

Bits of Fun

After all, the difference between a true-hearted girl and a flirt is only trifling.—*Troy Press.*

A short history of China: A seven-dollar tea-cup and a three-dollar servant-girl.—*Washington Star.*

"That remains to be seen," as the boy said when he spilt the ink on the tablecloth.—*London Answers.*

"What sort of a girl is she?" "Oh, she is a miss with a mission." "Ah?" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—*Sketch.*

A young lady said to her dressmaker: "If women are ever allowed to vote, what do you suppose will be the fashion for voting-dresses?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Brush—So you're going to give up art and study medicine, eh? Pencil—Yes, it's easier to be a doctor; you don't have to bother about anatomy.—*Life.*

It is interesting and somewhat disquieting to note how much more identification it takes to cash a check than it does to get lynched.—*Washington Star.*

Rescuer—"Hurry! Quick! Throw her a life preserver." Drowning Girl—"Haven't you—a—white—one? That—dirty—drab—doesn't—match—my—blue—suit."—*Puck.*

Assistant—Who is this Professor Smith that is to speak at the banquet this evening? City Editor—Don't know; just refer to him as the "well-known Professor Smith."—*Raymond's Monthly.*

Truly, Job was a patient creature! Doubtless it was in the dry-goods store that he murmured to himself, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."—*Boston Transcript.*

Gus De Smith—Well, Tom, I hear you eloped with a rich girl. Was it a success? Tom Fewscads—Not altogether. Her father telegraphed that he will forgive us if we don't come back.—*Texas Siftings.*

Emeline—I'm awfully afraid I've offended Archie. Annabel—In what way? Emeline—I broke our engagement and forgot to tell him about it until I'd given it out to the society papers.—*Chicago Record.*

Little Dot—I don't see how cows can eat grass. Little Dick—I s'pose when they is young the mother cows keeps sayin' to their childrens, "If you don't eat grass, you sha'n't have any pie."—*Good News.*

Dealer—This is the best parrot we have; but I wouldn't sell him without letting you know his one fault; he'll grumble terribly if his food doesn't suit him. Miss Prime—I'll take him. It will seem like having a man in the house.—*Wonder.*

A Detroit man who doesn't worry greatly over burglars, but who does worry over the fact that the house he lives in isn't paid for, was roused from his slumbers the other night by his wife. "What is it?" he asked drowsily. "Sh-sh," she whispered, "burglars." "Where?" "On the house. I heard them walking over the roof. There! listen!" He listened and turned over. "Well, my dear," he said yawning, "there's nothing on the house but the mortgage, and the Lord knows they can take that off if they want it. Let's go to sleep and not disturb them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

English Pronunciation

To say "libel" instead of label, or "stroick" instead of strike, would be, says a writer in "Chambers' Journal," to acknowledge ourselves to be of cockney origin; nevertheless, all the world over Thames becomes "Tems." We sound Greenwich as if it were "Grinige," while Woolwich correspondingly becomes "Woollige," and then we pride ourselves upon speaking the queen's English correctly, although, perhaps, we really do speak grammatically, even in the face of these apparent blun-

ders, for what is grammar but the official recognition of custom with regard to speech? Yet in all this we give strong grounds for disciples of phonography to base their arguments upon. It is doubtless to save time and trouble that Cirencester is abbreviated into "Cicester," Willesden into "Willsden," Sydenham into "Sydnam," Woolfardisworthy into "Wool-sery." Brithemstone is a thing of the past, for when that little Sussex village expanded itself into the dimensions of a town, it equalized matters by contracting its name into "Brighton." But even when we meet with a short and seemingly simple word like Derby we must needs sound the "e" as if it were an "a" and say "Darby," nor is the reason apparent why the country of Shropshire should be sometimes converted into "Salop," nor Barnstable into "Barum." For brevity's sake we write "Wilts," "Yorks," "Berks," instead of Wiltshire, Yorkshire and Berkshire—which last named, by the way, following the before mentioned lead of Derby, metamorphoses itself into "Barkshire." In a similar manner "Harford" or "Hartford" represents Hertford. Salisbury is pronounced "Salusberry," and the favorite termination for the name of a town, burg, is sounded as if written "burror," thus expanding the word by a more inexplicable process than that by which Jack Tar calls a helm a "hellum." Baidgeworthy water, a stream figuring somewhat prominently in "Lorna Doone," is locally called "Badgery water, while in the neighboring county of Somerset an obscure little village with the rather ambiguous title of Bathealton is invariably known as "Battletown," and Newport (Isle of Wight) becomes "Nipput" in the language of Wessex. Such changes are not altogether surprising in localities where traditional names are intrusted to the keeping of a semi-educated peasantry, but surely we are entitled to expect more care and consideration in the great centers of learning. However, as a matter of fact, we are disappointed in this respect, even in our universities—at least as regards the names of colleges—for at Oxford we have Magdalen pronounced "Maudlin," while at Cambridge Caius becomes "Keys."

For Dyspepsia

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. O. M. BROWN, Cornish, Me., says: "I have used it in my practice during the last few years, and can, with all candor, say that in cases of dyspepsia brought about through abuse of the stomach by use of an improper diet, I have failed to find any remedy that would remove the trouble so quickly or prove so grateful to the stomach or patient. I consider it a boon to suffering humanity."

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"ANCHOR" (Cincinnati)	"KENTUCKY" (Louisville)
"ARMSTRONG & McKELVY" (Pittsb'gh)	"FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh)
"ATLANTIC" (New York)	"LEWIS" (Philadelphia)
"BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh)	"MORLEY" (Cleveland)
"BRADLEY" (New York)	"RED SEAL" (St. Louis)
"BROOKLYN" (New York)	"SALEM" (Salem, Mass.)
"COLLIER" (St. Louis)	"SHIPMAN" (Chicago)
"CORNELL" (Buffalo)	"SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago)
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh)	"ULSTER" (New York)
"ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati)	"UNION" (New York)
"JEWETT" (New York)	

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

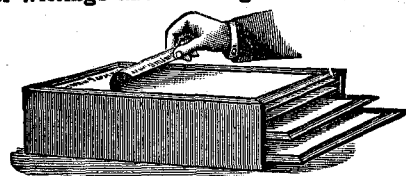
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The Simplex Printer

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings and drawings.



From an original, on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 50 copies of type-writer manuscripts produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and samples. AGENTS WANTED.

LAWTON & CO.,
22 Vesey St., New York.

THOSE answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the Advertisement in THE OUTLOOK.



EVERY housekeeper finds that a slice of delicious Ham, just broiled to a turn, or a dainty sliver of Breakfast Bacon, furnishes a most appetizing relish with

Flesh, Fish, or Fowl

Only Grocers who really handle the BEST GOODS will supply the "FERRIS" brand, but it is worth the Consumer's while to INSIST upon having these CHOICE MEATS.

"A Little Higher in Price, BUT!!!"

"We are advertised by our loving friends."



"ANOTHER MELLIN'S FOOD BOY."

HENRY HAWTHORNE SMITH, Oakland, Cal.

GIVE THE BABY Mellin's Food THE BEST FOOD

For Hand-fed Infants, Invalids, Convalescents,
Dyspeptics, and the Aged.

Our Book for the instruction of mothers,

"The Care and Feeding of Infants"

will be mailed free to any address upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., Boston, Mass.

KING'S WINDSOR ASBESTOS CEMENT DRY MORTAR

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, OWNERS, AND OCCUPANTS OF HOUSES

Since the completion of five of the six sides of every room, hall, and closet consists of plaster, there is nothing in the economy of building upon which so much depends for neatness, elegance, and durability as perfect walls and ceilings. Yet, until the production of King's Windsor Asbestos Cement Dry Mortar (and that, too, at a price not exceeding the cost of fair common wall plaster), this feature in the art of building had not kept pace with other building improvements.

EXPLANATION RELATING TO OUR DRY MORTAR

Within the past three or four years we have made and sold about a million and a half barrels of our wall material known as KING'S WINDSOR ASBESTOS CEMENT, with which masons have mixed their own sand; but, finding that in some instances they have disregarded the directions as to the amount and quality of sand to be used with it, and not being thus able to guarantee results without having control of the quantity and quality of this essential ingredient, we have, therefore, recently established in connection with our Mills an extensive SAND PLANT, and now incorporate with our famous cement not only a suitable quality but correct quantity of the best selected, silicious, sharp bank sand, being itself first systematically treated—that is, thoroughly screened, washed, and kiln-dried—thus providing a reliable and perfect wall material, ready for use, except the addition of water by the plasterer—and this is our WINDSOR ASBESTOS CEMENT DRY MORTAR.

ASSURANCE OF PERFECT WALLS AND CEILINGS

By this method, together with accurately proportioning all the ingredients (by automatic weighing of the same), we are now fully enabled to control the proportion, quantity, and quality, and homogeneous incorporation of all the materials, and thereby to guarantee perfect Walls and Ceilings.

HOW COMMON PLASTER IS MADE

The Indispensable Requisites in the Production of Wall Plaster, of whatever nature, are: 1st, suitable quality and preparation of the materials, especially the sand; 2d, proper proportions of the ingredients; and 3d, thorough and homogeneous mixture of the same. Neither of these requisites are or can be strictly or approximately complied with in making wall plaster by the usual means. The sand is seldom well selected, is never treated (that is, properly screened, washed, and dried); the materials are proportioned by guess, without pretension to the least accuracy, and never but partially incorporated or mixed—to do either of which by hand labor would be too expensive, and absolutely impossible on or at the premises where the plaster is to be used. Nothing short of an extensive plant and steam power renders it possible to produce properly made Wall Plaster, and this is why we can produce a superbly superior material for even less than a poorer article.

RELATIVE COST OF OUR CEMENT AND COMMON PLASTER

Though our material is infinitely superior to any wall plaster made of lime, hair, and sand, or other ingredients, our method of production enables us to more than compete with the cost of a fair quality of common (or any other) wall plaster, as will appear. The materials and labor for lathing, cornices, center-pieces, and finishing coat, and the labor for applying the plaster that constitutes the scratch and brown coats of given thickness, will cost the same whatever be the kind of plaster used for the scratch and brown coats; therefore, the relative cost of our Windsor Cement Dry Mortar and Common Plaster is narrowed down to the comparative cost of common plaster (for scratch and brown coats) stacked, wet up, and tempered, ready for the hod; and the cost of our Windsor Cement Dry Mortar, delivered, also ready to wet up. For comparison we will take Col. Gilmore's Formula for common plaster, which is employed for Government work and cited in Form Books as standard: Lime, 4 casks, at \$1.10; Hair, 4 bushels, at 25 cents; Sand, 7 loads, at 75 cents; labor for mixing, stacking, and tempering, \$3.75—amounting to \$14.15 for 100 square yards, or 14 15/100 cents per square yard. Our material delivered at the building, at our price, \$6.70 per ton (after deducting rebate for bags returned), for 6 1/2 sq. yds. is 10 72/100 cts. per sq. yd.—showing a difference in favor of our material of 3 43/100 cts. per sq. yd. This comparison refers to 3/4-inch ground work on wood lath, and holds good on all other lathing, brick walls, etc.

ADVANTAGES IN FAVOR OF WINDSOR CEMENT DRY MORTAR OVER COMMON HAND-MADE PLASTER

Though so far superior to all other wall plasters, it costs no more than common plaster, and, therefore, can be universally afforded and for all classes of buildings. It is three times stronger—three times harder—free from acid or any other corrosive otherwise injurious chemicals. The water with which it is wet up is largely taken up by the set, and does not, therefore, evaporate, and so saturate the wood-work of the structure. It adheres stronger to brick, all kinds of lath and other building materials—is more easily applied—saves time, as the carpenters can almost immediately follow the plasterers—is not injured by frost after it has once set. As it is wet-up within the structure, the plasterers are not delayed by storms or freezing temperature. It can be used and finished in any way that ordinary plaster can—registers, timbles, etc., can be cut in without extended injury—nails can be driven into it without blemish. It relieves Architects and Owners of apprehension and anxiety attendant upon the uncertainty of securing good walls and ceilings by the use of hand-made and half-made lime-and-hair plaster. It is particularly adapted for setting tiles, slabs, floor brick, topping off chimneys, and the like—can be applied without special skill and by any plasterer. Walls and Ceilings made of our Cement are stronger, harder, tougher, more tenacious and elastic—will not pit, chip, crack, or fall off—are less porous and therefore less absorptive of water, moisture, and germs of disease, hence more wholesome and sanitary and less expensive to paint—are free from filthy tropical cattle hair, asbestos being used for fiber. They are fire, water, vermin, and germ proof—being harder, are not easily defaced—being smoother, are more agreeable to touch and vision—being water-proof, can be cleaned by washing—and they obviate heavy cost of repairs.

Because of the superior strength, adhesion, tenacity, and elasticity of our Windsor Cement, it is applicable to factories, printing-houses, etc., on which common plaster would not stand the jar.

Send for complete treatise on the subject of "NEEDED IMPROVEMENT IN PLASTER FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS."

J. B. KING & CO., 21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees