

OGDEN'S

Big Mid-Winter Sale of White Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Muslin Underwear.

OGDEN'S. All Next Week, Beginning MONDAY 18th. 15 Pieces "Hill" Bleached Muslin, at 3 cents for the Week. OGDEN'S.

KITCHEN HELPS.

A mat or a strip of old carpet in front of the sink and range is a help to tired feet.

A little charcoal mixed with clear water thrown into a sink will disinfect and deodorize it.

Tinware will not rust if it is rubbed over with lard and thoroughly heated before it is used.

When soda is added to dishwater, no soap is needed, and there is no greasy ring around the dishpan.

Discolored enameled saucepans are easily made bright and clean by the use of powdered pumice stone.

Knife cleaning will be more easily accomplished if you mix a little carbonate of soda with the bath brick on the knife board.

To brighten copper utensils wash in very hot soapy water and dry in hot cloths. Then rub with a piece of fresh cut lemon and polish with clean cloths.

To clean the ivory handles of knives mix equal parts of ammonia and olive oil and add to this enough prepared chalk to make a paste. With this rub the ivory and let it dry before brushing off. Several applications of the paste may be necessary.

Sleep and Beauty.

To get eight hours' good sleep should be the aim of every woman who wants to keep her beauty. If the woman is inclined to adipose tissue she should limit her sleeping hours to seven, for it is heat and sleep which make her fat.

If, on the other hand, she is very nervous she can increase the number of hours to nine, for there is something about the beauty sleep which not only knits up the raveled sleeve of care, but also mends the nerves and restores the nerve fluid.

To go to bed hungry is never a good thing for beauty's sake. The body feels uneasy during the night and the face shows this uneasiness. One wakens with a furrow in one's forehead, and often the victim of an empty stomach will wake up lying flat upon the face and tossing restlessly.

Again the one who wants to sleep soundly must not sleep without a pillow, for nothing so drives the blood to the brain. In cases of great nervousness the pillow should be extremely high, and those who work with the brain should also cultivate the habit of sleeping with the head very well elevated.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TAMING A HORSE.

Three Articles That Will Subdue the Most Savage Animal.

There were trouble and excitement one day on a ranch in Colorado. A high spirited, half broken stallion was prancing about the yard attached to the rancher's house. He had just thrown a cowboy who boasted there was nothing on four legs he could not ride, and he was rearing and bucking so that not even the pluckiest man on the ranch dared to approach.

While the men were standing around wondering what to do the rancher's sixteen-year-old daughter came out of the house and calmly walked up to the excited animal.

When he saw her he ceased rearing, whinnied and stood still. She just put her hand on his mane, stroked his nose and then vaulted lightly on his back and rode around the yard, to the amazement of the men.

"How do you manage it?" one of them asked her. "Before you tackled him he was as savage as a tiger."

"It is simple enough," the girl replied. "Any woman can handle a horse better than a man can. See this"—showing the man a small round object she had in her hand—"this is horse castor. Horses love the smell of it and will go up to any one who has it."

"Any horse has sense enough to know the people who love it. That stallion began to quiet down as soon as he saw me. When I got near him he smelled the musty horse castor in my clothes, for I always carry a little piece in my pocket."

"That pleased him so much that I was able to stroke his head. While doing so I rubbed his nose with a few drops of oil of cumin, which I had poured into the palm of my hand. Horses positively love that scent. Then, did you notice that I put my hand into his mouth? The object of that was to pour a few drops of oil of rhodium on to his tongue from a tiny vial which I always carry."

"With these three articles any horse can be tamed. Where do you get them? Well, the cumin and rhodium can be bought at any drug store; the horse castor must be cut from a horse's forehead. It is a warty growth there."

It is a fact that horses are very fond of these scents. They are often used by women in the tropics and west in the training and breaking of horses.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

LINCOLN REBELLED.

An Occasion When Stanton Did Not Get His Papers Signed.

Robert Lincoln when minister to England told a friend an incident of his childhood which was deeply impressed upon his memory, so illustrative was it of his father's character.

He was with his father in his cabinet one morning during the early years of the war when Secretary Stanton was announced. Scarcely replying to the courteous greeting of the president, Mr. Stanton walked directly up to the desk where Mr. Lincoln was sitting and said, "Mr. President, I have come for the papers that I brought you yesterday to be signed."

"Well," said the president, with an expression in his face something like that of a convicted schoolboy, "the truth is, Stanton, they are not ready."

"Well, then, those you had the day before?"

"They are not ready either," was the answer, with a somewhat quizzical look.

"But you have had some of them for a whole week, and all I ask you to do is to put your name to them. Come, do it now! The whole batch will not take half an hour. I will wait while you sign. It is only a trifle I am asking, and it is not like you to hinder our work in this way."

"A trifle!" echoed Mr. Lincoln, with a deep gravity settling over his countenance. "Do you know what these papers are?"

"Of course I do," answered the secretary. "They are death warrants."

"And you call signing a death warrant a trifle? Look here!" And he drew out from under his desk a basket overflowing with papers. "Here are the papers you have brought me during the last week and that you have been urging me to sign, and every one of them will condemn a man to death if I put my name to it. How can I sign when I know so well what will be the result?"

"You must sign, Mr. President; you must sign them. You are clogging the wheels of government. We have been at a standstill for a week because you have picked out every death warrant from the papers I have brought you. No wonder they have accumulated. But now we cannot wait any longer. We must have those papers, and you must sign them." And, seizing a pen from the rack, he dipped it in the ink.

room, strode the tall form, as was his wont when in perplexity. Suddenly his face cleared, and he approached the hearth, where there was a glowing coal fire. Taking up the poker, he stirred up a bright blaze. Then, almost running across the room, he picked up the basket of death warrants and tossed them all on the coals. A tongue of fire seized them, and a puff of wind blew them up the chimney.

"There, there; good riddance!" he muttered as he saw the ashes disappear. Then he turned to Mr. Stanton, who stood aghast and speechless for once, and with a deprecating look said: "I couldn't help it, Stanton; I really couldn't, and I couldn't sign them. It is too beautiful a day to send so many souls into eternity. I don't believe the wheels of government will be blocked. Come, now, let us take a walk down the avenue."—Youth's Companion.

IN A BIG LAUNDRY.

How Soiled Garments Are Handled and Made to Look Clean.

As soon as a laundry package comes in it must be opened, the contents counted and each article marked. Every patron is given a private mark, some combination of letters and figures. The clerk then fills out a printed slip with the name and mark of the customer, the number and kind of garments sent and the page and line on which the entry is made in the record book, so that it may be easily looked up should occasion arise. The slip is hung up before one of the boxes ranged along the side of the room, like the boxes of a postoffice on a large scale. The garments are now ready to be sent down into the wash room.

It is interesting to follow the soiled garments through the different processes that transform them to the state of crisp whiteness. They are first packed into the big iron washers. Revolving cylinders serve as washboards, through whose perforations the sopsuds splash in showers of foam. Sometimes a woman superintends this department, but more often it is given over to a man, for the work is heavy, and a more unenviable position than in the close, steamy basement can hardly be imagined. The process of washing requires between two and three hours, after which the clothes are packed into the condenser and are sent up to go through the process of starching.

The opening of the drier, emits a

wave of hot air and discloses rows of articles hung before hot steam pipes. There seem to be machines for everything—for moistening the clothes to just the right point, for drying and smoothing out sheets and such large articles, which pass between the cylinders covered with absorbent material, and for polishing shirt bosoms and collars, cuffs and neckbands of shirts.

The girls must be more or less skilled in running these polishers. The shirts are stretched over a kind of bosom board, and the hot roller passes over them. The power is regulated by the foot. In the large laundries there are machines for ironing the bodies of shirts and such plain garments, but in many this work and, in fact, nearly all the polishing is done by hand. The shirts are then carefully folded and sent out to be sorted.

The collars come through the polishers perfectly flat and shapeless. A girl passes them over to the dampener, which dampens them along the seam and hands them over to her companion at the shaper. Under her guidance they begin to assume the appearance of collars once more, and she finishes her work by giving each collar a deft little turn around the horn attachment.

At the ironing boards in one room skillful laundresses are ironing garments of all forms and sizes. Only one of long experience is entrusted with the fine ticks, frills and embroideries. Some of the customers have special rules and regulations governing their laundry, and such articles are designated by a bit of string fastened in the buttonhole. The position of the string indicates whether it is rush work or whether it is to be extra stiff starched, etc.—Lewiston Journal.

Bridge Building Brotherhood.

It was in France that brotherhoods for building bridges first took shape. In 1178 a bridge was begun over the Rhone at Avignon by Saint Benezet, the head of a body called Freres Pontis, who undertook the building and repairing of bridges during the middle ages. A second soon followed at St. Esprit.

About the same time Peter of Colechurch, the head of a similar brotherhood in England, began the first stone bridge over the Thames at London.

In many cases when a bridge was built a chapel was founded, to which a priest was attached to pray for the

souls of the founder, to receive money and to offer prayers with the passengers for a safe journey.

The strange Gothic triangular bridge at Crowland, over three streams, attributed to a charter of 945, was built by the abbot of Crowland, and Abbot Bernard built the Burton bridge over the Trent, the longest in England, 1,534 feet long, which carries the roadway over thirty-six arches.—London Globe.

Willing to Be Honest.

Phil May, the great English artist, earned his first fame in Australia. One day a broken down minister applied to him for charity, and May engaged him as a model. As a joke he also demanded that his eighty-year-old pensioner agree to leave him his skeleton when he died. When May left Australia he called his model in. "You've played me a dirty trick," said May, "by swindling me out of that skeleton. I could have bought one in sound order and condition for half the money you've cost me." The old fellow, conscious of his base ingratitude to his best and most patient friend, answered: "Don't be angry with me, Mr. May. It's not my fault. I meant to keep my word. Stay in Sydney a few months longer and give me another chance to show you that I am a man of honor."

The eye of a newborn infant turns at once toward the light, significant in more ways than one of the future needs of its being. The eyes of a baby at birth are but imperfectly developed; the eyebrows and eyelashes are short and thin; the eyelids are almost transparent and allow much light to pass through them; the iris is very imperfect and lacks the pigment which comes with the growth of the baby. It is the lack of this pigment that makes the eyes of all newborn infants of the same color—namely, a dark blue.

The light, which is the natural stimulus to the eye, if too strong becomes an enemy to the young. Infants should learn to use their eyes little by little, the same as they learn to use their limbs. The resting place of the baby should be turned away from the light of the window and so directed that no strong rays of light will fall directly on the eye. Especially should the eyes be protected from artificial light.

"He's the kind of a man who courts danger, I understand."

"Well, I should say so. Why, he does not hesitate to open a flirtation with any young widow he meets."—Chicago Post.

ANIMAL SURGERY.

Wild Beasts Are Wise in Medicine and Easily Heal Themselves.

Most people have seen a sick cat cut grass or an uneasy dog seek out some weed and devour it greedily to make his complaining stomach feel better. Some few may have read John Wesley's directions on the art of keeping well—which have not, however, found their way into his book of discipline for the soul—and have noticed with surprised interest his claim that many medicines in use among the common people and the physicians of his time were discovered by watching the animals that sought out these things to heal their diseases. "They heal animals, they will also heal men," is his invincible argument. Others may have dipped deep into Indian history and folklore and learned that many of the herbs used by the American tribes, and especially the cures for rheumatism, dysentery, fever and snake bites, were learned direct from the animals by noting the rheumatic old bear grub fern roots or bathe in the hot mud of a sulphur spring and by watching with eager eyes what plants the wild creatures ate when bitten by rattlers or wasted by the fever.

The most elemental kind of surgery is that which amputates a leg when it is broken—not always or often, but only when the wound festers from decay or fly bite and so endangers the whole body. Probably the best illustration of this is found in the coon, who has a score of traits that place him very high among intelligent animals. When a coon's foot is shattered by a bullet he will cut it off promptly and wash the stump in running water, partly to reduce the inflammation and partly, no doubt, to make it perfectly clean. As it heals he uses his tongue on the wound freely, as a dog does, to cleanse it perhaps and by the soft massage of his tongue to reduce the swelling and allay the pain.—Outlook.

THE END OF NIAGARA.

In Twenty-five Centuries the Great Falls Will Have Disappeared.

In 2,500 years hence the discharge of the Niagara will have become intermittent, ceasing at low stages of the lake, and finally the Niagara river, on the rising edge of the basin, will have its waters turned back and southward, and no water will flow over the Niagara escarpment of that day. Through this agency alone Niagara falls will cease to exist long before the escarpment has been worn away to the river level at Grand Island, but as it is even now lessening the volume of water poured over the falls the erosive power of the stream is diminishing, and we must therefore increase the period necessary for the retreat of the Canadian falls to the south end of Goat Island and the stealing of the waters of the American falls.

Assuming the continuity of the forces named, we might outline the probable future life and death of the falls thus: With progressive loss in water volume the Canadian falls will reach the south end of Goat Island from 1,000 to 1,500 years, the death of the American falls.

The flow of the waters will now have become intermittent, and at first only at periods of mean and high water in Lake Erie, eventually at high water alone, will there be any discharge over the escarpment. This will continue for a period of from 1,500 to 2,000 years.

The entire flow to the north will cease, and the river will flow back into Lake Erie, leaving the escarpment dry at a point not very far south of Goat Island and with a height of about 100 feet. This will be 3,500 years hence the death of Niagara falls.—John M. Clarke, Ph. D., LL. D., in Harper's Weekly.

An Effective Touch.

A western senator tells a story of a judge who had occasion to fine a lawyer in that state \$100 for contempt of court.

After court had adjourned the lawyer approached the judge and said, "Your honor, I want to ask a great favor of you."

"What is it?" inquired the judge. "I have a pressing obligation to meet. That hundred you took for that fine was the money I had to meet it with. I wish you would lend me \$100 for a few days."

"H. M. Crier," shouted the judge, "convene court again!" Court was reconvened, and then the judge remitted the fine.

Why, Indeed?

When the English tongue we speak why is "break" not rhymed with "frank"? Will you tell me why it's true we say "saw," but likewise "faw," and the meter of a verse

Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse," "Card" sounds not the same as "bard," "Cord" is different from "word," "Cow" is cow, but "fow" is "fow," "Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe," Think of "goose" and "dose" and "lose," Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb," "Doll" and "roll" and "horns" and "soms."

And since "paw" is rhymed with "aw," Why not "paw" with "saw," I pray? We have "blood" and "food" and "good," "Mould" is not pronounced like "could," Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "plone."

Is there any reason known? And, in short, it seems to me sound and letters disagree.

It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it.

Why the Japanese Are Not Afraid of Russia

NOT a few have expressed surprise at the enthusiasm with which the people of Japan have looked forward to the conflict with the colossus of Russia, and there are many who have ascribed it to an overweening confidence based upon the success of the mikado's forces in the

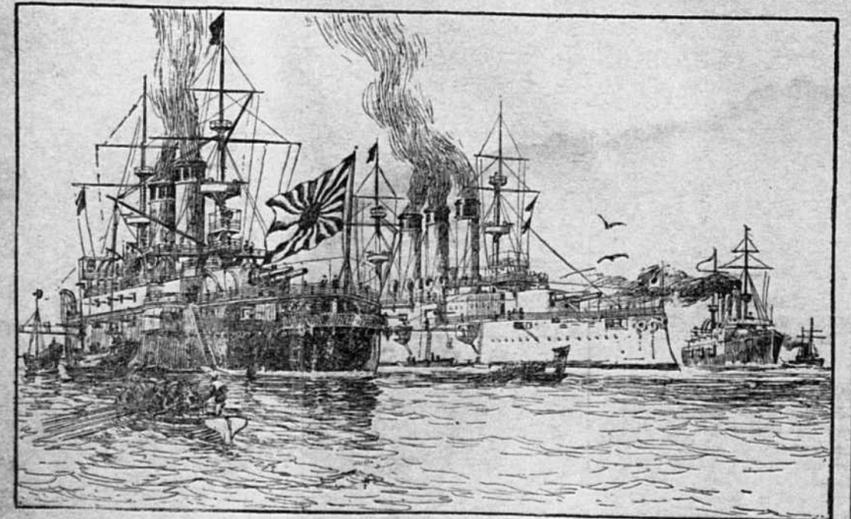
premy in the far east can Japan hope to realize what her people vaguely refer to as her "mission." Viewed in all its phases, it will appear that this is really the incentive to the war spirit that pervades Japan over and above the realization that delay would strengthen the hands of Russia. But it is not such an easy matter to state just what the people of Japan deem their "mission." Speaking broadly, it would seem to be the control

mikado and those nations that really have at heart the extension of occidental civilization. So far as Japan herself is concerned, one does not have to look very far to perceive that the civilization of the west has really taken firm root, tempered, it is true, by the ancient theocratic spirit that has been reforming in China. Japan has taken the giving ground only since the great revolution of 1868 and modified by the not unattractive tendency to revolutionize old institutions slowly. But the far sight

west to the east? How is she striving to uplift her neighbors, to show them what progress really means? Naturally one looks at China first, and there it will be found that the Japanese influence has gained a strong foothold since the war of 1894-95. Putting all questions of trade and commerce aside, this is pre-eminently true along educational lines, for in directing the movement of reform in China, Japan has taken the lead over all other nations, and logically so, since every educated Japanese has a firm grasp of and sympathy with the religious and political ideas prevalent in China and is therefore in a position to accomplish much from which racially occidental people would be debarred. Thus it is that China has largely placed the task of educating the rising generation in the hands of Japanese. When it was decided to draft a new code of laws for the Chinese empire it was to a Jap that the task was

China; finally many "translation societies" have been organized to make accessible to the Chinese standard works adopted from the Japanese dealing with political economy, agriculture and kindred subjects. In Korea, too, the Japanese influence is making itself strongly felt. Almost all the important enterprises of the peninsula are conducted by natives of the island kingdom, of whom there are more than 15,000 located in Korea. Korea's coasting trade is chiefly in the hands of Japanese shippers, while at every open port communication with the outside world is to be obtained only through the telegraph and postoffices established by the Japanese. The railways and banks that have furthered the prosperity of the Hermit Kingdom are mainly supported by Japanese capital. As in China, the headway which the civilization of the west has been able to make has been facilitated by

lished in a surprisingly large degree, considering the few years that have elapsed since Formosa became a Japanese possession. Postal facilities are now excellent, and telegraphic communication has been made possible with every important inland center. Yet another country that has been benefited as a result of contact with new Japan is Siam. While the trade between the two countries is as yet not very extensive, there are signs that it will not be long before a noticeable growth in this direction is witnessed and a corresponding spread in Siam of Japanese ideas. Already, it should be noted, the Siamese are sending their children to Japanese schools, thus paving the way for the introduction into Siam of the higher influences from contact with the west. All things considered, then, it is manifest that the exalted idea that obtains



TYPES OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

struggle with China during the years 1894-95 and the showing made by the Japanese troops when fighting side by side with the allies in the Boxer uprising of 1900. The significant event that marked the recent opening of the Japanese diet was by many laid to an arrogant spirit of jingoism. It will be remembered that the lower house in voting a reply to the speech from the throne condemned the ministry in unequivocal terms, making it evident that the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Katsura cabinet in no way reflected the sentiment of the nation. But the popular attitude of aggression does not reflect simply a blatant militarism or a desire to take vengeance for Russia's summary interference upon the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war whereby the Land of the Rising Sun was deprived of the fruits of victory. It has a far wider significance, being the outcome of the belief that only by settling once and for all the question of

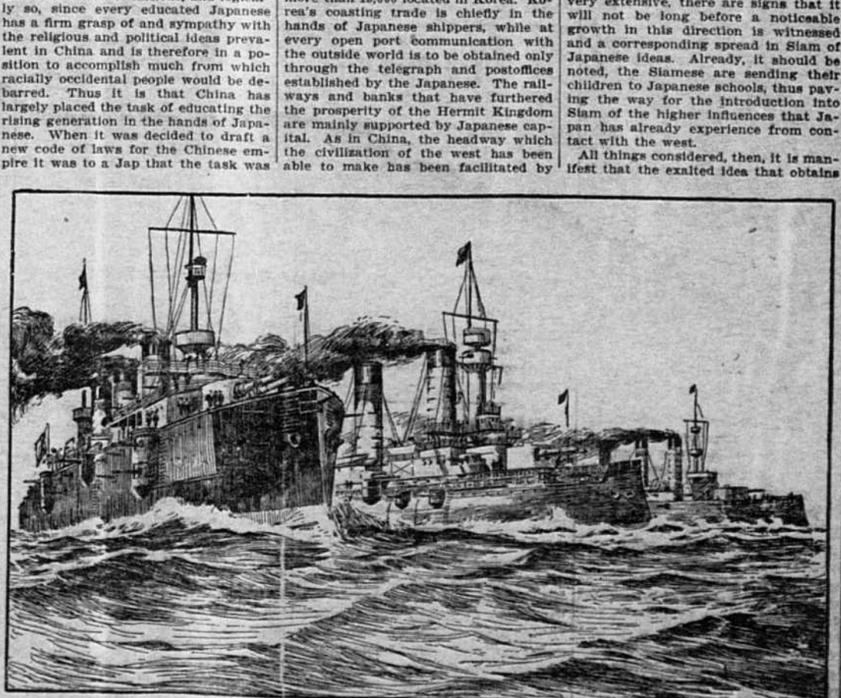
of the trade of the far orient and the upbuilding of a second Great Britain, but there are several indications that go to show that the Japs have other than a purely utilitarian ideal and that they are imbued in no small measure with the spirit of what may be called international altruism. A recent writer, an American with more than fifteen years of intimate contact with the Japanese people, has come to the conclusion that they believe that their mission is "to reconcile the east with the west; to be the advocate of the east and the harbinger of the west." And if such be the case it is not difficult to perceive why as a nation they have long yearned to get to grips with Russia, the one great stumbling block in their path.

Whether they are actually incited by such a high purpose is an interesting question, inasmuch as an affirmative answer must strengthen the hands of

of the notable leaders of public opinion, especially the Marquis Ito, has operated to place western civilization on an assured footing in Japan, and as a result, thanks to the wonderful adaptability of the race, to bring the erstwhile decadent nation into an assured rank among the powers of the world, a position that only ten years ago would have been deemed an impossibility.

Concrete evidence as to the permanent nature of the change from the old to the new was strikingly afforded by the fact that when Great Britain departed from the long pursued policy of "splendid isolation" it was to enter into an alliance not with one of the old world powers, but with a nation that had passed from the feudal stage little more than thirty years before.

The root of the matter so far as the ideal "mission" of Japan is concerned remains untouched. What has Japan done to prove that she really looks upon herself as the harbinger of the



TYPES OF RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

allotted; Japs now manage the agricultural college established some years ago at Wuchang; Japs fill the academic posts of the military school at Hangchow; Japs own and edit several important Chinese newspapers; Japanese students are flocking to Shanghai to learn English and Chinese with a view to securing posts of usefulness in China. On the other hand, many Chinese students are to be found in Japan preparing for governmental service in

the fact that the Japanese and the natives of Korea have a common system of lettering and to an appreciable extent of ideas.

Formosa has been advancing by leaps and bounds since she passed in 1895 into the keeping of Japan. Not alone in quickening the industrial life of the island and in improving transportation facilities have the Japs exerted an influence for good. Schools and hospitals for the native have been estab-

among the Japanese regarding their "mission" is not merely an evidence of national boastfulness and vanity. And the realization of this carries with it an appreciation of the avidity with which the Japanese have seized upon every opportunity to strengthen themselves for the inevitable conflict with Russia and to look forward with impatience to the day when their troops will give battle to the Muscovite hordes.

RALPH W. PRIDEAUX.