Youngster Preferred Drastle Action in Punishment.

"Youngsters are pretty philosophical," observed Wallace Knight, and then he went ahead to set forth the point of view of a small daughter at

The child was sent to had early the other evening as punishment for some act contrary to rules and regula-

After she had been tucked in hed for some time and was supposedly asleep, the youngster called her father and told him she wished he would go about and spank her and have it over with, instead of sending her off to bed that way. "This lying in bed never's going to make me any better. she cald, cand a good spanking would Besides it makes me so mad I can't sleep and so what's the use of it?"--Cleveland Plain Dealer,

### CURE AT CITY MISSION.

Awful Case of Scabies-Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching-Her Tortures Vield to Cuticura.

"A young woman came to our city mission in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and old us that she had scables (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We worked hard over her for seven weeks but we could see little improvement. One day I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept better that night and the next day I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. In five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, and she is now strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1907."





"Madame, dot girl of yours make great progress mit her moosic. Before she was always two or dree notes behint me, and now she is always two or dree notes ahead."

## Husband and Wife.

No man yet was ever made more tender by having tenderness demanded of him; no man yet was ever cried into loving his wife more. I am willing to admit that men are as faulty creatures as women themselves, unsympathetic in small things, often blind, and that they may easily be exasperated into small brutalities of speech. If a woman refrains from exacting devotion, and is unswervingly kind and unselfish, a husband who has any affection for his wife at all can be left to look out for doing his share. He will look out for it anyway; no one else can make him. Neither tears nor entreaties will wring from him those small kindnesses and attentions so dear to women,-A Wife, in Harper's Bazar. \_\_\_\_

# Willing to Help Him.

He had gone to the dry goods store with a bit of dress material which his wife had bidden him to match. "I am very sorry, sir," said the salesman, "but I have nothing exactly like this, The very last remnant was sold this morning"

"But I must have it!" exclaimed the husband. "Otherwise, how can I face my wife?"

"If you will permit me, sir," said the salesman, "I would venture to suggest that you invite a friend home to dinner with you."

# NOT A MIRACLE.

Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find complete relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time. The spells caught me sometimes two or three times a

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months. "I feel better, sleep better and am

better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human



They are soon on a friendly footing and the question of marriage is readily settled. The settlement as to what the girl's dot shall be is an important point at issue. The Chinese, along with the Turks, believe that a girl is far better off dead than unmarried. Though they are exceedingly anxious to have their daughters married they believe it is beneath their dignity to carry on these negotiations themselves, but leave this work to a professional matchmaker. The go-between visits the different homes alone, where she takes note of the age, education, social position and wealth of the different girls. She then gives a long and accurate account of the girl's family. One is selected from this number, and if both parties are satisfied the affair is handed over to

the necromancer. If the stars say the young peo-

ple are selected wisely the betrothal is announced.

and it is only in most recent times that young men

have been allowed to court girls without the con-

sent and aid of their parents. But in France to-day

among the haut monde the parents of the young

man must be counseled, and unless he is 25 years

old he cannot marry the girl without their con-

sent. A far wiser way for him to do is to talk

it over with the parents. If the girl is attractive

and the family is congenial the parents of the

voung man make overtures to the girl's parents.

are made much more conven-

tionally than in this country,

But the matchmaker has still a part to play. Shortly before the marriage she brings the young girl the gifts the groom would send her. These usually include a leg of pork, a bag of money, two bottles of wine, and two candles. But the girl is expected to return a part of these offerings. The Chinese parents do not believe it is necessary for young persons to love each other so long as the augur is satisfied. The young man rarely sees the girl until after they are married. When the bride arrives at the home of the bridegroom he is there to meet her, but when she steps out she is so veiled that her features are hidden. He leads her into the room where the ceremony will take place. Then he seats himself on a high chair to show his superiority and she prostrates herself before him until he lifts the veil and sees for the first time his future wife's face.

The Russians are another people who believe that marriage is the only natural and rational destiny for a woman. Confident that Cupid is a foolish and erratic boy whose judgment is not always the wisest, they make use of a matchmaker, called a svacha. She is a most important personage, and when her judgment, which is excellent, fails her she can call the stars, diamonds, hearts and clubs to her aid.

But the marriage ceremonies are even more complicated. On the day before the wedding the bride is conducted to her bath. There her friends spend long hours combing her hair and while away the time singing and talking of what her daily life will be after she is married. The ceremony is performed with the rites of the eastern church and takes place eight days before the marriage. The service is divided into three parts. The first is where the gold rings are exchanged. Then the bride and bridegroom are crowned with crowns of silver filigree, and lastly comes the dissolution of the crowns.

Though matchmakers are not employed in Japan love matches are exceedingly rare, and it is not un-

usual for a Japanese bride to commit suicide because she is not permitted to have the young man she would like to marry. The parents settle this affair often without consulting the young man and the girl. The man usually is given more leeway, and if he does not admire the girl the parents usually hunt another girl for him. The girl once selected, it is his duty to send her as many and as costly gifts GEORGIAN BRIDE WHO COST as his fortune will allow.

OOING IN FOREIGH O
BEAU BRUMMEL

The Swiss bride, especially in the upper classes, never accepts anything beyond jewelry. Her ducted on a mule to his house. Before she goes parents are expected to buy her trousseau, furnito his house she drives all about town. In some ture for the house and her eninning wheel The day of the wedding these things are exhibited, but at the bridegroom's house.

Though in Switzerland no matchmaking is done, a young man must often prove to the girl he is worthy of asking for her hand. The girls always have the privilege of saying "Yes" or "No," though in some places the choice of a bridegroom is restricted to their own locality. In some districts a man must lead the goats up and down the mountain to show the girl he can work for her. In other towns where the haying is done it is his part to stack up all the hay and pile it into the barn. Though she helps him in his long hours of toil, he is expected to do most of the work. Still he toils on bravely, feeling that he is being rewarded sufficiently by a pleasant word, a friendly smile, and that if the work is well done he has a chance to win her as his wife.

Until recently in Egypt girls and boys were married when they were young. It was common for a girl to be married by the time she was 14 and a boy when 16. But they now wait a few years longer. The parents always select the man they wish for the son-in-law. The girl is satisfied to know that she is going to have new dresses and a great deal of new pretty jewelry. The bride and bridegroom rarely see each other before the day of the wedding. An important part of the ceremony is to give a bride food and a large urn, which symbolize that she will have food and water.

There are no people so particular about selecting husbands and wives for their children as the Moors. Their sons and daughters have no right to say who they will and will not marry. For after the parents have chosen, a word of complaint might result in death. A son dare never take a wife unless his mother approves, and she is usually chosen from the young women of their own clan. But when they cannot find a girl in the village who pleases them they seek one among other clans. But the young man is supposed to be too timid to court alone the girl whom his mother chooses, and so he usually takes several friends with him. It is their duty to sing the girl's praises in the hope of giving him courage to carry on the courtship.

But the formal engagement must take place in the presence of the head man. It is before him that the young man hands over the sum he has agreed to give the girl's father. This varies according to what he can afford, the beauty of the bride, and their social position. The bride usually buys the trousseau with the money the young man gives

Moorish girls are exceedingly fond of pretty clothes and plenty of handsome jewelry, so their trousseaux are often wonderfully elaborate. On her wedding day a professional woman from the town is employed to dress the bride. She paints her face, combs out her hair, and arranges the jewels. Not much before sunset does the bridegroom send the box in which the bride is to be con- sible.

narte when the hride enters her new home the bridegroom walks backwards holding a dagger in his hand and she follows him, touching the piont of the blade with the tip of her finger.

A FORTUNE

Where a family can afford it a girl usually is accompanied by an old nurse, who gives her good words of counsel as the lazy mule trudges along leisurely. Before she leaves the girl, whom she has cared for since the bride was a child, she whispers: "Take courage; you need not fear. He cannot help but love you; you are sweet, good, and kind.

Among primitive peoples marriage usually is more insistent and girls are courted in even a less romantic manner. Among the Australians every girl must marry, whether she will or not. It is considered wonderfully strange if a girl is 12 years old and is still unmarried. This is not because the girls or parents are romantic, but the parents feel that a girl is only worth the toil

"The man," says the Rev. H. C. Meyer, "regards them more as slaves than in any other light. They are a necessary commodity, valuable only as long as useful, to be thrown aside after they serve their purpose."

Worse still, their masters can throw them out and divorce them at will. The Kaffirs buy their wives with cows and do not pay more than they can help. A woman no sooner enters her new home than she is given some task to perform so her lord can see if he has made a good bargain. He values her less than his cows. This is seen by the fact that he permits her to do all the work except tend to his cattle and enter the kraal where they are kept.

# BLACK FOX FARMS.

Consul John H. Sherley writes from Charlotte-

town, Prince Edward Island: "There are three black fox farms near Atherton where these animals are raised for their skins. These farms contain 20, 25 and 30 foxes, respectively. The skins are sold in London at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,800 each, according to quality. I am informed that the fur is used for ornamenting the cloaks of royalty, as it is the only fur to which gold will cling. The farm containing 30 foxes is on Cherry's island. The farm containing 20 foxes is in a rough, broken woods country, where the animals are confined by heavy wovenwire netting. The wire is set in the ground two and three feet, in order to keep the foxes from burrowing under, and is about eight feet high above ground, with a curve inwardly at the top of each post of another three or four feet of wire, in order to keep them from climbing over the fence. They sleep in the open the year round, in hollow trees and in hollow logs. These animals are not cross-bred, but are confined to their own kind, to keep the fur of the best quality pos-



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