would if a dannel shirt of any kind were worn, while it would be very likely to cree? away. They can be used without shrink. ing if they are washed in luke warm water and borax, taking care to pull them the long way when drying. They are best rolled tightly in a towel and left to dry. -Ludies' Home Companion.

RECIPES.

Cabbage Catsup-Chop two large

a cucun

### disagreeable case, involving

issues. The entire case depended on the fact that a paper had been signed on a certain day, and this the forlorn little woman was prepared to prove it. "You saw the paper signed?" asked the opposing counsel, in cross-examination. "Yes, sir."

"And you take your oath that it was the 30th of August.

"I know it way, sir." The lawyer, who thought another date could be proven, assumed an exasperating smile, and repeated her words. "You know it was! And now, be so good as to tell us just how you know

The poor little creature looked from one countenance to another with wide sorrowful eyes, as if she sought understanding and sympathy. Then her gaze rested on the face of the kindly judge. ~ "I know," she said, as if speaking to him alone, "because that was the day the baby died."

A WOULD-BE suicide said he blew out the gas because he had blown in all his money.

#### Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A sack suit-The fight of a discharged officia' for reinstatement,

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Ma-laria, Biliousness an I General Debility. Gives Strength, aides Digestion, tones the nerves-crea es appoite. The oest tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

The tailor is a good fellow to have around -he can always make some fitt ng ramarks.

Did yon ever go within a mile of a soap fac-tory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobling's Electric Soap fac-tory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

The wills of strong minded men cannot be broken until they die.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harm-less in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co.,522 Wyandottest., Kansas City, Mo

When aerial ship; come in we shall have thy time all the year round.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT JERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Iarvelous curcs. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle ree. Dr. Kline, \$31 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The telephone girl has a good many close

Do You Ever Speculate ? Any person sending us their name and ad-dress will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

America has 1,000,000 telephones; the world

Guaranteed nve year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and inter-est collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

State G olog'st Dumble says the iron ore fields of Essiern lexas whil yield 4,000,000 tons to the squ re mile.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Okishoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receiptor 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo. A Grick dressing-The sack of Troy.

Save the Boys

inflamed you have a rumbling sound or im-perfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Dearbess is the result, and unless the inflam-mation can be taken out and this tube re-st red to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ien are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an in-flamed conditio of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Dea ness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENET & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

"So you were in that wreck, were you? What were your sensations when your car was telescoped?" "On, I saw stars."

One Thousand Dollars

One Thousand Dellars. I will forfeit the above amount, if I fall to prove that Floraplexion is the best medicine in aristence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Billous-ness. It is a certain cure, and affords imme-diate relief, in Tasso of Kidney and Liver Com-plaint, Nervous Deoility and Consumption. Floraplexion builds up the weak system and cures where other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it and get well. Valuable book "Thing Worth Knowing," also, sample bottle sent free; all charges prepaid. Address Frank-lin Hart, 88 Warren street, New York.

II [at 11:55 P. M.]-"I d clare, the lamp is going out!" Sue-"Y s. The lamp reem-to have some idea of t.me."

Money invested in choice one hundred dol-lar building tots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent, the next few years under our plan. Sti cash and so per month without interest con-trois a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Baueriein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The inquisitive deaf man does not confine his "acy?"-making to the sunshine.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which en-ricenes the blood, tones the nerves, adds diges-tion. Acts-like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and streng h.

"Her hands were a poem," says a cushing writer. But what is a poem without icet.

Beecham's Pills cure Billous and Nervous . . .

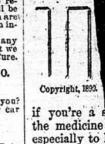
Contains no ale no syrup or st ferment in the distress. As pe velous, remedial composition. Th put off with son

pound easily, bot Shakespeare was the son of a woo' stap er, ommended to be



# Elys Cream Balm THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 ct. ..... C BOB

For Billious & Liver Comp



Favorite Pres

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first made the trees and then made man to look at them. Plant them along the brooks, that under them the chil ren may play. Plant them in your gardens, that as in Eden the Lord may walk there in the cool of the day. Plant them in cemeteries, their shade like a mourner's veil, and their leaves sound ing like the rustle of the wings of the de-parted. Let Arcor Day, or the day for the planting of trees, recognized by the Legislatures of many of the States, planting of trees, recognized by the Legislatures of many of the States, be observed by all our people, and the next one hundred years do as much in planting these leafy giories of God as the last one hundred years have accomplished in their destruction. When, notlong before his death, I saw on the banks of the Hudson in his glazed cap, riding on horsz-tack, George P. Morris, the great rong writer of America, I found him grandly emotional, and I could understand how he wrote "Woodman, spare that tree! verses of which many of us have felt like quoting in belligerent spirit, when under the stroke of some one without sense or

reason we saw a beautiful tree prostrated. As we rode along on these the mountains of Lebanon, we bethink how its cedars spread their branches and breathe their aroma and cast their shadows all through the Bible. Solomon discoursed about the in his botanical works, when he spoke of trees "from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." The Psalmist says, "The rightcous thall grow like a cedar in Lebanon and in one his magnificent doxologies calls on the cedars to praise the Lord. And Solo-mon says the countenance of Christ is excel-lent as the codars, and Isaih declares, "The day of the Lord shall be upon all the cedars of Lebanon." And Jeremiah and Ezekiel and Amos and Zephaniah and Zechariah weave its foliage into their sublimest utter-

As we'ride over Lebanon to-day there is a howling wind sweeping past and a dash of rain, all the better enabling us to appreciate that description of a tempest which no doubt was suggested by what David had seen with his own eyes among these heights, for as a soldier he carried his wars clear up to Damascus, and such a poet as he, I warrant, spent many a day on Lebanon. And perhaps while he was seated on this very rock against which our carriage jolts, he writes that won-derful description of a thunder storm: "The voice of the Lord is powerful. The voice of the Lord is full of majesty. The voice of the Lord oreaketh the cedars of Lebanon. Yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Lebanon. He maketh them also to skip like a calf, Lebanon an i Sirion like a young unicorn. The voice of the Lord divideth the flames of

As the lion is the monarch of the fields and behemoth the monarch of the waters, the cedar is the monarch of the trees. And I think one reason why it is so glorified all up and down the Bible is because we need more of its characteristics in our religious life. We have too much of the willow, and are at this way or that; too much of tremble under every oo much of the brambl

those who are this hour in aw ul struggle of early li e, many o' them without five dollars to their name. So in spiritual life it takes a course of hereavements, persecution, sick nesses and losses to develop stalwart Christian character. I got a letter a few days ago saving: "Ihave hardly seen a well day since I was born, and I could not write my own name until I was 50 years of age, and I am very poor; but 1 am, by the grace of God, the happiest man in Chicago."

The Bible speaks of the snows of Lebanon, and at this season of the year the snows there must be tremendous. The deepest snow ever seen in America would beinsignificant compared with the mildest winter of Th snows on those Lebanon mountains. e-dars catch that skyful of crystals on their brow and on their long arms. Filed up in great heaps are those snows, enough to crush other trees to the ground, splitting the branches from the trunk and leaving them rent and torn, never to rise. But what do the cedars care for these snows in Lebanou? They look up to the winter skies and say. w on! Empty the white heavens upon us, and when this storm is passed let other processions of tempest try to bury us in their fury. We have for five hundred winters been accustomed to this, and for the next been accastomed to this, and for the next five hundred winters we will cheerfully take all you have to send, for that is the way we develop our strength, and that is the way we serve God and teach all ages how to endure and conquer." So I say: Good cheer to all people who are snowed under! Put your faith in God and you will come out glorifaith in God and you will come out glori-ously. Others may be stunted growths, or weak junipers on the lower levels of spirit-uality, but you are going to be Lebanon ce-dars. At last it will be said of such as you. "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the lamb."

But while crossing over these mountains of Lebanon 1 bethink myself of what an exciting scene it must be when one of the cedars does tall. It does not go down like other trees with a slight crackle that hardly makes the woodsman look up, or a hawk futter trom a neighbornup longh. When a sedar falls it is the great event in the calendar of the mountains. The axmen fly. The wild beas s slink to their dens. The partridges swoop to the valley for escape. The neighboring trees go down ander the awful weight of the descending monarch. The rocks are moved out of their places and the earth trembles as from miles around all ravines send back their sympathetic echoes. Crash! crash! erash! So when the great cedars of the worldly or Christian influence fail it is something terrific. Within the past lew years how many mighty and overtopping men have gone down! There seems now to be an erddemic or moral disaster. The moral world, the religious world, the political world, the commercial world, are quaking with the tall of Lebanon cedars. It ompelled to erv out with w.ul.

th- ce

"Howl, fir trees, for

the smalle

dealer

Ghosts are rare in Chinat wn, and no other Chinaman had seen the mandarin, shough one was found who said that there were "heap ghosts, alle same Melican man." The ghost is a truly American invention, and the fact that one has been seen in Chinatown shows that John is rapidly coming over to American ways and ideas.

A Feathered Industry.

Speonk is the greatest duck-raising center on Long Island, if not in this country. Byron Tuthill, of that pretty village, speaking of this feathered industry, said:

"For the season just ended, I have no doubt that the shipment of ducks from Speonk has reached forty thousand. All the fowl raised there are for the market. The Pekin variety of ducks seems to be the favorite with raisers. Some Muscovy are raised, but they do not grow so rapidly nor become so large as the Pekin, though they are, it is said, a more hardy breed. Hardihood is a very important matter, as a great many ducks die when young from cholera, or are chilled by the cold weather. The price generally returned from New York is from 75 cents to \$1 for each duck. On this basis Speonk has received nearly \$40,000 this year for this husiness alone. The raisers begin to set their eggs in incubators or under hens about the middle of January, and the first ducks are ready for the New York market about the last of April. They then weigh from three to five pounds. They are picked before shipment, and the feathers are scalded and sold at the close of the season. It is expected that the price of the feathers will pay for the cost of picking. Since the charge of picking is from four to five cents, it is easy to calculate what it costs to strip 40,000 ducks of their clothes. Incubators are used by all large raisers, and, properly handled, they produce excellent results. The picking of the fowl is quite an industry, and many of the girls engaged in it have made from \$100 to \$200 in this way. Miss Annie Liscomb and Miss Hettie Homan seem to have made the best record Each has picked about 3,000 ducks, the former aving prepared forty-seven for market in one day."-|New York Star.

Curious Work Done by a Clock. Darius L. Goff, at Pawtucket, R. I., is one of the proprietors of the great braid works, but has a fancy for mehavical and electrical experiments. in his front hall a tall, oldk, an heirloom which,

ver runs down. It r. and is coning at-

bage, twentyheads of cab two heads of cauliflower and six onions, sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. Drain, spice and pour over hot vinegar; seal.

Ginger Snaps-One cup of New Orleans molasses, one cup of sugar, threefourths cup of butter; boil together two minutes. When cool add a heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a little ginger and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Baked Apple Dumpling--Pare and core eight or ten apples. Roll out pieces of puff paste the size of a saucer. Put an apple in each piece and close the edges of the paste around the fruit. Lay the dumplings in a large flat dish. Pour over them a sauce made of one cup butter and three cups sugar well creamed together, and seasoned with nutmeg, and bake one hour. Peach dumplings are made in the same way.

Chicken Pates-Chop meat of cold chicken fine, and season with salt. Make a large cupful of rich brown butter, and, while on the fire, add two hard-board ggs minced fine, a little chopped parsley, and the meat of the chicken. Let this mixture almost boil. Have ready some pate pans of good rich paste, remove the covers with the edge of a knife, fill in with the mixture and arrange on a hot plater. In baking the crust it is a good plan to fill in with a square of stale bread, which is easily removed as soon as it comes from the oven. This keeps the crust from falling as it would otherwise do without the chicken mixture.

Brown Thiekening for Soup-Melt half a pound of butter, and if it separates at all skim and pour the oily portions carefully from the sediment. Into this liquid stir esrefully half a pound of sifted flour. Stir, watching very closely as it bubbles until the color changes; when deep enough, that is, a decided brownish shade, but not dark, take it from the fire and put away in a little jar. It keeps for months in a cool place if properly made. The great secret is to cook it very thoroughly, and to a rich golden brown without the slightest taint of scorching. White thickening is made the same way, but with less heat, so as to cook the flour without changing color.

Indian-meal Mush-To each teacupful corn-meal add a teaspoonful of salt, and a half teacupful of cold water; next, add five teacupfuls of boiling water, stirring steadily. Piace over the fire in a smooth iron kettle; stir steadily until it begins to le, cover tightiy, place on back of ble steadily for an hour. provement upon the

ting the meal

w lumps

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