MIMICRY IN ANIMALS

A Deception of Nature Which Is an Ale in the Struggle for Existence. One of the most wonderful facts in na ture is the mimicry of plants and animals or the resemblance which certain species bear to other and very different species as an aid to their struggle for existence, either



CURIOUS EXAMPLE OF MIMICRY. by concealing them from their enemies or

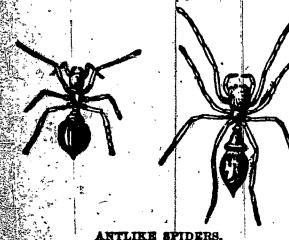
mais which may be useful to them. Ex- without concealing at the same time the amples of this mimicry abound everywhere. There is a very common locust, which is often found in dusty roads, and which is quite conspicuous while flying; but the moment it drops to the ground it is almost absolutely indistinguishable from the dust and dirt in which it rests. Commenting further upon this remark-

able natural fact, Popular Science News presents a few instances in illustration of the same, selected from a recently published work on the subject; among them are the following:

The caterpillar of the Dicrapua vinula (see first cut) shows a curious example of minicry. The upper figure shows the animai in a state of repose; but when disturbed, it puffs up its head—which is surrounded by a red border and provided with two black spots resembling eyes—into the shape shown in the lower figure. The general street is to apparently transform the defenseless caterpillar into a ferocious looking vertebrate animal, and thus effectually frighten away any birds or other animals which might otherwise destroy it.

In another form of mimicry an animal nay imitate a harmless or inoffensive form, for the purpose of approaching its prey without alarming it. Thus the two spiders represented in the second cut the Synageles picata and the Sinemosyna formica recemble ants much more closely than they do spiders. The antennæ of the ant are represented by the two front feet, and they even imitate the peculiar zigzag gait of the ant instead of that of the less perfectly disguised spiders.

The authority referred to says that we speak of these animals as "imitating" ther forms of life; it is not a voluntary imitation, but an inheritance through a long line of ancestors. If in some remote time the natural tendency of all forms of



his to vary had resulted in the birth of a mider, for instance, with a slight tendency to an antlike form, that spider would have a distinct advantage in capturing his prey, and would be more likely to survive and transmit its peculiarities to its descendents. In the course of ages this tendency to an antlike form would thus be perpetmated and intensified by successive varia- And over the whole the milk you pour. tions until the forms of the present day would be produced. In a similar way the theory of development explains all other instances of mimicry in plants and ani-

mala

To Drill Tempered Steel. For drilling tempered steel The Horolog Review directs to make the drill oval instead of giving it the usual form, and lamper it as hard as possible without burning. Touch the surface of the metal to be acted on lightly with dilute nitric acid, so as to render it slightly rough. Labricate the drill from time to time with essence of turpentine instead of oil (some workmen use kerosene or good rectified petroleum in which camphor has been discolved). When the drill will catch no longer clean the hole at the bottom with

ented, but it is the only safe way for drill-ing steel. Solution for Medical Batteries. The following solution is recommended by The Electrical World for medical bateries: To eight pints of water add two or supplieric scill (112504)

the turpentine or kerosene, with the addi-

Mon of a little acid, and continue the oper-

ation. This method is a little compli-

the mixture is still hot stir in one pound of bichromate of potash (K2 CrO4 CrO3) and it is ready for use when cold. Scientific Brevities.

A very interesting discovery is that of a process for making artificial quinine. This the work of French chemists, and it is claimed that the new quinine is absolutely identical with the ordinary drug of com-Recent English experiments in electric

lighting for lighthouses make it appear that "aky flashing," though the most effactive method of using the light in thick cather, is not so in clear or cloudless Nature notes an invitation by the Italian

countries society for botanists of all couno attend a botanical international the 11th of September.

new method of quickly rendering glass rent during the process of manuconsists, according to The Indus-World in forcing into the melted madistricts of oxygen ges, the short

THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

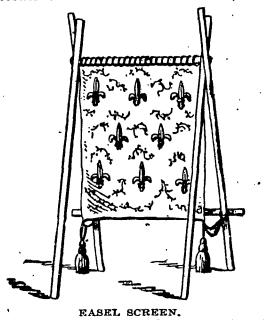
Miss Parloa Tells How to Set the Table

The arrangement of the table for breakfast ought always to be simple, writes Miss Parloa to The Home Journal. The cloth should be spotless. At each person's seat place a knife, fork, teaspoon or dessert spoon, tumbler and napkin, and, if freshi fruit is to be served, a finger bowl if there be no servant. If you have a waitress she The mourners tore their clothing, cut off will place the finger bowls on as you finish there must also be placed at each seat a fruit knife and plate. The knives and spoons should be placed at the right and blers to be at the point of the knives. There should be space between the knife and fork for a breakfast plate. Have the

dish of fruit in the center of the table: Have a tray cloth at each end of the table. Place little butter plates at the top of each plate. If individual salt and pepper bottles be used place them at the ide of each plate. If large ones, place them at the corners of the table. Put four tablespoons on the table, either in two corners or beside the dishes that they will be used in serving. Put the carving knife and fork at the head of the table and the cups and saucers, sugar and cream, coffeepot, hotel the other end.

Summer Fire Screen.

Quite uncommon is the easel fire screen, shown in the cut. It is a natty affair, of from their prey, or by attracting other ani- sufficient size to hide the empty grate. decorative tiles on stove and hearth.



The banner is composed of figured sating embroidered with flower-de-luce, done with gold thread. To the gilded frame the bank ner is laced with cord; it is also attached to the back supports with cords and hand? some silk tassels.

Fashions and Fads in Bric-a-brac. Elsie Bee tells in The Jeweler's Circular of the following, noted in her rambles among the dealers in art pottery, bric-a

Onyx clocks in the shape of green por ticoes with round columns supporting pedil ments are exquisite. Some clocks have the pillars and pilasters covered with gilt and colored tracery.

Tinv crystal vases with rims of performance ated silver gilt, and held in cups of perforated silver gilt on metal stands, are dainty and pretty,

Small articles, as vases, cups, bowls covered with flowers with spread petals such as daises, have been brought over. Three swans, blue, pink and white, with linked necks, form a new table ornament

for flowers. Brass and colored enamels are found united in mountings of all sorts. Lamps of brass are six feet high an mounted in brass. Column clocks are for boudoirs and

Louis XVI rooms. German faience is very popular and very In receptacles of all sorts the shell takes

Breakfast Cakes. A pint of flour, buckwheat is best; Eggs, milk, salt, butter make up the rest. Of eggs you will need to take but two,

Of milk one-half a pint will do. A tablespoonful of butter's enough. Mix well, so your cakes will not be tough.

Add salt, one teaspoonful, no more, Then beat and beat to a smooth stiff batter.

Though long it takes you'll say "No matter," When you see your cakes as light as eider down. And each one fried to a golden brown.

With amber sirup poured over these, fresh from the heart of the maple trees.

You'll wonder much as you eat, I wis, If Hymettus honey was better than this. -Good Housekeeping.

Dimensions for Stationary Washtubs. It is a singular fact, if we may believe the statement of a practical plumber, that not one builder in twenty appears to know what the proper dimensions are for stationary washtubs. He says: "It is still more singular that builders are continually applying to me for the information. One would suppose a carpenter would know more about the matter than a plumber. In order to be in a position to answer my numerous inquirers on this subject, however, I have jetted the information down In my notebook, and here it is: Inside measurements-15 inches across bottom. 23 inches across top, 151/2 inches deep, and 25 inches in length for each compartmenti"

Spiced Gooseberries.

This receipt is recommended by California Fruit Grower: Cut off the blossom end of the fruit and to every six pounds allow two quarts of sugar and one and one-half cups of vinegar, or two-thirds of a pint. Put the latter over the fire, and when scalding hot pour in the berries with one teaspoonful of whole allspice and cloves mixed, a few pieces of stick cinnamon and a trifle of green ginger root cut into bits, the whole of these tied in a thin muslin bag. Cover closely and let the gooseberries simmer till they are tender. Skim the fruit into jars kept in hot water, simmer the sirup, pour over and seal.

Rebronzing Gas Fixtures.

The Industrial World says that a convenient preparation for rebronzing gas fixtures is made by mixing bronze powder with any transparent varnish, say amber, gum damar or copal. Do not mix more than you are going to use at once, because most bronze powders act as powerful driars, and what you have left of the mixture seen becomes hard and useless. It is best to put a little of the varnish in a small flat sancer and some of the loose powder next to it and mix with the brush while you are using it, as a painter mixes colons on

MOURNING CUSTOMS.

The Manner of Expressing Grief at Death in Different Countries. From the earliest times the manner of

expressing grief at death has differed in different countries. The Hebrew period of mourning was usually seven days; but in ome instances, as at the death of Moses and Aaron, it was extended to thirty days. the hair and beard, strewed ashes on their with the fruit. If fresh fruit be served heads and cast themselves on the ground, weeping and smiting their breasts. The Greeks mourned thirty days, except in Sparts, where the mourning period was the forks and napkins at the left, the tum- limited to ten days, and wore coarse black garments, cut off their hair and secluded themselves from the public gaze. In the event of the death of a great general the whole army cut off their hair and also the manes of their horses. The Roman mourning period lasted only a few days; but if the death was that of some great ruler or general all business was stopped, and the forum and the schools were closed. Among the Fiji Islanders the women are required to burn their bodies on the death of a chief, and in the Sandwich islands the people go into mourning by knocking out the front teeth and by painting the lower part of the face black. The mourning color water bowl, etc., and the mush dishes at among the Romans under the republic was black or dark blue for both sexes, but during the empire the women wore white. In Europe and America the color is black; in Turkey, it is violet; in China, white; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. It is customary for the courts in all European countries to go into mourning on the occasion of the death of a member of a royal family. The custom of draping buildings on the death of a great man or a hero of national reputation has always prevailed in the United States.

Suicide Among Soldiers.

Statistics collected by Dr. Langer and reported in The Medical Record covered a period of twelve years, from 1875 to 1887. The largest number of suicides occurred in the Austrian army, averaging 122 a year in each 10,000 soldlers. Next to Austria is Germany, which averaged 63 suicides to every 10,000 soldiers. In the Italian army on the average 40 goldiers in every 10,000 committed suicide every year. The French army from 1872 to 1889 lost in Europe 29 soldiers to every 10,000 annually, and in Algeria it lost just twice as many by sui-England, 23; in Russia, 20, and in Spain 14 to every 10,000. The cause of suicide in the army appears in most cases to be the fear of punishment, though not a few are driven to the act through aversion to military service and despair of ever being able to return to civil life.

Pearls.

Pearls are very perishable. They cannot be considered a first rate investment like diamonds. After a time they decay. Sometimes a fine specimen will lose its luster and beauty within a few months, so that the possessor of such treasures does well to keep them put away in a sealed place. They are very delicately made, consisting of thin films overlaid one upon another, with more or less animal matter between the layers. and it is no wonder that they deteriorate. Nevertheless there is a pure and evanescent beauty about them which seems better to become the maiden than any other sort of jewel. Nothing varies so much in value as pearls. With them fashion affects the market constantly. Sometimes white ones are sought, while other tints at intervals are in demand. For some years past black pearls have been the rage.

Glassmaking.

The first attempt at glassmaking in America was naturally the production of bottles. Perhaps the first manufacturing enterprise undertaken on the American continent was a glass house. It was built in the woods about a mile from the new English settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1608. The glass first made here was sent ship that brought over the glassmakers. This was the first exportation of any sort of manufactured product from the North American continent. The Jamestown glass house fell into decay, and in 1621 another one was built expressly for the purpose of manufacturing beads for the Indians. It is altogether likely that glassmaking in Virginia was abandoned for of it bears date of 1787.

The Englishman and His Beer. The most popular of the Englishman's drinks is undoubtedly his beer. The Anglodrinking song, more expressive than polite. testifies to its present popularity:

I loves a drop of good beer-I does, I'ze partikler fond of my beer-I is, etc. Every man brewed his beer up to the Seventeenth century. It was in the reign of Elizabeth that public brewing had begun at Burton, which is now the metropolis of English beer, and which owes its pre-eminence in this respect to the quality of its water. The city, singular to relate. "still maintains the importance of beer as a beverage by keeping an ale conner, whose duty is to taste ales and see that the price charged is not excessive."

The Ghost Walks.

"The Ghost walks" is a bit of theatrical Mr. Blanford, in his book on Abyssinia, and journalistic slang for "salaries are says that neither the doress nor Benett's whose origin is thus explained: During a rehearsal of "Hamlet" by a company of English strolling players whose salaries had been long in arrears, the Ghost, in answer to Hamlet's exclamation. "Perchance twill walk again," shouted emphatically, "No! I'm d-d if the Chost walks any more until our salaries are to have lived in the zoological gardens,

A Baker's Dozen.

Originally a baker's dozen, i. e., thirteen, was called the devil's dozen. In the pre-tended Sabbath of the witches that num-ber sat down at the table. Out of this association with the devil and witches came the idea of ill luck. In Davies' "Scourge of Folly," 1611, is the following stanza:

Nais, Menthe, Metre, Phrine, Messalina, Abrotonion, Lenza, Affranca, Laurentia, Citheris, Chrone and lascivious Lecaste. Make a baker's dozen with Astenasse.

The Orchid. Punch gets this off on the orchid:

The orchid is a thoughtful plant, it loves the lordly hothouse: Tis rich, exotic, somewhat miscellaneously florid:

THE MOUSE AND THE PUSSY CAT

Six Little Mice and Three Kittens Not So Wise as Their Mothers. A little gray mousie Lived in a shoe.

With six little silky mice-What did they do? One nibbled butter. And one nibbled bread. One nibbled pound cake
With marmalade spread.
'One nibbled sugar, And one nibbled spice, And the last nibbled candles. And thought them so nicel So the little ones danced In the larder together: And the mouse sat at home, And she lived upon leather.

THE MOUSIE WHO LIVED IN A SHOEL A little gray pussy cat

Lived among hay. All in a basket, With kittens at play. One began purting, And one said, "Mee-ewi" One smelt a mouse, And the others did too.

Said Pussy, "My children. I'm sorry to ask it, But please to sit still And remain in the basket. Mousing is difficult; I'll go myself, And look in the corners.

And up on the shelf."

So out of the basket Their mother went flying: And the three little kittens Looked after her, crying. Said Blackie, "Climb out!" And said Tabby, "Oh, dear!" And the carrotty kitten Said, "I won't stay here." So they flourished their tails, And got ready their claws,

And they all tumbled out

And fell right on their paws. Now up on the shelf There were six little mice: And one nibbled sugar, And one nibbled spice, And one nibbled pound cake With marmalado spread, And one nibbled butter, And one nibbled bread. And one nibbled candles, The wax and the wicks: And the pussy dat counted, And said, "There are six." But just then a squeaking Was heard at the door,



A bound, and a scramble, A rush, and a race, And straight for the shoe Went pussy in chase. But the old mouse by this time Had nibbled it through, And the little ones ran Through the hole in the shoe. Through the hole in the shoe Went the big mouse and all. And in through a chink Just beyond in the wall. The little gray mousie Then called them together,

And said, "Oh, my children, There's nothing like leather."

A Boy King's Ambition. Many anecdotes have been related of the baby king of Spain and his funny little ways, but here is another which shows that Alfonso XIII has his boyish thoughts even though he is a king. At Madrid recently to England on the return voyage of the the famous sculptor, Senor Querol, was engaged to make a statue of the young king, but the artist had great difficulty in hitting upon a suitable pose for his royal sublect which should be natural and spirited. He was sitting one day thinking and regarding the boy as he sat looking out of the open window.

Suddenly the sound of a military band was heard in the street, and immediately many years afterward, as the next record the little king sprang up and brought his worked in applique with lace and painted,

"The flag, sir! the flag!" he exclaimed. "Salute the flag!" In an instant the sculptor had found the Sexon took kindly to it, and the modern pose he had been seeking, and made the

statue represent the king just in the act of saluting the Spanish flag. Later on, when the sculptor was at work on the statue, the king asked:

"Are you going to make me big?" The artist replied that the statue would represent the king just a little larger than

"Well," replied the young monarch, "I mustache!'

Animals That Never Drink. It is difficult to believe that any animal exists entirely without water, yet such seems to be the established fact, in regard to which Golden Days has collected the following testimony of naturalists:

gazelle (two allied species) ever drink. Darwin states, in his "Voyage of a Naturalist," that, unless the wild llamas of Patagonia drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all. The on the sides and drawn down over the top large and interesting group of sloths are of the ears, is a Parisian revival of an old alike in never drinking. A parrot is said and not very becoming fashion. London, for fifty-two years without a drop

It is often said that rabbits in a wild state never drink. The late Rev. J. G. Wood doubted whether this idea was correct. and recorded the fact that they feed on the herbage when it is heavy with dew. and therefore practically drink when eating. In the autumn and winter, when sheep are feeding on turning, they require little or no water.

Evolution of the Peach.

Evolution has undoubtedly given us the luscious peach from a wild, hard shelled poisonous nut of the almond type, from which ancient Persian warriors derived a substance with which to poison their arrows. The orange had its earlier beginnings in a tough skinned pod filled with med. One can easily recognize this fact by some of the sample on the market-

The second second second

RIDING AND BOATING DRESS,

The New Cutaway Coat Bodice for Rid-The Latest Plan Recommended for the ing Habits-The Smart Yachting Coat. The newest riding habits are made with a cutaway coat, single or double breasted, is attributed the following very simple and the same length all around in place of "cure" for an undue amount of flesh. The the usual postillion bodice. A glimpse of form of diet was simply a restriction to one bright red or blue waistcoat appears at the throat and waist of these double dish at each meal, irrespective of what breasted "round coats," as English tailors that dish might be, and no matter whether call them, while the single breasted coats the quantity consumed was greater or



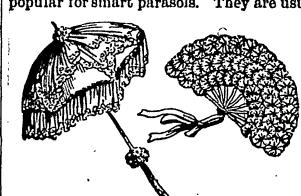
GIRL'S HABIT AND YACHTING COAT. are worn with a separate waistcoat and standing linen collar and scarf of veritable masculine style. For country use a silk shirt usually replaces the waistcoat. Habits for girls in the schoolroom are toms of circulatory depression arise from generally made with a belted Norfolk insufficiency of volume of blood in the vesfacket, with small revers showing a linen | sels. collar with chemisette, as depicted in our cut, or with closed front and high collars. A cap with visor has been the favorite for

straw sailors. fashionable materials for habits.

on either side of the coat and bottom of the duces disease. sleeves are engraved with anchors. The cambric shirt.

Important Accessories of Dress. A new thing in French parasols is made frills and puffs, but in the powerful sunmore substantial, such as the parasol shown in the sketch, which is of fine silk with appliques and embroidered frill of the

Some pretty black parasols have a ruche of lace around the edge with tiny white bows of baby ribbon at short distances. Glace silks with changeable effects are very



EMBROIDERED PARASOL. GAUZE FAN. ally trimmed with two deep flounces shot chiffon. One of the most serviceable outside air if possible. Windows are made kinds is the black moire with horizontal to open, doors are made to shut-a truth satin stripes. Chiffon has been used in which seems extremely difficult of appreseveral charming mixtures, and lace para- hension. Every room must be aired from sols are certainly the fashion. Rows of without. baby ribbon in contrasting tones edge many

A novelty of the season lies in the sticks. Some are of clematis wood dyed all colors: some show cocks' heads carved and painted in green and red; gnomes cluster around other handles, and squirrels, and even pigs. Equally important with the parasol as a toilet accessory just now is the fan. There are some exquisite ones hand painted on kidskin and mounted on pearl sticks traced with gold. More inexpensive ones are of spotted net, mounted on enameled wood, with many-colored butterflies flitting overtheir transparent surface.

Gauze fans, which are in fashion, are tiny hand to his forehead in the military and display many varieties of ribs, the colorings being adapted to suit all gowns, The gauze fan here illustrated is specially attractive. It is composed of black gauze rosettes edged with tiny yellow star flowers.

French and English Sailor Hats. Virot's new sailor hats are of rough mixed straws that show two or three colors. braided together, as one in which green any assistance can be rendered. Arrange predominates has also cream and brown so that guests can be provided with cold braids. Instead of a ribbon band, a separate stiff row of the braid surrounds the crown. The only trimming is a double looped bow on the left side, made of inch want you to make me very big with a long | wide green velvet ribbon edged on each side with the fancy braid of the hat. Two black quills are thrust in this partly col-

ored bow. English sailor hats just imported have a red, blue or brown chip brim, slightly turned up along the edge, with the crown striped by alternate rows of cream braid just described.—Harper's Bazar.

Fashion's Echoes. A low braided chignon, with hair waved

Worth has brought out some very beautiful walking dresses in short length, and a leading English modiste affirms that the very smartest people are not wearing attendance. They should not carry their dresses so long as last year, either for morning or evening.

in the matter of millinery, have a bonnet and lace cape to match for grand occasions. To see some of the badly cut specimens of the Eton jacket that are going about is enough to set one against it. It should fit with as much accuracy as a dress bodice.

though not so high on the shoulders. In Paris just now it is the correct thing to look broad across the shoulders. Crepe stuffs are having a wonderful run. They are fancied more than silks for smart

Sleeves are larger and fuller than ever.

pakes and eleves of black lace, with you will though a fair average is one dollar

SIMPLE DIET IN OBESITY

Reduction of Corpulence. To a medical officer of the French army maller, it was made to satisfy the desire for food to the full at each meal. No supplementary dishes, such as soups, desserts, or condiments were allowed; one single dish, and that taken plain, was found to satisfy the appetite much sooner than a variety of dishes, even if the quantity was stemious scale.

This regimen was employed also in the case of a lady whose embonpoint threatened too rapid increase, with good results and without any discomfort in the observance of the restrictions. In fact, in one or two instances the reduction of corpulence has seemed to go on rather too rapidly, and it has been deemed best to take means for restoration, in a measure, of that which has been lost. Under this system, as under most others, the excessive imbibition of liquids has to be forbidden, care being taken not to enforce the abstinence, from water especially, to the point where symp-

girls in town, but for country use riders | going tissue changes. A correspondent in both young and old will wear soft felt or | Hall's Journal of Health says that water has the power of increasing these tissue Serges in dark colors and tweeds are changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time the tissues In the cut is also shown the latest in are renewed by its agency, giving rise to yachting coats. It is white serge, with a increased appetite, which in turn provides scarlet cloth waistcoat and sailor collar and fresh nutriment. Persons but little aca silk sailor tie to match. Both the collar customed to drink water are liable to have and the waistbelt are edged with several the waste products formed faster than rows of narrow gold braid, and the latter they are removed. Any obstruction to the fastens with a gold buckle. The buttons free working of natural laws at once pro-

Persons accustomed to rise in the mornnewest boating dresses consist of a quite ling weak and languid will, according to plain skirt, an Eton jacket and a frilled | the authority quoted, find the cause in the secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This materially assists in the process during the night and of nothing but delicate colored diaphanous | leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready stuff trimmed all over with fussy little for the active work of the next day. Hot water is one of the best remedial agents. shine of today a woman with any care for A hot bath on going to bed, even in the her complexion would prefer something hot nights of summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs.

Night Air.

An extraordinary fallacy is what a writer on sanitary subjects pronounces the dread of night air. He asks: What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from popular for smart parasols. They are usu- without and foul air from within. Most people prefer the latter—an unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the diseases we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the best and purest to be had in twenty-four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in town during the day than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke. the quiet, all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient.

Always air your room, then, from the



VISITING IN COUNTRY HOUSES.

Dutles of Host and Hostess-Entertain-

ing-Duties of the Visitors. When asking guests to visit in your country house it is proper to fix the date of their arrival and of their leaving, whether the length of their visit be two days or a fortnight. The duty of the hostess or host, as designated by "Manners," is to see that everything has been prepared for the comfort of the guests. Anticipate their bodily wants as much as possible. Direct that some servant shall go to their rooms twice a day and ascertain whether or warm baths, as they may prefer, every morning. See that coarse towels or bath sheets are within their reach. Have a can or pitcher of hot water taken to each room at the hours of dressing. A pitcher of iced water and a glass on a tray should be placed in the bedrooms at night. Have a supply of proper envelopes and ink placed

in each room. Do not bore visitors by constantly trying to amuse them. After means of amusement have been provided let it be optional and the colored chip. The bow on the left ment have been provided let it be optional is of velvet and braid, with quills like that with them as to whether they avail themselves of these or not. Permit your visitors to enjoy the liberty of solitude and quiet if they so prefer. Any effort that is apparent to entertain is always bad form. The everyday life of a family should not apparently be overthrown by the arrival of

Visitors, according to "Manners," should conform as much as possible to the habits and customs of the house. They should be moderate in their demands for personal moods into the drawing room or to the table and, whether they are bored or not. If you are bent on being quite up to date ought to contribute as much as in their power to an atmosphere of pleasure. If the foregoing involves too much self sacrifice, then an invitation to visit ought not to be accepted.

It is the custom on leaving a house where you have been visiting to give certain gratuities to such servants as have attended you during the visit, for instance, to the butler, footman or waitress, to the maid who has charge of your room, to the valet or to the porter who has carried your luggage. If you have had an extra stable service the coachman should be given something. The amount of these fees Dressy bodices in surah have transparent must be governed by the length of the

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The human body is constantly undergoing tissue changes. A correspondent in

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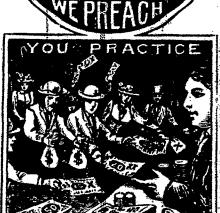
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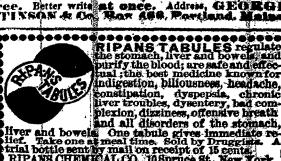
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Scientific Zwericzn