CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR CONT

PRACTIVE SHIRT WAIST.

ed leastly. At the moment and figured French flannels. waist cloth, embroidered and eashinere are all shown. the same materials in plain at all the range of taffeta and The May Manton design IIpere includes all the latest md is made from Henrietta se, with the figures and yeldarker shade. The deep, turnby is exceedingly smart, and sleeves are a feature of the nists shown.

uch is seamless, and meets the the fitting being entirely seed by shoulder and underme The fronts are full, gathwith neck and walst, and my slightly for a short space s of the centre. The collar is n sections and attached to the he sleeves are one-seamed and fir full. They are gathered upper and lower edges, and whed to the cuff's at the wrists.

tek City .- No woman ever yet but there are a few new styles that any shirt waists. The com- are delightfully new and that show rments grow in favor as the very little sign of ever having been worn. One of these gowns, in a pale hellotrope silk, is made close-fitting around the upper part of the skirt, and then finished with three deep flounces, each headed with a black rushing. The lower part of the waist has a folded belt looking quite like a peasant's bodice, and made of velvet or satin; the upper part is of white silk with short elbow sleeves that have full under-sleeves of chiffen with deep silk cuffs and lace ruffles. Harper's Bazar.

New Style of Revers.

They do not turn over the new revers, nor are they worn flatly laid out on the chest, as formerly. In the present case, the "revers" are ornamental, but only show when the jacket fronts are not closed. They are simply the long strip of facing to the jacket fronts and could not possibly be visible if the garment were worn closed. This is a true "L'Aig!on" fashion and one which is extremely dressy.

Sleeve Links of Crocheted Silk.

A "cuffbution" suggests a firm, hard knob of metal; a pair of sleeve links suggests semi-precious stones or gold disks linked together by a golden chalu. The newest fastening for the cuffs of a shirt waist of fine flannel or easlimere has the top, which is all that is visible, made of crocheted, heavy, twisted silken cord. The same thing does for sleeve links, but the single button is the better design,

It is Not Tight.

Those who try on the rew garments declare that the L'Aiglon collar is not so tight as to prove cheking. It is high, but broad, and a welcome change from the strangling stock collars which have garroted us last summer. These last entirely earned the name of "choker," which was sometimes applied to them by the shop girls who sold them to enstomers.

Gold-Threaded Veils. The new veils are chiefly of a lace-



BLOUSE WAIST.

wide, two and three-quarter hirty-two inches wide, or two orty-four inches wide, will be

Ladies' Blouse.

use that is slightly more han the shirt waist yet easy fortable, fills a place that no bes and is constantly growing fity. The smart May Manton Mustrated in the large engravougs to just that class and can a during the morning with pertlety, while at the same time gire no offense later in the day. ske is made of Venetian flannel er's green, with vest and stock satin-faced broadcloth, ma thed, and revers of velvet the flannel. Down each w the revers, are small butthrough which the gold chain slipped that hold the fronts and give a peculiarly chic efas combinations and a va-Amierials can be substituted, and tiny silk cord and gold an take the place of the links id, or these can be entirely and the fronts hooked invisiace. Henrietta, plain and cashmere, drap d'ete, fannel and taffeta are all suitthe color of both waist and be changed to anything the may prefer.

adation for the blouse is ding with single darts, and ses at the centre front. On dranged the fronts, vest and the fronts are smooth and ulness at the shoulders, and a in at the waist line. The attached permanently to the of the lining and hooks over left beneath the left front. a collar is joined to the vest invisibly at the centre back. sleeves are not over full, finished at the wrists with

this blouse for a woman of ze three and three-quarter naterial twenty-one inches yards twenty-seven inches and three-quarter yards inches wide, will be redill five-eighth yard fifty or three-quarter yard inches wide, for vest and

House Gowns.

up over and close invisibly. like pattern, a fact which is to be dehis waist for a woman of plored on the score of becomingness. size four yards of material Some are even traced with gold or silinches wide, three and ver thread or beads, while the old ers yards twenty-seven gauze veil in white, gray or neutral tints is resuscitated.

Sumptuousness in Fur.

The big fur capes look sumptuous. Long and with a deep flounce, they are the epitome of elegance for a matronly looking woman to wear. Furs are again seen as trimmings in narow bands for light gowns.

For Evening Wraps Grecian satin, a new wool material for evening wraps and tea gowns, has a tiny diagonal stripe on the surface.

The Winter Sleeve Fuller sleeves are the fashion for

winter. A Snug Fitting Underhody.

Pretty triffes have their place, but the demand for the useful garment never falls. The smooth, snug fitting underbody that covers the corset without fulness and that, when desired, can be made of materia' that means warmth, is a comfort that every woman recognizes at a glance. The May Manton model illustrated is fitted with the same care given to gowns, and, as indicated, can be made in various shaped necks, with any length sleeve preferred. For cold weather, Canton flannel and outing flannel, as well as muslin, are much liked, as all these materials provide protection against Jack Frost, but long cloth, cambric or nainsook can be substituted by those

who prefer greater daintiness. The backs include a centre seam and the broad under-arm gores that mean a perfect fit and curved lines. The fronts are fitted with single darts and close at the centre with buttons and buttonholes. The sleeves are cut in one place, the outer seam extending to the elbow only, and fit smoothly from

shoulders to wrists. To cut this underbody for a woman



UNDERBODY.

of medium size, two and three-eighth wear the batiste, muslin, yards or mal rial twenty-seven inches

Weighling the Milk.

Weighling the milk, if done only once replace them with better animals.

Remedies For Lice.

Unsalted lard or butter will kill lice on shickens, but must be used with care. A very small portion under the wings is all that is necessary. More may be used around the head, for the head lice are more hurtful. Coal oil is also sure death to every touse, but if used too freely will blister and take the feathers off. Equal parts of tobacco, raisins and lard steeped together and strained make an excellent ointment for killing lice.

Front's Action Upon the Soil. The frost is one of the agents of the farmer for pulverizing the soil. Every clod or lump in a field is a detriment according to its size, as the finer the soil the greater the feeding capacity of the plants and the easier the roots can penetrate. As heat expands and cold contracts all lumps, it is for the frost to break down and the coarse portions, which work cannot be done with any implement. When a piece of landis well drained the frost goes deeper, and when the land is plowed in the fall and subsoiled the frost prepares it for the spring plowing by going down deep and tearing all coarse portions apart by expansion.

Have Your Hogs of Good Shape.

will be shaped in a manner that suits the buyer and consumer, and it is only the farmer who does this that can look for "top-notch" prices.

There is one class of hogs that have are low in front and generally have a poor heart. Such hogs get off their liable to disease.

times call a "short, blocky chunk," these specialties have been testing dif-Some feeders like this type, as they ferent kinds of fertilizing material. are easily fattened, but as a rule they profitable gains.

developed fore and hind quarters.

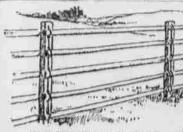
Winter Protection of Plants.

It should be well known to advanced gardeners by this time that light is as great an agent in destruction by frost as frost alone. But little practical advantage has been taken of this knowledge, except by gardening folk generally, of what the advanced gardeners know. The latter shades his greenhouse when he finds the plants frozen, and he plants rhododendrons and simflar plants where the sun does not strike them in frosty weather, if he should here any choice in the selection of a site. In the extra cold region of the Northwest the advanced gardener ing boards fastened together like tree boxes, up against them. And thus the trees escape senscald arising from being under the sunlight, and similar troubles.

Surely orange growers in Florida might profit by this experience of their Northern brethren. It would not be a very expensive thing to make an arbor or lath over an orange grove, the lath being an inch or so apart. With such a partial shade the plants would probably endure ten or twelve spasmodic degrees of frost without injury, and the shade in summer would doubtless be all the better for the trees, at least the trunks of the trees might be boxed, and even filled with earth, if the weight could be supported. If the tops should suffer from frost, the strong trunks would sooner recover than when the whole tree was killed to the ground.-Mechans' Monthly.

A Convenient Ball Fence.

When a farmer has a lot of old rail fences going to rack he will find the fence shown in the illustration the cheapest one he can build. Set posts six inches closer together than the rails are long; take two pieces of ordinary fencing wire, each about six feet long, and place on sides of first two posts, having wire on second post



HOW THE PENCE IS MADE on opposite side to wire on first post; fasten these wires to the post at or near the ground. New place a rail between wires and post, drawing wire up tightly over raft and stapling just above rall with long staple, doing same at both ends; put on another rail as before, and continue till top of all times. Especially do we want to posts is reached, which completes the look out for the winter food of all first panel. The other panels are made farm stock because we are coming in the same way, taking care not to more to realize that it is winter farmhave both ends of panel on rame side ing that pays the best. Only intelliof posts, but run alternately as started. The illustration shows the way ralls are stapled to posts and the manner dairying, poultry raising and the proof running panels. As the rails when duction of winter lambs. The great put on posts in this way do not touch | mass of farmers will stick to summer each other they will last longer than farming at the season of the year when put on in any other way, and I when difficulties are the greatest. like this method of making use of old is by overcoming these greater difficulrails very well, for by setting posts ties that he makes his larger profits,sowns will be worn late in wide, or one and three-fourth yard and using a little wire a good fence William Conway, in American Cultiand, indeed, all winter, thirty-six inches wide, will be required. | can be made from a very poor one. | vator.

Build six to eight rails high. Should a post rot off may time set another near it and fasten rails as before .- J. G. Allshouse, in Farm and Fireside,

Dalry Evolution.

The latest development in the dairy industry, and one that has attracted a week, will enable the farmer to the most attention, probably, is dairy know what each cow is doing, and if a bacteriology. It is only a few years profit is being made. It will then be since that the study of bacteriology possible to make a careful comparison has been sufficiently scientific to reach of the yields of the cows and permit milk and its production. To-day we of getting rid of the poor milkers and find that the man who is up in his business is the dairyman who fully understands bacteria, where they come from, how they go and how to determine the good from the bad. The man who has the best knowledge along that line is the man who is best fitted to carry on dairying scientifically and exactly, and to guarantee that his product will be always uniform, providing his milk, or the raw product, has been delivered to him in the proper shape.

Marketing dairy products has been almost entirely revolutionized within the last twenty-five years. The methods of transportation have improved, methods of packing, packages and handling in every way have been so radically changed that the bandler of butter of twenty-five years ago would hardly be able to understand or appreciate what has been accomplished unless he had grown up, as it were, with the improved methods. We must have the dairy type, con-

formation of the cow to the business for which sire is designed. We look upon the cow now as simply a machine through which the products of the farms are passed, and from which we receive the milk in its perfect condition. The cow that would produce 100 or 200 pounds of butter per year fifty years ago was considered a fairly good cow, but the cow that does not pro-The shape and style of your hogs duce 300 pounds of butter per year regulates, to a certain extent, the price now is hardly considered up to date. that you will receive for them in the This has been brought about by organmarket, so the lieg raiser should not lization, by breeding, by studying the overlook this matter, but breed his problem and finding out how the milkhogs, as far as he can, so that they ing ability of the machine could be deeloped. -D. W. Willson, in American Agriculturist.

Value of Experimenting.

We have often urged on our renders rather good hind quarters, but they to experiment on a small scale in the various lines of their work. That many of them have followed this sugfeed very easily, cannot stand heavy gestion we have not the slightest feeding, and are generally found with doubt. Some of them have been testa weak constitution which makes them ling varieties of fruits and vegetables for several successive years. Others Another unprofitable class of hogs is have only recently begun such experia fine-board animal, or what we some- meats. And many who have not chosen different breeds of live stock, various will not eat sufficient food to make methods of feeding, or have been working experimentally in some of the Generally speaking, the hogs that other divisions or subdivisions of farm make the largest gains and do the best business. Efforts of this kind, whether are those that are well-boned, well-immediately successful or not, are always useful to the man by whom they large through the heart, and with are made. To the young farmer they legs of fair leagth. Such a log is the are especially valuable. This not only one the farmer should breed, for they on account of what is learned directly always find a good market even at from their results, but also because times when there is practically no the tendency of such work is to make market at all for hogs of a poorer the worker more thoughtful and careful than he otherwise would be. We feel impelled to give this note

of encouragement, because in some sections of considerable area the season that is now nearing its close has been very unfavorable for crops, and consequently the results of many of the tests made in these localities will be of no positive value, though indirectly they may have some significance. Such is the case with some of the experiments undertaken by the writer of this paragraph. Though disappointing, the failures of this kind should not lead to discouragement. There are other seasons coming, and it is probable that more satisfactory results shades the trunks of his trees by plac. may then be obtained. It is certain that the persistent and faithful Investigator will not wholly fail of his reward for the time spent.—Practical Parmer.

Early Economizing With Feed.

Early in the full it becomes necessary to take stock of the food for the cattle, dairy cows, swine or sheep No man can go ahead and feed recklessly even thus early in the season. I well remember one farmer who fed liberally and recklessly right through the fall months, who gave as his excuse that he wanted to keep his stock growing just the same as in summer Well, that was all right if he had food enough on hand to carry him along, but by the time winter arrived he was faced by a problem of selling off his stock or buying food at high prices. There was no other alternative. had far more stock to begin with than he should have had for the amount of feed on hand, and then his reckless waste in feeding had made matters

WOYSE. That sort of mismanagement is often carried on in a lesser degree, and animals are forced on the market at a loss in order to save the food or the necessity of buying more. It is not such a difficult matter for a man to figure out early in the fall how much stock he can winter on a given amount of food. If he has sufficient of the latter to carry his stock along he is justified in going ahead and feeding aberally, but if he cannot winter them on what he has it is better to weed out the flocks now. Let this be the first economy practiced. Before the stock is taken from the pastures sell the poorest, or those the least likely to make prefitable returns. Reyond this would advise no one to sell at all. Simply reduce the stock to the limits necessary for wintering them on the food at hand. The amount of food should be sufficient for good liberal feeding and varied enough to satisfy the appetites of the animals. They do so much better on a "aried diet that it pays to have this ready for them at gent, progressive and active farmers ean engage successfully in winter

ASPHALTEOR PAVEMENT

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THIS MOD. ERN SYSTEM OF ROAD MAXING.

Vast "Lakes" of Material - Found in Aff Parts of the World, and the Supply is Practically Unlimited-How It is Prepared-How Applied to Streets.

An eminent scientist, with a long string of capital letters after his name, has made asphaltum out of dead fish and sawdust. The experiment was a success as an experiment-but the product would hardly do for a Broadway pavement; besides, it is too expensive. Scientists have also made diamouds. and may do so again, but the stock of the Kimberley mines is still quoted at a premium. It is reasonably certain that, for years to come, the world's supply of asphaltum for paying purposes will be drawn from nature's storehouse.

Twenty-four years ago a commission of United States Government englneers had Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury building, in Washington, D. C., paved with asphalt. This was the first time asphalt had been used in paving a thoroughfare on this continent. To-day in 150 cities and towns in the United States and Canada there are 26,000,000 square yards, or 5200 acres, of asphalt pavement in use. The asphalt pavements of this country, it is estimated, would make a street twenty-six feet wide and 1750 miles long, or considerably more than the distance from New York to New Orleans.

For twenty years prior to the introduction of asphalt in America a composition of bituminous rock, composed principally of limestone pounded fine as flour, was used in paving the streets of some of the larger cities in Europe. In all Europe there are little over 3,000,000 square yards of this pavement to-day, whereas in the United States there are being laid annually about 2,500,000 square yards of as phalt. The American composition is a mixture of sand and aspiralt which forms a kind of artificial sandstone which retains a rough surface. The bituminous limestone rock of Europe. however, takes a high polish under continuous traffic and becomes exceedingly slippery, making it dangerous in bad weather.

In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Broux, of New York City, alone, there are 145 miles of asphali pavement, and contracts have been let for the construction of twenty miles addi- and dressing a beef in the shortest tional. The New York City contracts call for the expenditure of \$1,300,000 for asphalt pavement in the near future. These contracts require that the lighting is oil lamps. They are not the payement shall be guaranteed for from ten to fifteen years.

Asphaltum, which only recently has been made useful to man, was abundant in the very backyard of early Egyptian civilization, but there is no authentic record to show that the enlightened Rameses II., or the other Pharaohs took advantage of the depos- d'Orleans. its. The shores of the Dead Sea in Palestine are covered, in places, with asphaltum, and it is abundant near the Caspian Sea. Asphaltum also occurs in Brazil, Venezuela, the island of pumps before he could be rescued. To Trinidad, Cuba and Mexico. In Eu- the surprise of those who witnessed different parts of Switzerland and in the pump without losing its life. It Sicily. In the United States asphal- was almost dead when it came out, tum has been found in Kentucky, Texas and the Indian Territory, but it the works, is so sandy as to be difficult of prepar ation for commercial purposes.

In the State of Bermudez, in Venezuela, and in the island of Trinidad. a British possession, just off the Venemud. This asphaltum is pure bltumen in nearly a solid form. The Trinidad "lake" is about 115 acres in extent; that in Bermudez comprises about 1000 acres. The surface is just sufficiently firm to support the weight of a man, and may be walked upon with ordinary precaution. It would not do to stand still in one place for a very great length of time, however, as there is danger that the person so doing would gradually sink out of sight. An article the weight of a fullgrown man if left in the "lake" over night, for instance, would be swal-

lowed up by morning. The Trinidad and Bermudez asphaltum is distinguished for its cohesiveness. This makes it valuable commer cially, but would also make it exceedingly unpleasant for any one so thoughtless as to drop off to sleep on the surface of one of the "lakes," He might be chopped out all right in the morning and the sticky asphaltum pried off with a cold chisel, but the experience would be somewhat discom-

forting The "lakes" have been sounded to a depth of over 200 feet and no bottom reached to the asphaltum, so it may safely be said that the supply is practically inexhaustible. As the stuff is dug out more of it slowly oozes up again into the hole thus made, and in short time, although carloads may have been carted away, the surface of the "lake" is perfectly even, and there is no external evidence that the deposit has been disturbed. These deposits have been worked for years. Twothirds of the asphaltum used on the streets of the cities of the United States has come from them, yet so far as outward appearances go they are the same, almost, as they were when the first carload was taken away.

Asphaltum of good quality looks very much like a poor grade of bituminous coal. On being refined it resembles coal tar. It is mixed with sand and carbonate of time at a high temperature, and becomes the asphalt which is spread upon the streets and makes the smooth, noiseless pavement which is the delight of the bleyele rider. The cohesive quality, the attraction which the atoms have for each other in the Bermudez and Triuidad and other high grade asphaltums, prevents gran-

ulation and consequent disintegration. It is told of an eminent railroad manager out West that in the early days of asphalt paving he interested himself in a company which owned vast deposits of asphaltum in a South ern State. So confident was he that there was a fortune in this particular asphaltum that he persuaded the city he is too young to learn some things of Chicago to permit him to pave three | New York Press.

docks of Rush avenue on trial. The payement was put down and the street was opened for traffic at 8 o'clock one bright summer day. By 1 o'clock the street was closed again. The asphalt pavement had almost disappeared. The stuff was a low grade of asphalt, thoroughly mixed with sand and lacking cohesion. Horses and wagons simply cut through to the bedrock as they went along the street. The railroad man concluded it was a losing venture

after that and quit the business. An a phalt pavement will last on an average five years, when it has to be repaired, and in some cases almost wholly relaid. In streets, like those of this city, where the traffic is unusually heavy, this feature is an important one when the cost is considered. With a guaranty of fifteen years appended to his contract the man who bids on New York City pavements must figure on practically repaying the outire street within that time.

Another matter which concerns the paving man to a considerable extent is the presence or absence of a street car track clong the street proposed for paving. Broadway, for instance, is about sixty feet wide, with two tracks to accommodate the vehicle traffic. Naturally on a twenty-foot track vehicles, going up one side and down the other, follow almost directly behind each other, wearing regular grooves in the pavement, which consequently gives way more rapidly than it would were the entire sixty feet of street used solely by vehicles.

In most large cities, excepting New York, a guaranty of but five years is required in asphalt pavements, and in none of them is the street traffic as heavy as it is in this city.-New York Mail and Express.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876, when over 115 miles of wire existed between London and Norwich, but no telephone exchange was established until 1879.

Women and little children as well as men attended a unique Sunday picnic given in Chicago recently. The chief attraction of the entertainment was a beef-killing contest, in which representatives of rival packing-houses sought to gain the championship for killing

Paris's latest innovation in street sort of lamps used a hundred years ago when the cry was "aristocrats a la lanterne," but enormous structures that give out 1000 candle power each. They have been set up on the river side of the Tuilleries gardens and light up the gardens and the opposite bank of the Seine as far as the new Garc

A frisky little dog fell from a bridge at the Chleago water works the other day, and was drawn into one of the rope it is found in Val de Travers and | the incident the animal passed through but was revived by the employes of

The father of all trees, so far as age goes, is said to be found on the island of Cos, belonging to Asia Minor. A German savant, whose knowledge runs zuelan coast and almost opposite the along that line, declares the tree is delta of the Orinoco River, aspinitum | not less than 2000 years old, certainly deposits assume the curious form of a respectable age, in these degenerate large lakes. In general appearance times. The tree is of the oak family, these deposits resemble a sea of black and is eighty feet in circumference. that Hippocrates, was born 460 B. C., used to teach school under this tree during the dog days.

A man died recently at Harvey, Ill., supposedly from eating toadstools, but an investigation proved that he ate mushrooms of the finest quality, and not toadstools at all. A mushroom expert testified that in his opinion the poisoning was caused by a small black bug, which he said he had found recently making its home in the top of mushrooms. To prove his theory he placed a few of the bugs in a saucer of milk, fed the milk to a cat, and in two hours the cat was dead.

Pennsylvania English.

The Dutch comedian who disports himself as a linguistic contortionist has of recent years acquired quite a vogue on the mimic stage, but out in Darby lives an old German couple named Skimmelkopf, who can beat the stage Dutchman at their own game. The husband, Fritz, has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but, as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six-months-old puppy. "Dere vas somedings funny apond dem dogs alreatty," said Fritz, who was show ing them to a friend the other day. 'Dot leedlest dog vas de piggest. Mrs. Skimmelkoof, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "You must oxcuse my husband," she said. "De English languideh he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de yourgest dog vas de oldest."-Philadelphia Record. No More Pinaferes,

Sad, Indeed, is the passing of the pinafore. Fifteen years ago the little glel that appeared at public school in the morning without her apron was sent home for one. If it happened to be her only one and in wash she was ordered to remain away from seleout until it was in condition to wear. home and get your white apron," was the teacher's injunction. Now? Yes terday I counted forty-two tots going to school and not a pinafore in sight. The girls were white, yellow, brown and black, and in a bunch they looked as variegated as a field of wild flowers. They were clothed in may old style, Phis is not the way to educate children. The sweetest part of a glel's dress is her apron.-Victor Smith, to he New York Peess.

What One Can Always Learn. One is mover too old to bearn that QUEER CUBAN FANCIES.

Superstitions That Have Obtained . Strong Hold on the People A belief that has a strong hold on certain class of people in Cuba is that certain diseases can be cured by esting dirt, and so when one of these dis-

eases manifests itself the believer does

not consult a physician, but instead gathers up a handful of dirt and eats it. If any relief is obtained it must be the result of faith cure, which the patient is unconsciously trying. Why all kinds of germs are not taken in with the dirt is a mystery-possibly they are. The moonlight seems particularly objectionable and strangers are warned not to go out in it with uncovered head, and not to go out in it at all if it can be avoided; it is thought that this light brings many evil effects, and not under any circumstances will a Cuban sleep in its rays -he thinks that, among other things, it will draw his mouth to one side of his face. To ward off sickness of various kinds there are little silver or tin images to wear suspended about the neck as a kind of charm, images of the same kind are offered in the churches as thanksgiving or prayer, and so we find near the altars of certain churches cases in which are hundreds of these little trinkets, hands, feet, arms and bables. The hooting of an owl is taken as a very bad sign. The superstitious Cuban kills any creature of this kind which makes weird sounds near his home. This is supposed to break the speil, and it is not then inevitable that a member of the family shall meet death in the near future. Butterflies also are looked upon as omens. The Cuban women are great believers in the efficacy of various herbs in sickness and have a remedy for almost every ailment. American physicians find that they nave much more knowledge in this line than the women of our own country. and more knowledge of sickness in general. In many homes, even the poorest, there is a thermometer, and if anyone is ill his temperature is taken before the physician arrives, Coin Disappears.

Here is a new and pretty trick, which is said to have originated in Germany: It consists in causing a coin placed under a wineglass, the whole covered with a paper cone, to disappear and return as often as desired. Take a wineglass, and, having placed a little mucilage all around its edge, turn it over on a sheet of white paper, and when dry cut away the paper close to the glass. Stand the glass mouth downward on a sheet of paper similar to that covering the mouth of the glass, make a paper cone to fit over the glass, and you are ready to astonish your friends. Borrow a penny and lay it on the large sheet of paper by the side of the winegless; cover the glass with the paper cone, and place the whole over the coin. Command the penny to disappear, and on removing the cone it will appear to have obeyed your command, as the paper over the mouth of the glass effectually conceals it. To cause it to reappear, you replace the cone and carry away the glass under it.

Rapid Haymaking in Maine.

By common consent the smartest haymaker in Windham, Me., is voted to be Miss Bertha Field, aged 13 years, and weight 115 pounds. Her employer declares that she has done the full work of a man during the having sea-

MARKETS.

PALITIMORE. FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat. 9
High Grade Extra....
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.... 4 75 4 25 78 47 CORN-No. 2 White. Southern & Penu ... BYE—No. 2. 53 HAY—Choice Timothy. 16 00 Good to Prime.

BTRAW—Rye in car ids. Wheat Brocks..... Oat Blocks.... 8.00 CANNED GOODS. TOMATOES-Stad. No. 3. FEAS-Standards..... 1 10 Seconds. CORN—Dry Pack..... Moist HIDEL

CITY STEERS...... City Cows..... POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. POTATOES-Burbanks . \$ ONIONS..... HOG PRODUCTS-shis. Best refined BUTTER BUTTER-Fine Crmy Creamery Bolls. 22

CHERRE 10% @ CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy. . . 9 N. Y. Flats..... Ekim Cheese..... 536 EGGS. 1754年 18 1656 17 LIVE POULTRG TORACCO

TOBACCO-Md, Infer's .. 9 Sound common...... Middling.... Fancy..... 10 00 12 00 LIVE HTOOK. PEEF-Best Beeves SHEEP..... 5 13

5 25 Hogs FURN AND BRING MUSKRAT.....*
Recoon......
Red Fox.......
Skunk Black..... 1 00 80 24 80 6.00 Mink....

Otter NEW YORK BUTTER-State.....

CHEESE-State..... THILADELPHIA

EGGs-Penna ft....