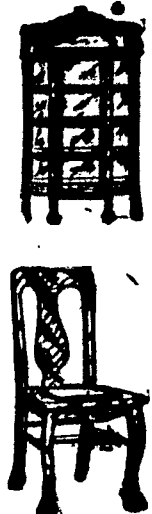
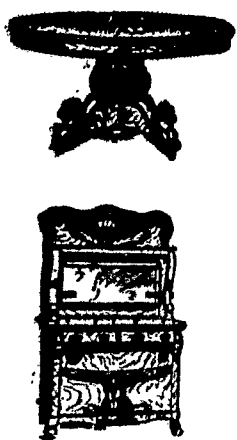


I. J. Fisher Furniture Co., 116-118 State St.

Extraordinary Sale of

Dining Room Furniture



WE INVITE you to visit our special sale and display of Dining Room Furniture, and note the extraordinary low prices at which we offer them. It is a most comprehensive line—a splendid collection—one that must be seen to be appreciated. As to matter of price—well, they are not only genuine bargains, but the best goods the American market affords. Let "Economy" be the watchword. An early selection would be an advisable point—if interested.

New 1907 Spring Fashions

A Few Specials

- Oak Dining Chair—Cane seat, seven spindle back, well braced and strongly made—cheap at \$1.20. Special price **98c**
- Oak Dining Chair—Carved fancy back—a neat, attractive pattern. Has extra strong frame and cane seat. Has been selling for \$1.60 and worth it. Special price **\$1.35**
- Full Quartered Oak Dining Chair—With flat rounded back, box seat, highly polished—a special chair in its own class. Worth at any time \$2.85, but our special sale makes a new price at **\$2.46**
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- Quartered Oak Buffet—With bevel mirror top; an abundance of room; silver drawer; polished; fine—worth \$18.75. Special price **\$15.00**
- Quartered Golden Oak Buffet—Silver drawer; linen closet; nicely carved top; oblong bevel mirror; a gem; sold for \$24.00. Special price **\$20.50**

- China Closets—All glass front—round mirrors, solid oak frame, strong and of pretty design—worth \$18.00. Now special at **\$13.70**
- China Closets—Swell glass ends and doors—a superb article. Polish finish and very showy—worth \$20.50 is the value. for this Special, however **\$17.00**
- China Closets—Swell glass ends and door; also has bevel mirror on top, and a first inside shelf—making a most attractive display of china therein. Regular price \$26.00. The present special is **\$21.50**
- Oak Sideboards—High shelf—paneled mirror; full complement of drawers—cheap at \$17.50. Special now **\$14.90**
- Quartered Oak Sideboard—Oblong bevel mirror; highly polished, nicely arranged apartments; clew feet standards—Regular price \$25—Special rate **\$21.75**
- Colonial Quartered Oak Sideboard—Polished finish; solid square posts; oblong bevel mirror; extremely neat and of most serviceable construction. Silver and linen drawers and closets. Has been selling at \$31.00—Special for now **\$27.00**

All Prices Marked In Plain Figures

I. J. FISHER FURNITURE CO.

Everything for the Home. 116-118 STATE STREET.

Our Mr. I. J. Fisher is in no way connected with any other Furniture store. Was at one time a member of the Weis & Fisher Co.—but NOT now

All Goods Promptly Delivered

DECOYS OF FASHION

METHODS OF THE FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESSMAKERS.

Duties and Earnings of Mannequins and Saleswomen—The Master Stroke—Millions in the Trade With a Big Profit.

Fashionable dressmaking means a business of \$30,000,000 a year in Paris. The receipts of one house amount up to about \$1,300,000. The profits are about 20 per cent.

These figures are given by a French publication which has recently described the elaborate organization of the great maisons de modes, and the lavish expenditure with which they are conducted. Rentals are paid ranging from \$20,000 a year, and the show and salesrooms are luxuriously furnished.

The manager of such an establishment must be at once an artist in his line and an organizer of consummate tact and vigor. He has not only a large staff to manage, but a capricious one; and there are the customers.

Sometimes, when a sale is in doubt, it is up to him to give what they call the master stroke. He will burst into the room where a model is on exhibition.

"But," he exclaims, "you will lengthen this waist for madame."

"Oh, I don't know about this dress," falters the customer.

"Have no fear, madame," says the artist. "I am too proud of my art to let you take it except as a perfect adaptation to your genre, your style."

The customer is thrilled and the sale is made.

The sample costumes are all known by fancy names. The artist who makes the first sketch in water colors generally gives expression to his ideas, in a word: he will call it Carmen, the Victoria, the Alexandra, the Huntress, the Vintage Dress—anything that occurs to him to convey and idea of the style.

The name is often an attraction to the buyer and besides it has its business use. When a collection of silks and linings and braids and buttons is turned over to a cutter with instructions to prepare a Carmen according to certain measurements, he knows exactly what is wanted.

There is nothing easy about the part of a mannequin or model. Each one has twelve dresses made to fit her. In the busy season, or when called upon, she is expected to show each three times a day. She often has to do so, and these thirty or thirty-five costumes, completed with the accessories, are made for an hour.

specimen, involve such expenditure of muscular effort that only strong healthy girls can hold the places.

Sometimes, when customers linger over their choice and the girls are kept in statuesque positions for an hour at a time, they faint under the ordeal. When they do so, it is very much against them. Nothing unpleasant should ever happen at a fashionable dressmaker's.

For this trying work the models receive from \$30 to \$60 a month, depending on their attractiveness and the standing of the house. The saleswomen are much better paid. Their salaries run from \$60 to \$240 a month and they generally get a commission of from 3 to 5 per cent.

One case is quoted where a saleswoman in a great house made \$15,000 a year. The saleswoman, however, takes the same risk as the house itself. Her commission is not paid when the sale is made, but when the bill is paid, and it is only allowed when the price secured for the dress exceeds a certain minimum set upon each model.

Besides these a number of women are employed in the salesrooms as dressers. They get about \$33 a month.

Over and above the regular employees many houses have on their staff certain women of some social position but limited means. These are called the lancuses. They draw no salaries, but get their dresses free or at reduced rate as an advertisement for the establishment, whose praises they are expected to sing when they get the chance.

The winter models are shown in July and the summer ones in January. These are the months of the greatest sales and it takes all the rest of the year to deliver the goods ordered at these periods.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

Painted chiffons with deep floral borders running up the skirt are really superb.

If the empire dress is worn the coiffure should correspond in style or the charming effect is decidedly lessened.

Lovely novelties are the sheers, batiste fichus, with embroidered scalloped edges and long, graceful flower designs in convent work.

A very pretty French bag is of soft gray suede, with a line of silver and green daisies embroidered along the top edge, instead of a stiff metal mounting.

Strapping, stitching and a bit of hand embroidery are used as trimming for many of the little girls' coats. Braiding is seen occasionally, but not upon the best models.

For the Little Ones. When bread is given to children

under a year and a half old it should be sliced very thinly, buttered lightly and given in small quantities.

Dogs Legs Smaller Than a Finger.

"Down in El Paso, Tex., we have a man who prides himself on raising the smallest dogs in the world," said R. E. Barrett, a dry goods merchant of El Paso, now at the Victoria.

"The breeder is Hamilton Raynor, our marshal, and he is one of the big men, physically of the place. During his odd hours he is constantly with his canine pets. Years ago while travelling in northern Mexico, Raynor became familiar with a breed of greyhound which, it is claimed, is unlike any other dog in the world. The Mexicans call it the Chihuahua dog, after the state of which it is a native.

Full-sized specimens are very rare, even in their native country, but Raynor secured a pair, and, taking them home, has succeeded in raising quite a number, although they are so delicate that few live more than several months. They are so small, too, that they could stand on the palm of your hand without difficulty, or be put in your coat pocket and be completely covered over. The dogs' legs are actually smaller than the fingers of an average-sized man, and not one of them weighs more than two pounds.

When You Don't Want to Sneeze.

"There are times when to sneeze is to be embarrassed," Mr. T. B. Blanchard confided to me: "At a dinner table, a social function of some sort, or in the theatre, for example, but most people console themselves with the thought that it is something that can't be prevented. They are mistaken in this belief, however, for it can be prevented, and by a very simple expedient. When one feels the premonitory symptoms of a sneeze coming on, if he will just press firmly down on the tip on either side of and a little below the nostrils, the symptoms will never catch. A doctor told me about this trick several years ago, and on a number of occasions since I have had opportunity to test its efficacy. It has never yet failed me."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Story of Sarah Bernhardt.

Sarah Bernhardt possesses wit as well as common sense. A well-known French palmist was considering coming to England to practice her art, and was in doubt as to whether she would be as successful on the other side of the Channel as she had been at home. Among other people, she consulted Mme. Bernhardt on the subject.

"Would I succeed if I went to London?" the palmist asked.

"You had better look at your hand and find out," was the reply.

STRAPS HOLDS BABY IN BED.

Useful Device to Relieve Anxiety of the Nervous Mother.

Nothing causes the busy mother more anxiety than to leave the little ones asleep in bed while she quickly runs to the store to purchase the



Holds Child in Bed.

household needs. The fear that they will awaken, crawl out of bed and get into dangerous mischief is continually on her mind. A handy device to have in such emergencies is shown here, an apparatus for holding the children in bed. It consists of a bed strap, which is arranged across the bed and strapped beneath the mattress. Attached to the bed strap is a band or belt, which moves freely on the body of the child, permitting it to move freely from one side of the bed to the other, and also a limited up and down movement. Nevertheless the child cannot work free of the strap and climb over the top of the crib.

HOME COOKING.

Fruit Cake.

One cup butter, 1 cups sugar, 1 cup molasses, 4 cups flour, 4 eggs beaten together, 1 cup milk and water mixed, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls soda, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 pound currants, 1 pounds raisins, 1 pound dates, spices. This makes 1 loaves.

Potato Croquette Mixture.

Three hot riced potatoes, 2 table-spoons butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, few drops onion juice, 1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley and yolk of 1 egg. Add butter and seasonings to the hot potatoes and beat till well mixed; add the beaten egg yolk and beat again.

Cabbage Stuffed With Chicken.

Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the shell with a stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal chopped very fine and highly seasoned, and roll into balls with the yolk of an egg. Then tie the cabbage firmly together (some people tie a cloth around it), and boil in a covered kettle 2 hours.

Egg Balls for Soup.

Four hard-boiled eggs finely chopped, with a teaspoonful chopped parsley, 1 tablespoonfuls grated cheese, a cup of dry bread crumbs, a pinch of salt and a dash of red pepper. Bind with the yolks of 1 raw eggs, make into small balls, dip in egg then in crumbs. Fry in deep fat and add to clear soup before serving.

How to Cook Corned Beef.

The best way to cook corned beef is to wash the beef and have water at boiling point. Then boil slowly and steadily until cooked and cool in the water boiled in. Place on a dish and press. The toughest beef in this manner will be tender.

More Nutritious.

In making broth, by taking half lamb and half beef, it is more nutritious. Thicken with macaroni.

Cider Nogg.

Beat to a foam the yolks of four eggs with two table-spoons of pulverized sugar. Add slowly two quarts of good cider. A little ginger may be added if liked.

To Imitate Ground Glass.

Take a lump of glasser's putty in a piece of muslin, and gently dab the window pane with it until it is evenly covered. When dry it will last a long time without washing off, and when it has worn away it can be renewed.

Should it be desirable to clear the glass again, soak the surface with linsed oil, and after an hour or two wipe off the soaked putty with tissue paper, and wash the window with strong soda water.

Another method of rendering a window opaque is to fasten to it tissue paper which has been brushed over with white of egg. The chief advantage of this plan is that fanciful designs can be cut out of the paper before it is stuck to the glass, but when once it has dried on it is very difficult to remove.

For the Teeth.

The accumulation of tartar on the teeth makes them unsightly and is often the cause of a bad breath. If the teeth are properly brushed each day tartar will not have the chance to accumulate, but it has already been allowed to do so it can be removed by a very simple treatment. Moisten the toothbrush in warm water and dip it into magnesia; rub on the teeth and after three applications the tartar will have entirely disappeared.

HARNES FOR VOCAL CULTURE.

Bit Intended to Aid Future Singers in Voice Production.

Students in vocal culture are drilled in throwing the tones forward in the mask of the face, in order to produce musical tones having the desired quality, resonance, and volume necessary to good singing. The tendency of beginners in vocal culture is naturally to follow



To Aid the Singer.

the speaking voice, and to overcome the many difficulties, and to acquire the proper placement of the voice requires constant and persistent exercising. In order to reduce the strain on the singer, a New York man has devised an instrument which he calls a "voice placer." It is made of a thin vibratory strip of spring steel, shaped to conform to the general outline of the human face, a rubber ball on the lower end pressing against the small cavity in the mouth just above the front teeth. The pressure of this ball has the function of localizing and holding the attention of the singer, while the vibratory movement of the strip measure to some extent the volume of the sound emitted. The strip is supported in position by a nose-guard and a band around the head.

Care of the Hands.

Various causes combine to make the hands very coarse and rough. Less attention is given to the hands than to the face, and yet a white and delicate hand is very charming. Even a cook may have less coarse hands if she will by always using glycerine and cucumber after washing her hands, and by never using coarse soap, but bran and oatmeal, which will clean hands quite as well as soap, and keep them soft at the same time, whatever may be the amount of work she may have to do and to whatever exposure to heat and cold the hands may be subjected.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

Castor oil may be easily taken mingled with orange juice, a little sugar added to the juice if the orange is not sweet.

A simple application for the removal of tan and sunburn is made by combining ten grains of borax, 4 ozs. of lime water and 2 ozs. of oil of sweet almonds. At night the face should be bathed with warm water, pure soap and a complexion brush, the rinsing being thorough and the drying gentle.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth beautifully white, and the gums hard and rosy. Salt used for this purpose should be very finely pulverized. If after the extraction of a tooth the mouth is filled with salt water it will prevent hemorrhage.

Feet that are tired and painful with long-standing will feel much rested if bathed in salt water, and if after washing salt is rubbed over the hands it will close the pores and keep the skin soft.

Separation Good For Love.

The happiest marriages are undoubtedly those where a certain amount of daily separation takes place between husband and wife. He and she both mix with outsiders; their ideas are enlarged and freshened; they have a chance of missing each other, which is one of the truest secrets of preserving affection, and when they meet again it is with renewed pleasure, which lasts them till it is time to part again.

And when there are little absences, what a renewal of charm succeeds! We never value a thing till we lose it; and even temporary loss of another's society makes us think it more attractive than if it were always with us. So let the married resolve to spend at least a little portion of each day apart. Do not understand by this that I mean to advise such an amount of separation as shall produce in them a difference of tastes, pursuits or friends. But it is the wise to lead just so much of daily life apart as shall lend a new zest to the time spent together, says Woman's Life.

One grave drawback to seeing too much of each other is the tendency in human nature to treat with slight respect the thing with which we are too familiar. A husband and a wife are apt to lose that courtesy in their mutual intercourse which is the very salt of happy family life.

Too Many Cooks.

It isn't the wages of the cooks that count in the country, but the railroad fares to bring new ones every day or two.—Lady of Pambles.

HABITS OF THE OSTRICH.

A Model of Monogamous Fidelity. Their Morning Exercise.

There are three ostrich farms in southern California, one in Arizona, one in Kansas and one in Florida; and there are not less than six thousand of the gigantic birds in this country growing plumes for my lady's headgear.

The original ostrich farm in South Pasadena is annually visited by thousands of tourists. The big birds are kept in fields enclosed with high fences. They appear to be as tame as domestic fowls; but it is not safe for strangers to take too much for granted, as the male bird is often ill tempered, and his kick is worse than that of a mule.

Early morning visitors witness the most interesting performance of the birds, the matin waitz. When the sun's first rays strike across the field, the birds take their morning exercise to stretch their muscles and banish the chill of the night. The larger ones begin the performance with a slow, stately dance, something like a minuet. Presently the whole flock joins in the measure, stepping high and weaving in and out in what seems to be a set though complicated figure. As the dance proceeds the speed of the movement increases; then the birds begin to whirl about, and presently the quadrille merges into a waltz. The dancers, holding their heads high, raise their wings and spread their plumes in the sunshine, and in pairs waitz solemnly, strenuously for a quarter of an hour.

Viewed from a distance, a band of waltzing ostriches—when the birds are in full feather—is a beautiful picture. At close range the preternatural gravity of the bird engaged in the seemingly frivolous pastime of the waitz makes him an irresistibly comic figure.

Ostrich farms are most attractive to visitors at plucking time, once in nine months. To one never having witnessed the operation it seems quite a formidable task to capture and hold a 350 pound bird and remove it of its plumage.

But the farmer has devised a way that makes it a very simple process. Selecting a bird whose plumes are ready to pluck, he is enticed with sugar beets into a triangular enclosure, then to the narrow end, and there imprisoned with bars. The ostrich is enraged when he finds that he is imprisoned, but in a moment his head is enveloped in a sack, and being blinded, he becomes quiet and submissive. The plucking is painless. Only the smaller feathers are pulled as the feathers are plucked from geese. The large plumes are cut with care to preserve the sockets of the quill from injury.

Natural white or rare black plumes require only washing and curling, but most of the plumes are gray and must be dyed for the market. The raw feathers are sold in San Francisco and New York, where they are prepared for the trade by being washed, dyed, starched, curled and pieced. The ostrich plume on a lady's hat is no more like the feather worn by the bird than a sealskin jacket is like the natural fur of his original wearer.

When the ostrich is three or four years old he chooses a mate for life. The usual span of ostrich life is about 30 years. It will be seen, therefore, that this singular bird is a model of monogamous fidelity.

Also, he is a model husband, for he does more than half of the family work. The male partner makes the nest by kicking a hole in the ground a foot deep and three feet across, and when the 12 or 15 eggs are laid, he takes his turn at hatching, dividing the time with his partner in even watches. Forty days are required to hatch the eggs, which are in proportion to the size of the bird.

Often there is a surplus of eggs on the ostrich farm, and hotels in the vicinity are supplied with the material for omelets at fancy prices. Curiosity induces tourists to pay these prices, and they have been known to affirm a liking for ostrich egg omelets. The shell of an ostrich egg is so thick that even the hard kicking bird could use one as a football without damaging it.

The experience of California ostrich farmers is that about thirty per cent of the eggs deposited in the nest are not fertile. Several days after the hatching process has begun the eggs are tested by placing them, one at a time in a funnel and raising it toward the sun.

If a dark spot shows in the egg it is probably fertile. If not it is thrown out of the clutch. The incubator has been successfully used after the eggs have been a couple of weeks under the birds. In about six weeks the baby ostrich may be heard inside the shell and then it is in order to crack the horny case and let the little chap out into the air.—Rosary Magazine.

Twenty thousand railway ties for the Simplon tunnel have been treated with coal tar by a method similar to that used with zinc chloride or cresol. The ties are heated in a receptacle from which the air is afterward exhausted and then hot coal tar is introduced. By means of steam coils the temperature is maintained at 106 degrees C. for four hours, after which an air pressure of about 30 pounds per square inch is applied.