SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Fancy Goods, Bric-a-Brac, Wedding Presents, Euchre and Whist Prizes, Society Stationery and Gifts for All Occasions--A Golden Opportunity.

Cloisonne Vases Slaughtered.

CLOISONNE VASES—These little articles represent the marvelous skill of the Japanese in mosaic decorations. They are extremely unique and pretty, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. A grand assortment, consisting of over 20 styles and odd shapes—regularly worth 75c to 50c—this sale 59c

ANOTHER LOT—Of 25 styles and shapes—regular price 85c—go at 73c

ANOTHER LOT—2-colored styles in vases and vases; specific cause to be disposed for less than $2.00—go while they last $1.23

American Cut Glass Slaughtered.

Finger Bowl, Fan Pattern, 50c.

SPECIAL—25 DIFFERENT STYLES of Cut Glass, Olives, Relishes, Spoon Trays, Picks, Vases and Handled Nappies—marked to sell from $1.00 to $3.50—your choice of any of them, for Monday only $2.98

American Clocks.

Clocks, like cut, best American movement, accurate and reliable timekeepers; mounted in heavy gold-plated metal and burnished, regular $4.00—this sale, $2.98

Picture Bargains.

We are at present somewhat crowded in our art gallery, and to make room for goods now coming in we offer choice of any picture in the house at a 25 per cent discount. ONE QUARTER OFF the price of every picture in the department.

Bric-a-Brac Slaughtered.

FANCY PLATES—Hand-decorated Limoges China, about 50 different styles—worth from $1 to $1.50—all at one price, this sale only 59c

JAPANESE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—An endless variety 50c and 75c goods at 35c

JAPANESE CHINA SALAD BOWLS and Cake Plates—10 and 12 inch bowls and plates—regular prices $1.25 and $2.25—at 98c

EYES TESTED FREE BY THE OPTICAL AUTHORITIES OF AMERICA

Our large experience in fitting Glasses is a guarantee to you of accuracy and perfect fit. SPECTACLES $1.00 and Up

SOCIETY STATIONERY. CALLING CARDS—100 Calling Cards on flexible, high-grade cardboard, with engraved copper plate script, for $1.00. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Aloe's 414-416 N. BROADWAY.

WEDDING INVITATIONS. The latest up-to-date forms, patterned after Paris and London models. All work executed by our own artists, engravers and printers.

HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP

And Have It Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

It Is Cheaper Than Any Mixed Paint on the Market; Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters and Is Not Affected by Gases.

FIFTY SAMPLE COLORS PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, One of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, is Painted Entirely With the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

Carrara Paint is the best paint for house, barn or fence. For interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or the and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks. It does not fade, it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in first cost than most cheap paints.

Carrara Paint has stood the test of time and the rigid test of men. It is used by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. on its cars because it covers more surface, lasts longer, has a better gloss, can be washed without staining and is not affected by smoke, gas or dust and dirt. The Pullman Palace Car Company uses it by the carload because ample test shows it to be best for exterior and interior finish. The Chicago Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company use Carrara Paint on all their poles because after a rigid test it was found that no other paint, not even the best white lead and pure oil, can compare with it in lasting quality, appearance or price per square foot of surface. The roof of the great Field Museum, Chicago, covering seven acres of ground, is painted with Carrara Paint. This was done after the most rigid two years' test, in which it was found Carrara Paint was more than twice as good in lasting quality than any other paint produced. The exclusive, aristocratic Kenwood Club, Chicago, is painted with Carrara Paint because it is the handsomest in glossy, rich finish and the best preservative of wood ever known. Instead of painting every year with white lead, this handsome structure is now painted every five years with Carrara. The Kellogg Switch-Board Company uses Carrara Paint, because no other paint except Carrara will hold its color bright and glossy through rain and shine, wind and weather. The stately Wellington Hotel, Chicago, is painted with Carrara because it has the richest appearance and is superior in all the points of a good paint. One of the monster mail-order houses of Chicago is painted with Carrara Paint because it is best. Last year they ordered their building washed. Under the Chicago soot, gas and dirt of two years' accumulation was a coat of Carrara Paint that when washed glistened bright as new. White lead would have corroded, mixed paints would have blistered and peeled off. Carrara was as good as new, and so did not need repainting.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. uses Carrara Paint for all their depots, buildings and bridges on the hot, sandy plains and on snowy mountain peaks, and always with the same result. It looks better from first to last, never fades, and it outwears all other paints. It is equally suitable for the interior or exterior of stable or home, factory or laboratory, among chemicals or subjected to dampness of dark cellars or in its wonderful rich tinting of innumerable colors to decorate the interior of the rich man's mansion.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy clubhouse; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 334 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio, and any one having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

EUCHRE PARTY AND HOP—A euchre party and hop will be given by St. Kevin's Church at Liederkranz Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, Tuesday evening, May 6. One hundred valuable prizes will be given.

AID SOCIETY EUCHRE—The Independent Aid Society of Mount Pleasant place will give a euchre at the Southwest Turner Hall, Potomac street and Ohio avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

EIGHTY THOUSAND HORSES AND MULES SENT FROM LATHROP, MO.

Millions of Dollars Spent by the British Government in Purchasing Animals for the Use of Its Armies in South Africa—Shipments Made Via New Orleans, and Many Missouri Youths Have Made the Trip to Cape Town.

PASTURES AND YARDS EMBRACE MORE THAN 7,000 ACRES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lathrop, Mo., April 12.—This town has sent more men to South Africa than any other place of its size in the United States. The boy who has been to Cape Town is no rarity in Lathrop.

In the last year about 80,000 horses and mules, for which millions of dollars have been spent, have been sent from here to the scene of the Boer war. They go first to New Orleans in trainloads of 500. Two men usually accompany each train.

Arriving in New Orleans, one may go to a saloon on Front street, managed by a man named Higgins, and there make application for a muleteer's position on the stock transport bound for Cape Town. Securing the necessary papers, the successful applicant is conveyed by tug to midstream in the Mississippi and to the transport boat. About eighty men are thus employed on each trip to care for the 1,050 horses or mules on board.

Muleteer's Work Is Not Easy.

The muleteer's position is not an easy one. At 6 a. m. he must water the bunch of stock assigned him; at 6:30 he feeds them bran and oats, and at 7 the animals are hayed, after which the stable boy eats a breakfast of salt "horse hash," beans, potatoes and coffee. From then until watering time at 11, he carries feed up from the hold of the boat. Hay is given again at 11:30 and oats and bran at 12. There is a short rest after dinner till 3:30, when the animals are again watered. Oats and bran are on the programme again at 4 and hay a half-hour later. The hour of 5 finds the men at mess. This closes the daily routine with the exception of watering once more at 8. Once a week the stalls are thoroughly cleaned and once during the trip to Africa are the horses and mules curried and groomed. About thirty animals usually die on the journey.

The transports which carry the army horses and mules are 485 feet long, 60 feet wide and draw 25 feet of water. There are four decks, the bottom laden with feed and coal and the upper three carrying live stock. In each hatch-hole are fastened three windsails or air pipes, made of canvas and extending 25 feet above the upper deck. A 6-foot flare at the top of each, facing the direction of the boat, gathers a current of air and carries it to the horses and men below. Without this provision neither men nor animals could survive the trip across the burning tropic seas.

Voyage Occupies One Month.

In fair weather the trip from New Orleans to Cape Town requires thirty-one days. Horses and mules are unloaded at one of four points—Cape Town, East London, Durban or Port Elizabeth. In each of these cities are English army recruiting officers, and the Americans who have come from New Orleans are invariably solicited to enlist. They are offered $1.25 per day for a term of six months, after which they may have free transportation back to any point in the United States. An average of four or five out of the eighty join the British Army. The prospective recruit is shown every possible courtesy by the English officers, and for a day or so is wined and dined in royal manner. All who have made the trip from Lathrop, however declare that no attempt to procure recruits is ever made until after the landing in South Africa.

How Lathrop happened to be selected as the central place for purchasing mules and horses, and many other things pertaining to this market, are set forth in the following excerpt from a late report of Major Moore, who has charge of the British officers here:

Inception of Enterprise.

"The Boer war has caused a market for horses and mules in many parts of the world. In the United States of America, in South America, Hungary, Spain, Canada, Australia, England, Scotland, Ireland and elsewhere, officers of the Remount Department of the British army are hard at work purchasing and dispatching to South Africa as requirements necessitate.

"The commission in the United States is the largest of all, and accounts for about 7,000 animals monthly. The head of the commission is Colonel Ulick de Burgh of the Army Remount Department War Office, London, who has his center in Kansas City, Mo. With him are associated Colonel Skinner, finance officer; several purchasing officers, officers in charge of embarkation at New Orleans, veterinary surgeons, etc.

"The little town of Lathrop, Mo., is closely connected with the commission, inasmuch as all horses and mules are here collected previous to dispatch to New Orleans for embarkation.

"The efficiency of a mounted army corps greatly depends on the health of its horses, and the British authorities are desirous of admitting into South Africa such animals as are physically fit and free from contagious diseases which cause destruction, loss and inconvenience while on active service. For the purpose of closely examining, testing, sorting and feeding previous to shipment it was decided to have a locality up country and not at the point of shipment, viz. New Orleans, where want of space and an unsanitary district militated against the successful landing of horses in South Africa.

Missouri Well Known.

"Missouri was well known to be a great stock-producing State, well watered, well fenced and in every way suitable for the corralling, grazing, feeding and manipulating large numbers of horses. Through the association of Messrs. Guyton & Harrington, Lathrop was selected, and arrangements made with that firm. That they have responded well to the wishes of the British Remount Commission is seen in the extensive barns, corrals, hospitals, chutes, elevators, etc., which they have erected, and the acres upon acres of land which have been purchased and leased by them, and which on the close of the British Remount Commission will be used for their own extensive business. It would be difficult to imagine a more perfect place for the handling of stock than that now in use by Major Moore and his staff at Lathrop—every necessity, every convenience, and, for reasons that are very evident, scrupulously clean and sanitary. The barns remind one of a Begum's palace in the East, and the box stalls are revelations of luxury to the broncos of the West. They represent the daily toil of many hands and minds for several months—the well sinker, the stonemason, the lumberman, the carpenter, the engineer, the railway company and, last but not least, the man who has to pay for all. The work is still progressing, and in time Lathrop will be known among the largest stock markets in the world.

Purchases Made.

"Since the 9th of May—the day on which the arrangement between Messrs. Guyton and Harrington and the British Government commenced, and up to the end of the year 1901—47,929 animals, viz., 39,068 horses and 8,861 mules, belonging to the British Government have passed through Lathrop. On an average 5,000 are on hand. The largest number ever present was 8,127, on July 1; the largest number of animals moved to or from Lathrop in one day was 2,500; largest number received by rail, one day, was 72 carloads, the different trains arriving at the station at about the same time. The Burlington Railway has laid down a long and convenient switch, and has built large stock pens for the handling of large numbers of stock. Animals are sent to New Orleans by special trains of about 22 cars (500 animals), each accompanied by some one in charge. The cars are furnished by the K. C., F. S. & M. Railway Company. The cars are perfectly cleaned, washed and disinfected previous to being dispatched to Lathrop.

"On arrival, the animals were taken to different pastures, where they await their turn for testing, and afterwards their turn for shipment to South Africa, as their condition indicates. They are usually from a fortnight to three weeks at Lathrop. During the summer 4,800 acres of pasture were in use. Now Messrs. Guyton and Harrington have about 7,000 acres, some their own property, the rest leased. All the pastures are well watered; numerous wells have been sunk, windmills erected, springs opened, and the water is of the purest and best obtainable in any country. Even during the very hot summer of last year no great anxiety was felt about the water supply. There was usually sufficient wind to cause windmills to run, and when wind failed, which, fortunately, was very seldom, a man to pump could always be obtained, or, in pastures carrying a large number of animals, a gasoline engine was ready for work. Each pasture is well supplied with large, strong food troughs, capable of accommodating twenty-five animals each, and racks constructed so that they can be moved from place to place when fresh and clean ground is considered necessary. All together, there are nearly 300 food troughs. Great care is exercised in keeping troughs and racks perfectly clean and sanitary. It is quite natural to expect little equine ailments to crop up, and the officers of the British Government are well aware of the necessity for the adoption of every precautionary measure against sickness when so much is at stake.

Guarding Against Disease.

"War invariably has in its train some contagious disease amongst horses and transport animals. Glanders is the most frequent. To guard against introducing this disease into South Africa the British Government employs the Mallein test to all animals purchased. By causing a 'reaction' or particular disturbance in the system of a glanderec animal, this agent determines the diseased from the healthy. The test is very simple, and the value of being able to pick out an animal with the disease in its initial stage, or latest form, and long before there are any dangerous signs presented, can be well understood.

"To control all these operations—Mallein test supervision in pastures, receiving and dispatching by rail, etc.—the British Government has in its employ ten officers and about twenty-four men. Major Moore, acting under orders from Colonel de Burgh, is in command, and with him are associated Messrs. Horseman, Tyndall, Weil, Eber, Bassler, Patterson, McLean, Captain Gray and Lieutenant Themusch."

Opposed to Interference.

Local sentiment is intense against any interference with the business here, and the citizens of Lathrop have just issued a souvenir book which is devoted chiefly to praise of the Guyton & Harrington Mule Company and its association with the British commission. One of the book's leading articles is most flowery and enthusiastic in its description of what is called "A Modern Hippodrome," which follows:

Modern Hippodrome.

These are kodak days in Lathrop, circus days, horse show days; days of jockey tournaments and festal fodder boards; days in which the mule, the farce comedian of the barnyard, the grand old Missouri mule, defends tradition by the moral suasion and obliquity of his ten-pound boxing gloves and ever and anon strikes profane alliance into the rough riding hippocentaurs of the strenuous Guyton & Harrington Mule Co. Lathrop is an equine style. When time shall have set his silvered crown upon the heads of Lathrop youth, memory will quicken drying veins to eager flow and paling lips will tell the story of the town that in a day became the key to nations' destinies, will tell how trampled stubbles splendid rose on prairies bare, how majestic droves of horses filled the reach of circling eye, and, recalling Lathrop's Paul Revere, who warned the public highways of the coming rush and crush of countless hoofs, graphic words from dotard tongues will start, and show how equine mobs from field to field were led. For the charge of the Lathrop horse brigade, the dash of thrice six hundred, is a slight more splendid than that preserved in San Juan story or in Balaklavan song.

"The wraith of a summer noon's dying breeze is hushing the fields to expressive sleep and a wagon road lies dead beneath its shroud of stifling dust. Beyond the horizon's rim is the town of Lathrop, marked by its maple peaks; marked suddenly now by a puff or cloud at its edge—a fire mushrap!—and another that rises as a breath this side the first, and a third, a fourth—while minutes pass—and then comes, not the screams of fire alarm, but a murmuring rumble, comes a subdued and lengthened roar, comes at last over the low ridge a burst of a dark and shapeless thing, massive and quivering—horses!—horses! led by a single horseman, a rider driven and swept by crowding beasts behind him—an encoming surge of pasterns, flanks and withers, a hail of hammering hoofs, and a shriek of whelming breath; and doubling, leaping, gathering, plunging; with frightened eyes and quivering nostrils; with thumping flanks and pulsing necks; choked with dust and scarred with foam, 2,000 bays, blacks and roans; Montanas, Texans and Missouris; jammed, crushed and blurred; dizzy, turbulent and convulsed, choke the road from side to side, sweep on in noise and dust to the measuring tremor of pounded earth! Here is a white and tossing surface, a fleck of foam on a ragged wave; there is a stumbling horse, a whirlpool's sinking pit. A horsefish torrent; and flotsam struggling and vital. And when the last horses are finally past there is a splendid farflung line, heaving, tumbling or waving throughout its two-mile length, a line that pierces a pasture gate and breaks into countless spots on a peaceful field.

Moving Pictures.

And there are other moving pictures on daily exhibition in and near Lathrop; for when the Guyton & Harrington Mule Company established here the largest horse and mule market in the world, they made of this portion of Clinton County a paradise for the kodak fiend. A magnificent horse drive may be followed by a line of four-horse wagons, a score or more, loaded with baled hay pyramids, loaded from an average supply of 2,000 tons; or the wagons may be bursting with the choicest of golden shelled, 150,000 bushels of which must needs be their granary's minimum store; for be it known that in this company's arithmetic the appetite of their average number of 7,500 horses and mules makes thirty days the equivalent of 45,000 bushels of corn and 25,000 bushels of oats and of hay 500 tons.

Then there are the pasture scouts or vigilantes or fence-riders who, in midnight's stormy blackness or in noontide calm, ride to and fro and in and out over the 7,400 acres of land owned and controlled by the Guyton & Harrington Mule Company, now repairing a fence, now severing a dead animal's hoof, which becomes a part of the day's report. There is a mounted posse in wild pursuit of a lost runaway horse; and there is a bunch of crippled or sick being patiently led to the hospital barns, where the veterinarians of skill and learning prescribe and stable boys tenderly nurse; where the bath tanks metamorphose sorry sights into beautiful hippodromes! Officers of the British Remount Department, with their leggings and khaki breeches, give an atmosphere of color—and form—to the streets of the town, and with ornate burnished saddlery prove to the countryman by hurdling his fences their sporting blood and horsemanship.

In the shipping yards, in a labyrinth of railway tracks, cars, pens and chutes, is a whirling jam; mules, horses, men; and ceaseless din and excitement and danger; and day in and day out. For New York, Cape Town, Liverpool, the world, ordered 10,000 horses from Lathrop this month; from May 8, 1901, to February 5, 1902, had received 65,852, and during the same period 19,949 mules; enough if placed in natural single file to girt the State of Missouri. Within sight of the shipping pens are veteran cowboys, late of the Oklahoma or Colorado range, showing Young America how a broncho-buster earns his salary; showing how horses are made saddle and bridle-wise—and being shown how mules are made otherwise—for the Missouri mule is a heathen horse and his tricks are vain—in Lathrop.

BOUGHT EVERY SEAT TO MISS YAW'S CONCERT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, April 12.—(Copyright, 1902.)—The McKinley memorial concert to be given at the Opera Comique has stirred up hundreds of feuds. The columns of the papers are bombarded by letters containing charges and counter-charges. Judge Holmes, the chief promoter, is a special object of attack. Through a misunderstanding, neither M. Jean de Reszke or Mlle. Ackte will appear. Mme. Marchesi wanted one of her pupils to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," but the committee chose Miss Ellen Beach Yaw. This started a new dispute, to settle which a rich friend of Miss Yaw bought every seat in the house as a token of his confidence in the American soprano. The concert will unquestionably be a great success.

RAISED MARRIAGE FEES.

Charge in Impeachment Proceedings Against Alabama Judge.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Gadsden, Ala., April 11.—One of the allegations preferred against J. H. Lovejoy, Probate Judge of Etowah County, whose impeachment is to be decided by the Supreme Court, is that he charges more for marriage licenses than the law allowed.

The five citizens who bring the charges are: W. H. Hood, T. C. Calloway, S. H. Mayes, Thomas L. Johnson and J. W. Lawrence. The allegations against him are that he charged $2 instead of $1.50 for marriage licenses, being 50 cents too much; he exceeded the law in his charges for approving bonds; he collected excessive fees for recording mortgages; he collected fees in lunacy proceedings without authority of law; without any law for it he collected big sums from the county for keeping the minutes of the Commissioner's court; for making an abstract for the Tax Collector; for keeping an expense ledger and the like. He is alleged to have refused to visit and examine the jail, to record the minutes of his official acts and to publish semiannual statements of the county finances. According to the specifications his overcharges amount to over a thousand dollars in all.

SUPERSTITIOUS SAYINGS.

Some of Them Have Neither Rhyme Nor Reason.

In Asia Minor there is an extraordinary superstition about owls. It goes thus: "When the owl hoots in the cypress grove, good news for us, good messages for you." If a child catches an owl, he holds it up by the beak and shouts: "Palm Sunday owl, how does your mother dance?" The meaning of the rite is entirely lost.

In England, as in other countries, the crow is looked upon as a bird of ill omen, and the children in some parts of the country cry, when they hear him cawing: "Eat your head whole, Mr. Crow." What the meaning of this is no one can say.

Poland is the land of many quaint superstitions about animals. The goat is very lucky; but the crow, wolf, or pigeon are harbingers of bad fortune. Here is a curious prescription: "To cure cataract in the eye, take a black cock, make him look at the sun, look at it yourself, then throw the cock to the ground, jump on nan fnence, and crow three times."

In Lincolnshire the belief is that the wearing of a toad's breastbone commands the obedience of all animals.

A black cat crossing one's path tells disaster; but a black cat coming to the house is good luck.

A curious and unexplainable proverb says: "It is good luck to see Mr. Elephant swing on Mr. Rabbit's eyetooth at the Three Nights Ball."

On the coast of the southwest of Ireland the wild geese are looked upon as weather prophets. "If the wild geese fly high, look out for a gale," is the proverb, and it is seldom wrong. Another superstition is that "the back tooth of a hog and the blood of a black hen have curative powers."

Curiously enough the same superstition about the curative powers of the hair of a black cat obtains both among the Boers and Irish people.

PLEADS SOMNAMBULISM.

Turner Says He Was Asleep When He Robbed Friend.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Elkwood, Ind., April 12.—Somnambulism is the defense put up by Thomas Turner, who is charged with robbing his benefactor. Turner came here from Georgetown, Ky., claiming to be looking for employment.

Perry Winters, a tin-plate worker, made the acquaintance of Turner, took him to his boarding-house and set about to secure employment for him in the tin-plate mills. Sunday night Turner robbed his benefactor of $50, while Winters was asleep. When arrested Turner stoutly protested his innocence, although the missing money was found on his person. Later, he admitted that he took the money, but threw the pocketbook in the well, claiming that he committed the crime while walking in his sleep.

MR. SOUSA'S LIFE STORY.

March King's Autobiography Is Promised in Novel Form.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

New York, April 10.—John Philip Sousa is writing a history of his boyhood adventures in the form of a novel—his second, by the way—but it will set down almost literally many things that happened in the younger days of the present "March King."

He will place his story in the southeastern part of Washington and along the Anacostia River.

Mr. Sousa's book will tell the story of two "Pluton" boy chums. How one was strong and full of fight and the other was lacking in physical strength, but smart at his studies and music. The two were constantly together, the strong one defending his weaker chum, and always bowing to his superior judgment in matters of the mind.

FADS ARE HELPFUL.

Most Entertaining, Perhaps, Is the Study of Old China.

A specialist in nervous diseases says that every invalid should, if possible, have a fad. One of the latest and most entertaining, perhaps, is to study and collect old china. A woman who is versed in the history and traditions of these wares has taken in charge recently a friend who has been a nervous invalid for years, and who had lost all interest in life. The teacher spends an hour or two with her every week and they read or talk together so informally that knowledge comes without any apparent effort. Her slowly gaining collection is also a constant source of pleasure, besides helping in the sometimes difficult task of entertaining her friends.

CULINARY HINTS.

Course brown paper, such as is used by butchers, is the best for draining fried things upon.

Strange as it may seem, a clear day is much better for making fruit jellies than a cloudy one, as the atmosphere affects the boiling point of sugar.

The eggs for dipping oysters, croquettes and veal cutlets may be diluted with a little water or oyster juice, and thus made to go farther. If water is used the egg may be set away and used again, but not so with the oyster juice, as it decomposes.

Homemade fig crackers are a dainty service for 5 o'clock tea or with a desert. These are made from dried figs put on in a very little water and simmered until soft only. They are then drained, chopped fine, mixed with whipped cream to a paste and spread between two unsweetened wafers.

Much labor may be saved in washing frying pans if they are whipped out clean with a piece of paper after the fat is poured from them before they are put in the dishwater. The paper should then be burned. These pans should also have a periodic boiling in soda water in a large kettle. If these two things are done they will be kept as smooth inside as when new.

OPEN SLEEVES IN VOGUE.

Flounces Are Very Popular This Season.

The opening of sleeves below the elbow will be one of the new style features of both dresses and garments for the coming season.

At the moment, flounces are very popular. The lower edge occasionally forms deep vandykes, edged with a ruching of narrow satin ribbon.

It is very usual to adorn the hem of all flounces in some manner, embroidery, galloon, passementerie, satin rouleaux, or bands of velvet.

For evening wear the four-flounced skirt is being introduced. The material must, however, be very light, such as net, lace or mousseline de sole. These are often headed by a string of flowers, or by a narrow band of ostrich, and, occasionally, some smooth, glassy, metallic tinted feathers.

Another new idea is to trim the silk or satin skirt, over which a net or lace dress is worn, rather than the dress itself. This is in the case of jet or gold adornment, which shimmers through the filmy textile without, by its weight, bearing it down, the hem of the net itself being edged by a frilling of lace or mousseline.

VALUE OF UMBRELLAS.

Often Prevent Necessity of Securing Services of a Physician.

Every member of the family who is compelled to go out in all kinds of weather should have his or her own umbrella, and this should be placed in a stand where it may be conveniently found when needed. Each individual's right to his own should be rigidly respected, and he who loses or mislays his umbrella should be prohibited from carrying off that of some one else. Inside each canopy, preferably stitched to the roof near the stick, should be a neat strip of white or mauve silk, on which the owner's name and address are plainly set forth in India ink. For rough, everyday use a good gloria cloth is the best protection from storm, but the frame should always be of good quality.

BEWARE SPRING CATARRH!

Tired Feelings, Aching Bones, Lassitude, Drowsiness, Fatigue, Nervousness, Sleeplessness.

[PE-RU-NA A SURE SPECIFIC.]

Mr. Luhr Eggert, City Clerk, writes from City Hall, Watervliet, N. Y.

"Probably anyone at my age has had one or more cases of severe sickness, either personally or in his family. I have had my share of this affliction, but I no longer dread it as I did since I have learned the value of Peruna.

"After a severe attack of catarrh of the head, of which your medicine cured me in two weeks, I have found that it was good for most ills which beset us. I now take it for a few days when the first sultry days give me that tired feeling, and again when the wet and cold fall weather sets in, and I find that it keeps me in good condition all through the year.

"My experience with Peruna is, that it has stood the test and is well worthy my endorsement." L. EGGERT.

Tonic for Broken-Down System.

Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, 133 Goyean street, Windsor, Ont., President of Victoria Lodge, Queen's Daughters, writes:

"I heartily endorse Peruna as an excellent tonic for a weak and broken-down woman, for such I was before I began taking Peruna, and it really worked wonders with my system. My health is excellent now, and whenever I feel languid or nervous I take a few doses of Peruna and it goes right to the spot. A number of my friends have taken it and are universal in its praise."

MRS. M. E. JENKINS.

For That Tired Feeling.

Miss Helen Whitman, 206½ Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness about a year ago, I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it."

MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

Nervousness of Women.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., writes:

"I had terrible headache and I was nervous all the time; also had trouble each month; was deaf in one ear for thirty years. I took six bottles of Peruna and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a God-send to women, and a blessing to suffering humanity."

MRS. MARY E. SAMPSON.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Why Is This?

Although the newspapers are full of sensational advertisements that deceive some people, yet my business constantly grows larger and I have hundreds of customers who have continued to trade with me for 20 years. The reason is that I always sell good quality goods and each new customer becomes my friend. I have a full line of Quick Comfort Ice Chests and Refrigerators. They have removable and cleanable linings and pure charcoal filling. They are A No. 1 goods at reasonable prices. I make a special of the Quick Meal Never Explode Gasoline Stoves and the Quick Meal Gas Stoves, which are heavier material and more durable than others, and they save gas every day.

I keep a choice variety in the Furniture and Carpet line and can furnish one room or more very quickly and always satisfactorily.

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