## Financial

An increase of over $\$ 6,000,000$ in the surplus reserve of the city banks in the past week raises the sum total of such surplus to $\$ 100$, ooo,ooo. It will be noticed, below, that the item of loans actually decreases, while deposits continue to pile up in the banks, until now the holdings of the latter exceed the aggregate of loans about $\$ 130,000,000$. The banks of the city now have $\$ 245,966,600$ total reserve. These figures are unprecedented, and are fairly startling as indicative of the measure of contraction which has taken place both in the commercial demand for money and in the specula tive demand. The rates forcall and time funds, it is needless to say are very low, representing it is neediess to say, are very low, representing an almost entire absence of demand in both cases. Some of the mercantile agencies report a moderate improvement in the condition of business in the country, but the "Chronicle," which is the most accurate financial journal, or at least as accurate as any, says that " the movement of industrial affairs has not been marked by any distinct change this week." There is a little improvement from the closing week in the year in the gross earnings of railways; in that closing week, as an instance, 7 I roads reported a decrease over the corresponding week of 1892 of 16.87 per cent. The first week of January, on 70 roads, showed 14.28 per cent. decrease; the second week 10.42 per cent., which is a material im. provement, and there is no question but that the economies instituted with the roads everywhere are enabling them to make a much better net showing than the gross exhibits.
The negotiation of bonds by the Government will be known in its results on the ist of February.
A flurry in the London market over silver carried the price to $301 / 2$ pence per ouncethe lowest quotation since the extremely depressed market of last June. This flurry was due to some disturbance in the India markets for bills, under the apprehension that an import duty would be imposed on silver; on port duty would be imposed on silver
The December official statement of the operations of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, just published, demonstrates the magnitude of the economies that have been put in force by that, in common with other great trunk lines all through the country. The lines of this company east of Pittsburg show, for the month named, a gross decrease of $\$ 632,078$, but the reduction of expenses is so radical that there proves to be an actual increase in net of $\$ 184,479$ notwithstanding, making the saving in expense account for the month $\$ 816,557$. These figures are, however, extreme, representing savings, and are not paralleled on any other roads or systems.
The annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and W estern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending December 3I shows a net profit for the year, after paying all fixed charges, of $\$ 2,892,911$; deducting from this amount the 7 per cent. dividend paid, and the surplus is $\$ \mathrm{I}, 058,91$ I . The report shows that 11.04 per cent. has been earned on the stock for the year, against 9.98 per cent. for 1892, and 9.2. per cent. for 1891 .
The course of the stock and bond market for the week furnishes additional illustration of the utter stagnation that prevails in all the securities dealt in on Wall Street. The variations are scarcely noticeable; a few stocks are slightly better than a week ago, and a few are lower, but the average is not changed to any lower, but the average is not changed to any
appreciable extent. Perhaps an exception appreciable extent. Perhaps an exception
could be made of the American Sugar Refincould be made of the American Sugar Refin-
ing Company's shares, which are affected by the threatened abolition by Congress of all duties on both crude and refined sugar. There is a steady demand for the purely investment bonds. The weekly report of exports and imports of merchandise from the port of New York indicates in the former an increase in value of nearly $\$ 2,000,000$, and in the latter a decrease of about $\$ 4,500,000$.
The bank statement is as follows:

| Loans, decrease. | \$914,300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Specie, increase. . | 3,265,700 |
| Legal tenders, in |  |
| Deposits, increas | 5,388,200 |
| Rese | 6,288,55 |

Giving the banks, as noted above, the surplu
reserve of $\$ 109,043,000$. The amount of specie (gold) held by the banks at the close of the week is $\$ 126,895,800$, and the amount of legal tender, $\$ 119,070,800$. The line of loans of all descriptions now made by the banks equals $\$ 418,77 \mathrm{I}, 600$, while the net deposit line has $\$ 418,771,600$, while the net deposit line has
reached the unparalleled sum of $\$ 547,694,400$. Wall Street.

## $\bar{\longrightarrow}$

The death of Privy Councilor Hermann Duncker, formerly Bürgermeister of Berlin, occasions profound regret. Herr Duncker had been in the municipal service of the German capital over half a century, a period which has seen the evolution of a small provincial town into the third city of Europe.

## FINANCIAL

## AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY


office, company' Bullding, 308 \& 310 Walnut St., Philadelphia

# $\mathbf{H}^{0}$OME Savings ${ }_{\text {associn }}$ of MINNEAPOLIS 

## Paid-in Capital, $\$ \mathbf{r}, 000,000$

I offer a variety of safe investments guaranteed by this Assoclation. City Mortgages, Coupon Certificates, and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds. The latter secured by a special deposit with a trust company of First Mortgages on City Real Estate, at the rate of 160 per cent. of Mortgages for every bond issued.
Interest from six to eight per cent.
 535 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.和空 in Minneapolis or St. Paul are invited to correspond with me. Perhaps I can be of service. F

## Our "Extension Full" Policy Gives Indemnity

In case of fatal injury resulting from poison, gas, lifting, freezing, sunstroke, somnambulism, or choking in swallowing, as well as for accidents ordinarily covered.

No Other Does

And the company issuing it is large enough, strong enough, liberal enough to make a sure thing of the payment of every just claim.

## The United States Mutual

 Accident Association$\qquad$

Charles B: Peet,
President.
James R. Pitcher,

## COLLECTIONS.

## Western Mortgages.

Holders of western mortgages obtained through defunct
companies are finding
The Aalas Land and Investment Co., lias Land and Investme
The best and cheapest agency for collecting interest and
principal, foreclosing defaulted mortgages. looking up back
 dered valuable service to many hundred investors at a
minimum expense. We have few choice, safe loans where minimum expense.
we personally know both security and borrowers. Corres-
L. H. PERKINS. President


## "How Shall

 I Invest My Money?"Our little book is sent free. It will help you whether you have little: or much.

## The Provident

Trust Co. Please mention The Outlook

# INSURANCE COMPANY 

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1894
PAID.JIP CAPITAL, $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 . 0 0}$ ASSETS:
Real Estate
........
$\cdot, 376,073 \cdot 35$ Cash on hand and in Bank 784,688.33 Loans $10,08.33$ Interest on loans accrued but not due.. $\quad 70,517.49$ Loans on all
Deferred Life Premiums
$70,517.49$
$\mathbf{1}, 510,38 \mathrm{I} .30$
Deferred Life Premiums.................. cies.
$235,830.31$
cies ...................................
tate, county, and municipal bonds.... $2,626,592.41$ Railroad stocks and bonds ............. 3,000,691. 50
 ,090,691. 50 ,034.398.00 LIABILITIES:
Reserve, four per cent., Life departm't, \$12,383,678.00 Reserve for re-insurance, Accident dep't, 1,013,512.63 Claims unadjusted and not due, and all
other liabilities..
410,321.95
Total Liabilities .......... $\$ 13,807,512.58$
Surplus to Policy-holders ......... \$2,206,616.66

## STATISTICS TO DATE

Life Department
Number Life Policies written to date,
76,919. New Life Insurance written in $1893, \$ \mathbf{1 9 , 0 4 7 , 2 0 6}$ ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}{ }_{6}$ Lide Polic -holders to date, $\quad \mathbf{8 , 6 7 7 , 4 5 9 . 6 3}$ Department
Accident Department
 Claims paid in 1893, $\quad \mathbf{1 2 , 6 9 8}$ Whole number Accident Claims paid, $\quad \mathbf{2 5 3 , 9 4 3}$ Amount Accident Claims paid in $1893, \$ 908,095.46$ Whole Amt. Accident Claims paid, $\$ 15,871,400.40$ Total Losses paid, both Depts., $\quad \$ 24,548,860.03$

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary.
EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.
J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

## A LOT FOR \$1

a weok for sixty weeks buys a beautiful lot $25 \times 125$.
feet, east of CRICAGO HEIGHTS the great manufeet, east of CHICAGO HEIGHTS, the great manu-
facturing suburb of CHICAGO. 16 factories, streets paved, schools and churches. No doubt but these lots will treble in value in one year. No such value ever offered in chicago Rea
circular send two-cent stamp.
DeForrest Land \& Improvement Co.
Unity Building, Chicago


60 \& 62 W .23 d St., New York.
 Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.
Prepared bv Scott \& Bowne. N. X. All druggists,


## The Contradictory Cat

There are contradictory elements in the character of the cat. No animal is more inde pendent, and, if we may "speak freely concerning cats," like Montaigne, no animal is more capricious in its choice of a home than a cat. Yet none is more remarkable for its power of finding its way back from great distances than a cat is if it pleases so to do. As Mr. Romanes says, the psychology of the cat Mr. Romanes says, the psychology of the cat
unsubdued by civilization fits it for a Robinsonunsubdued by civilization fits it for a
Crusoe-like existence in the woods.
Crusoe-like existence in the woods.
A dog lost in a wood howls all night and disturbs a whole county. A cat, instead of using her "homing instinct," makes herself at home with rabbits, pheasants, and small birds. Again, the cat in towns sometimes deserts his home in dudgeon at some perhaps imagined insult, and abandons himself to a life conducted entirely on apolaustic principles. Every one knows that a perfectly comfortable, wellfed cat will occasionally come to his house and fed cat will occasionally come to his house and
settle there, deserting a family by whom it is settle there, deserting a family by whom it is
lamented, and to whom, if it chose, it could lamented, and to whom, if
find its way back with ease.
This conduct is a mystery which may lead us to infer that cats form a great secret society, and that he who was "King of Cats" was really grand master, an Aramis of cats. Doubtless they come and go in pursuanca of some secret policy connected with the education of cats, or perhaps with witchcraft. Otherwise, why should a creature which does not know the manacles of space leave one home know the manacles of
We have known a cat to desert a house for years; once in six months he would return and look about him with an air of some contempt. "Such," he seemed to say, "were my humble beginnings." He went on no offense given, and in about three years he came back for good, his mission elsewhere having probably been accomplished.-The Saturday Reviezu.

## "Ram's Horn" Wrinkles

It must puzzle angels to understand why some men make so much noise in church with some men make so much noise in church with
their mouths, and so little with their money. There is not much use in asking God to bless the whole world as long as we are not willing to stand our share of the expense.
There are too many people who think that the best place for them to serve the Lord is where the pay is best.
But for its own light we should never have found out that the sun has spots on it.
The religion that never goes away from home to do good is not the kind that comes from Christ.
When some people say they are willing to do anything for the Lord they can, they mean anything that is popular.
God has never had much use for the man who was not willing to do little things.

The Best Men Wanted
"Yes, sir: we waut some good men, men of first-class
character and ablitit, to represent us. Among our reprecharacter and ability, to represent us. Among our repre-
sentatives are many of the noblest and best men in America, and parties of het tot tampt can always find a spleadid busiuess opportunity at our estabishment.,
That is the way Mr. B. F. Johnson of the firm B. F.
 ence to their advertisement in this paper.

Get Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp. chimneys; they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are clear, transparent, not misty. Look at your chimney. How much of the light is lost in the fog?

[^0]Apiece of cut glass is never submitted to the criticism of our customers which does not fully come up to the high standard of excellence which they themselves have set for us. Cologne and toilet bottles in Dorfing $=$
 er's American Cut Glass are deservedly admired.

## C. Dorflinger \& Sons,

 New York.Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation ; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Book free; pills 25c. At drugstores,or write B.F.Allen Co.,365 Canal St., New York.

## FRAY BENTOS

is a town in Uruguay, South America, on the river Plate. It would not be celebrated except that it is where the celebrated

## Liebig Company s

## EXTRACT OF BEEF

comes from, and in the fertile grazing fields around it are reared the cattle which are slaughtered- 1,000 to 2,000 a day-to make this famous product, which is known round the world as the standard for

QUALITY, FLAVOR, AND PURITY
Peter Möller's Norwegian COD LIVER OIL

## Absolutely Pure

as it existed in the hepatic cells of the living ish; hence perfectiy digestible, causing no after-
taste or nausea. In fiat, oval bottles, only, herme tically sealed and dated. All Druggists.
w. H. Schieffelin \& Co., Sole Agents. N. Y.

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An institution for the thoroughly effective and perfectly An intific treatment of Cancer, Tumors, and all malignant
scientily
growths growths, without the use of the knife.
We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opporcure where we have had a reasonable opporBook giving a description of our Sanatorium and treat-
ment, with terms and references, free. Address DRS. W. E. BROWN \& SON, North Adams, Mass

## The Humbug of Palmistry

The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., in the February "Century," says:
"After many experiments with those considered most successful, and a study of the subject in the light of anatomy, physiology, and natural coincidences, I regard palmistry as without basis in science or sense
"That no two hands have ever been absolutely similar is indisputable. When critically examined, no two leaves of flowers, though of the same species, appear exactly alike; much less would such complex organizations as human hands be found without difference.
"General conclusions can therefore be drawn from the shape and size of the hands as to strength, suppleness, circulation of blood, temperament, and the size of the form to which they belong. But even here a large margin must be allowed for departures from general rules. Huge hands are sometimes the mortification of small and otherwise beautiful women, while giants are found with small feet and hands. Sometimes large feet and diminutive hands are possessed by the same persons. Walker and Darwin observed that the hands of the children of laboring men are larger from birth than those of persons whose ancestors have lived idle lives, or have been engaged in vocations not requiring the use of the hands. Though such children might become renowned for intellectuality or proficiency in art, the large hand might be transmitted to several generations.
"What is justly allowed to chirognomy is true of every other part of the body in its proportionate relation to the sum of human activity. With these rational conclusions the votary of palmistry will not be content. It is mystery he seeks, and a power to read the past, present, and future, which nature has denied to man.
"The sole and sufficient cause of different lines in different persons is the difference in the shape and size of the hands, elasticity of skin, strength and use of the muscles, and external pressure. Therefore hands of different persons are not alike, nor both hands of the same person. Mr. Francis Galton's remarks, in his work 'Finger-Prints,' are to the point:
"The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are covered with two totally distinct classes of marks The most conspicuous are the creases or folds of the skin, which interest the followers of palmistry, but which are no more significant to others than the
creases in old clothes; they show the lines of most frequent flexure, and nothing more. .
"For lines to be an indication of anything mental, moral, or emotional, it would be necessary for them to be evolved under the influence of nerves connected with the braincenters, in which the said intellectual and moral qualities inhere; but superinduced from the periphery, they can mean nothing except more or less of different motions and use."

## Certain Analogies

Molting has its analogy throughout the animal kingdom, writes a contributor to "The Gentleman's Magazine." We, indeed, molt invisibly, are continuously shedding our scales, but there are some animals that get through this process even more quickly than do birds, this processer the shedding of the skin as a as, for instance, the shedding of the
whole by the newt, eft, and snake
Sir James Paget has noted that some people have a few extra long hairs growing out from the general mass of the eyebrows. These few long hairs are representatives of a permanent condition in the chimpanzee and some baboons. They grow out separately from the general hairy mass over the superciliary ridges.

Darwin notes as a significant fact that the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet of man are quite naked of hairs, like the inferior surfaces of all four extremities in most of the lower animals
Something about the ear. The lobule of the ear is peculiar to man. There is, however, a rudiment of it in the gorilla. Happy gorilla -and man!
About the brain of man and apes. The whole comparison is one of degree, and in the case of the Bushman's brain with that of a
well-developed ape, the comparison becomes nearly equal. Richard Owen once claimed that the hippocampus minor, a trifling portion of the interior of the brain, was the only ex clusively characteristic human part, but it has since been demonstrated in the orang and chimpanzee. In truth, there are no specific distinctions between the brain of the ape and that of man! I possess in pickle the brain of a monkey. I am sure that my own brain is of a monkey. I am sure that my own brain is of plexity. It is a pleasing reflection!

## "Not Without Honor"

The people of Yorkskire are doing credit to themselves, says the London "Speaker," by founding a Bronte Society in that West Riding which owes so much to the genius of the gifted sisters of Haworth Parsonage. If Charlotte Brontë could have foreseen that in Bradford, which she has described for us in such vivid but unlovely colors, a meeting of grave men of business would be held forty years after her death in order to found a society primarily intended to do honor to herself and her sisters, she would have been filled with amazement. Yet the Brontë cult has now taken firm hold on the sturdy Yorkshire people, and the author of "Jane Eyre" is no longer neglected in her own country. A Brontë Museum is to be founded in connection with the Brontë Society, and there ought to be no difficulty in filling this with many interesting relics of the world-famed parsonage.

Once while touring England Mr. Irving's company stopped at a small city in the interior. The play for that night was "The Merchant of Venice."

Shortly before the performance the head super took aside his five assistants, who were new at the business, and started in to give them their instructions. Among the five was an American, who paid his instructor the closest attention.
"Now," said the head super, endeavoring to impress his words upon his pupils, " when Shylock comes on in the last scene you must throw him a look of 'ate."

There was silence for a moment. Then the American spoke up: "How can we do get.

## Coffee

is rendered more wholesome and palatable if instead of using milk or cream you use the Gail Borden unsweetened, then Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream.

## A Shining Example ${ }^{\text {TRE }}$ <br>  <br> AND <br> OTHERS, IT

\{SHINES WITHOUT SCRATCHING\}
Trial quantity for the asking or box
post-paid, 15 cts. It's sold everywhere. e ELECTRO SILICON CO, 72 Iohn St., New York


How this picture reminds us of the little round
botlle in the old medicune-chest, and as we botlle in the old medncune-chest, and as we
have seen ti on the shelf in the country store.


Such a record among the people and dealers speaks with no uncertain sound for the real worth of this well-known remedy.
For Croup it has been to the mother what the "life-boat" is to the shipwrecked sailor, -the first means of safe$t y$, and therefore always close at hand.

For Coughs and Colds it always brings relief in dispelling the disease and assisting to the normal healthy condition.

Contains no opium - Perfectly safe.
Price 35c. Sold by all Druggists. CHAS. B. KINGSLEY, Prop., Northampton, Mass. A Lame Back or a Pain in the side cured by using Dr. Hooker's Porous Pla


## THE

## Handy Binder

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THE OUTLOOK CO., NEW YORK
 Tair, Scripture, Temperance

16 Beekman St., New Yors.
$\frac{16 \text { Boekman St., Nem Yorz. }}{189 \text { La salle st, }}$ La salle St., Chicago, IIL

The History of a Great French Journal
The shares of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," sixty-five years ago valued at five Mondes," sixty-five years ago valued at five
thousand francs, are now worth ninety thouthousand francs, are now worth ninety thou-
sand, while the annual dividends are seldom sand, while the annual dividends are seldom
less than a thousand per cent. The literary worth of the "Revue" is on a par with this It has contributed not a little to the name and fame of Cousin, Villemain, Emile de Girardin, Prosper Mérimée, George Sand, and Alfred de Musset. Of Guizot the story goes that he remonstrated with the editor, Buloz pere, against changing his copy.
"I don't want you to alter a word of what I write," he said. "I know what I want to write much better than you do!"
" Doubtless," replied Buloz; "but then I know what I want to print much better than you do. You write what you please and I'll print what I please. Surely that is fair."
"Well," responded Guizot, " if you don't print my articles just as I write them, I'll not write any more."
"Very good," was Buloz's ultimatum; "and if I can't print them as I please I won't print them at all!"

But the end was that the historian and statesman went on writing and Buloz went on editing. The latter died in 1877 and was succeeded by his son Charles, who last year was constrained to resign the editorship amid discreditable circumstances. The new editor, M Brunetière, was for a long time chief secre tary to Francis and then to Charles Buloz. The French Academy crowned M. Brunetière's recent book, "Le Roman Naturaliste." No one in France is better able to carry on the literary and financial fortunes of the great "Revue."

## Light Without Heat

To the speculative mind, writes Lieutenant F. Jarvis Patten in the "Electrical World," none of the possible future applications of electricity is more attractive and none so full of immediate interest as the possibility that seems almost within our grasp of obtaining light without heat, of making the light-waves without the heat-waves that have thus far always been at the same time the companion and the burden of all artificial light. The time is ripe, and the exact science of the day seems all but ready and willing to give the analysis of two great problems, the answer to either of which would stand the crowning achievement of a century of progress in the application of nature's secrets to the requirements of daily ife. One of these-the navigation of the ar seems to be a mechanical problem only, while the other- the production of ligh only, while the other-the production of light without heat-we may as confidently say is only a question of properly handling the electric current. Nature presents us with beautiful ex amples of both solutions, but guards jealously the key to her method of operation, by which well-known forces are made to do the apparently impossible thing; and it is equally beyond our science to-day to explain how the bird soars aloft on motionless wing and how the glow-worm emits a gleam of light without aray of heat. But they do it and the many mitators of the bird will soon be equaled in number by those who are chasing the firedy' number by those who are chasing the firefly ecret. What nature does with nature's force man should and doubtless will be able to do with a full knowledge of those forces and a better comprehension of the methods by which nature applies them. Who shall say which is the more difficult accomplishment, the production of an artificial ruby, or the production of an artificial light without heat? There is no certainty, indeed, that the latter will not come from the hand of the chemist first. We are only too prone to hastily write that down as the impossible which is simply not yet done, and our last achievement as the most difficult of all accomplishments. Lẹt us not, however forget that the chemist has striven for more than a century to make the artificial stone with commendable success, and the mechanic has striven a century to navigate the air, while the electrical engineel has wrestled but a comparatively short time with the problem of light without heat, and has already shown
that the solution, far from being impossible on the lines of his attack, is, indeed, a reasonable expectation of another decade of electrical advance.

## Only Chalk

The most useful inventions are frequently the simplest. The father of the famous Sir Robert Peel was a cotton-spinner, in a comparatively small way, until he suddenly went straight ahead of all his competitors. The earliest cotton-spinning machinery gave serious trouble through filaments of cotton adhering to the bobbins, thus involving frequent stoppages to clear the machinery. The wages of the operatives were affected by these delays, but it was noticed that one man in the works always drew full pay. His loom never stopped.
"The onlooker tells me your bobbins are always clean," said Mr. Peel to him one day.
"Ay, they be," said the man, whose name was Dick Ferguson.
"How do you manage it, Dick ?"
"Why, yoù see, Mester Peel, it's sort o' secret! If I tow'd yo', yo'd be as wise as I am."
"That's so," said Peel, smiling in response to Dick's knowing chuckle. "I'd give you something to know. Could you make all the looms work as smoothly as yours?"
"Ivery one of 'em, mester!"
"Well, what shall I give you for your secret, Dick?"
The man smiled and rubbed his chin.
"Well, Dick, what is it to be?"
"Come, I'll tell thee," was the reply. "Gi" me a quart of ale ivery day as I'm in the mills, and I'll tell thee all about it."
"Agreed," said the master.
"" Well, then," returned Dick, beckoning Mr. Peel to come closer and let him whisper in his ear, "chalk your bobbins!"
That was the entire secret. Machinery was soon invented for chalking the bobbins, and Dick Ferguson was given a pension equal to many daily quarts of beer.

For Weak Nerves
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It is particularly useful in making weak nerves strong, vous system, obtained from natural sources.

their washing in a sensible way. If they use Pearline, it means good, hard dollars saved.

Pearline is economy. All that ruinous rubbing that makes you buy linens and fannels twice as often as you need to, is spared, to say nothing of your time and labor. See the troubles that women have to endure with other ways of washing. There's that hard, wear-ing-out rub, rub, rub, or the danger of ruining things with acids if you try to make it easy. Washing with Pearline is absolutely safe. 418 J. pyie, n.y.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD

RISWCSUS
SToverpush
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Bril liant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.
has an annual sale of 3,000 TONS.


## FRE

As a sample of our 1000 BARGAINS we will send FRRE this mense Ill. Bar Fountain Pen, Warranted da perfect writer, ©

## 

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Want advertisements of thirty words or less will be published under this heading at one dollar a week. Four cent
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A FOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, thoroughl qualified and well' recommended, desires a position in French Would travel as governess or companion A French, would travel as governess or companion. Ad
dress Miss MOEGLICH, ro53 W. Broad St., Columbus, 0
AMicRICAN WIDOW (4) as housekeeper. Capable of taking entire charge. Safe, quiet home for hersel
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STAMMPS-I would like to correspond with any one or envelopes, with a view to buying for my private collec. or envelopes, with a view to buying for my private collec-
tion, or exchanging. Address COLLECTOR, No.5,910, care The Outlook.
A CHRISTIAN GIRL, aged twenty-one, desires a position as lady's companion. Is a good conversation
alist, reader, and lette-writer : willing and obliging
Good references.

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THE RELIGION OF A LITERARY MAN By Richard Le Gallienne. I2mo, \$1.00. "Probably the sunniest book on religion ever published."-Mr. Zangwill, in the Star, London.
"The book is certainly a remarkable one, and we urge our readers not to trust to any second-hand account, but to make themselves acquainted with its contents by the ancient method of perusa.. London Speaker

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT
A Novel. By Beatrice Harraden. i6mo, \$1.00.
"Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing-only a we pass and speak one another-only a look and a voice, then darkness again and silence."

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS PAINE
Political, Sociological, Religious, and Literary.: Edited by MonCure Dantel Conway. With Introduction and Notes. ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ be complete in four volumes, uniform with Mr. Conway's "Life of Paine." Price per volume, $\$ 2.50$. Volume I. now ready. An edition of one hundred and fifty copies will be made uniform with the limited edition of the "Writings of Washington," "The Writings of Jeffer-

AUTHORS AND THEIR PUBLIC IN ANCIENT TIMES
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