THE REALM OF FASHION.

# 

per City .- No woman ever yet but there are a few new styles that many shirt waists. The comare delightfully new and that show ments grow in favor as the for making them do in va-



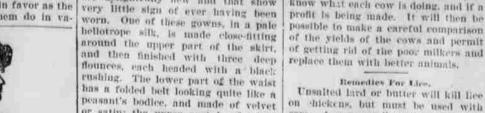
TRACTIVE SHIRT WAIST.

nd beauty. At the moment and figured French flannels. waist cloth, embroidered mand cashmere are all shown, as the same materials in plain ad all the range of taffeta and p. The May Manton design ild here includes all the latest and is made from Henrietta me, with the figures and velinther shade. The deep, turnlar is exceedingly smart, and in deeves are a feature of the raists shown.

lick is seamless, and meets the the fitting being entirely hed by shoulder and underms. The fronts are full, gathboth neck and walst, and my slightly for a short space of the centre. The collar is sections and attached to the The sleeves are one-seamed and mly full. They are gathered the upper and lower edges, and what to the cuff's at the wrists.

Gold-Threaded Veils.

The new veils are chiefly of a lace



peasant's bodice, and made of velvet or satin; the upper part is of white slik with short elbow sleeves that have full under-sleeves of chiffen with deep slik 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 ornameatal, 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'Algion" fashion and one which is extremely dressy.

## Sleeve Links of Crocheted Silk.

A "cuffbation" suggests a firm, hard knob of melal; a pair of sieeve links arggests send precious stones or gold disks linked together by a golden chain. The newest fastening for the cuffs of a shirt waist of fine flannel or cashmere 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 new 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 carned the name of "choker," which was sometimes applied to them by the shop girls who sold them to customers.



spover and close invisibly. Hike pattern, a fact which is to be de-

#### post rot on any two set another near it and fasten rails as before .- J. G. Allshouse, in Farm and Fireside,

Weighing the Milk.

Remedies For Lice.

care. A very small portion under the

wings is all that is necessary. More

may be used around the head, for the

is also sure death to every louse, but

the feathers off. Equal parts of to-

bacco, raisins and lard steeped to-

gether and strained make an excellent

Frosi's Action Upon the Soll.

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 course par-

down deep and tearing all coarse por-

tions apart by expansion.

olutment for killing lice.

## Dairy Evolution.

The latest development in the dairy Weighing the milk, if done only once 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 around the upper part of the skirt, 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 head lice are more hurtful. Coal off that his product will be always uniform, providing his milk, or the raw if used too freely will blister and take 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 handler of butter of twenty-five years ago would hardly be able to understand or appreclate what has been accomplished unless he had grown up, as it were, with the improved methods.

We must have the dairy type, contions, which work cannot be done with formation of the cow to the business any implement. When a piece of land for which she is designed. We look is well drained the frost goes deeper. upon the cow now as simply a machine and when the land is plowed in the through which the products of the fall and subsolled the frost prepares farme are passed, and from which we receive the milk in its perfect condiit for the spring plowing by going tion. The cow that would produce 100 or 200 pounds of butter per year fifty

years ugo was considered a fairly good Have Your Hogs of Good Shape. ow, 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 long raiser should not ization, by breeding, by studying the overlook this matter, but breed his problem and finding out how the milklogs, as far as he can, so that they ing ability of the machine could be dewill be shaped in a manner that suits. veloped.-D. W. Willson, in American the buyer and consumer, and it is only Agriculturist. the farmer who does this that can look

### Value of Experimenting.

for "top-motch" prices. There is one class of hogs that have We have often urged on our readers. rather good hind quarters, but they to experiment on a small scale in the are low in front and generally have a various lines of their work. That poor heart. Such hogs get off their 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 | ing varieties of fruits and vegetables Hable to disease. for several successive years. Others

Another unprofitable class of hogs is have only recently begun such experia fine-boned animal, or what we some ments. And many who have not chosen 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 different breeds of live stock, various will not cat sufficient food to make methods of feeding, or have been profitable gains. 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 thiskind, whether are those that are well-bound, wellimmediately successful or not, are aldeveloped fore and hind quarters. ways useful to the man by whom they large through the heart, and with are made. To the young farmer they legs of fair length. Such a hog 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 Winter Protection of Plants, of encouragement, because in some It should be well known to advanced sections of considerable area the seagardeners by this time that light is as son that is now nearing its close has great an agent in destruction by frost been very unfavorable for crops, and as frost alone. But little practical adconsequently the results of many of vantage has been taken of th's knowlthe tests made in these localities will edge, except by gardening folk generally, of what the advanced gardeners be of no positive value, though indi-The latter shades his greenrectly they may have some significance. house when he finds the plants frozen. Such is the case with some of the experiments undertaken by the writer of and he plants rhododendroas and simthis paragraph. Though disappointing, ilar plants where the sun does not the failures of this kind should not strike them in frosty weather, if he lead to discouragement. There are should have any choice in the selection other seasons coming, and it is probof a site. In the extra cold region of the Northwest the advanced gardener able that more satisfactory results ashades the trunks of his trees by plac- may then be obtained. It is certain

ASPHADI ROR PAVISMENT

# WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THIS MOD. bright summer day. By 1 o'clock the ERN SYSTEM OF ROAD MAXING.

Vast "Lakes" of Material - Found in All 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 sawdusi. 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 diamonds, and may do so again, but the stock of the Kimberley mines is still quoted at a premium. It is reasonably cartain 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 engineers 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 asphuit pavement in use. The asphalt pavements of this country, it is estimated, would make a street twenty-six feel wide and 1750 miles long, or considerably more than the distance from New York to New Orleans.

For twenty years prior to the infroduction of asphalt in America a composition of bluminous rock, composed principally of limestone pounded fine as flour, was used in paying 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 The American composition is phalt. a mixture of sand and asphalt 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 daugerous in had weather.

In the boroughs of Manhaitan and the Bronx, of New York City, alone, there are 145 miles of asphali pavement, and contracts have been let for the construction of twenty miles additional. 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 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 carly They have been set up on the river Egyptian civilization, but there is no authentic record to show that the en- up the gardens and the opposite bank lightened Rameses IL, 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 Trinidad, Cuba and Mexico, In Eu-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 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 Venezuelan coast and almost opposite the

pavement was put down and the street vas opened for traffic at 8 o'clock one

#### street was closed again. The asphalt pavement had almost disappeared. The stuff was a low grade of asphalt, thor-

oughly 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 entire 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 along 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 volilcles, going up one side and down the other, follow almost directly behind each other, wearing regular grooves in the payement, which consequently gives way more rapidly than it would were the entire sixty feel 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 Mall 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 represen-

tatives of rival packing-houses sought to gain the championship for killing and dressing a beef in the shortest time.

> Paris's latest innovation in street lighting is oll lamps. They are not the 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. side of the Tuilleries gardens and light

of the Selne as far as the new Gare A frisky little dog fell from a bridge at the Chlcago water works the other day, and was drawn into one of the pumps before he could be rescued. To the surprise of those who witnessed rope it is found in Val de Travers and the incident the animal passed through different parts of Switzerland and in the pump without losing its life. It

but was revived by the employes of the works.

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 sayant, whose knowledge runs along that line, declares the tree is delta of the Orinoco River, asphaltum not less than 2000 years old, certainly deposits assume the curious form of a respectable age, in these degenerate large lakes. In general appearance Umes. The tree is of the oak family, these deposits resemble a sea of black and is eighty feet in circumference. that Hippor

Superstitions That Have Objained a Strong Hold on the People

A belief that has a strong hold on a certain class of people in Cuba is that certain diseases can be cured by esting dirt, and so when one of these discases 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 in 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 spell, 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 allment. American physicians find that they have 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 season.

> MARKETS. FALTIMORS.

> > BRAIN STR.

FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat \$

his waist for a woman of plored on the score of becomingness. four yards of material Some are even traced with gold or sile inches wide, three and ver thread or beads, while the old yards twenty-seven gauze veil in white, gray or neutral tide, two and three-quarter tints is resuscitated. ity two inches wide, or two U-four inches wide, will be

# Ladies' Blouse.

se that is slightly more

fity. The smart May Manton

rated in the large engrav-

is to just that class and can

the morning with per-

bety, while at the same time

te no offense later in the day.

d is made of Venetian flannel

green, with vest and stock

atin-faced broadcloth, ma-

ed, and revers of velvet

he flaunel. Down each

the revers, are small but-

ugh which the gold chain

oped that hold the fronts

erials can be substituted.

and tiny silk cord and gold

in take the place of the links

al the fronts hooked invisi-

or these can be entirely

Henrietta, pinin and

cashmere, drap d'ete,

color of both waist and

changed to anything the

prefer.

el and taffeta are all suit-

ubinations and a va-

and give a peculiarly chic ef-

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 an the shirt waist yet easy again seen as trimmings in narow table, fills a place that no bands for light gowns. and is constantly growing

# 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

inter. A Snug Fitting Underhody.

Pretty trifles have their place, but the demand for the useful garment never fails. The smooth, snug fitting underbody that covers the corset without fulness and that, when desired, can be made of materia' that means warinth, 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 nainfook can be substituted by those

on for the blouse is who prefer greater daintiness. ag with single darts, and The backs include a centre seam and at the centre front. On the broad under-arm gores that mean ged the fronts, vest and a perfect fit and curved lines. The fronts are smooth and fronts are fitted with single darts and s at the shoulders, and close at the centre with buttons and in at the waist line. The buttonholes. The sleeves are cut in ached permanently to the one place, the outer seam extending to the lining and hooks over the elbow only, and fit smoothly from beneath the left front. shoulders to wrists, llar is joined to the vest

hed at the wrists with is blouse for a woman of three and three-quarter erial twenty-one inches ards twenty-seven inches and three-quarter yards hes wide, will be refive-eighth yard fifty or three-quarter yard tes wide, for vest and

visibly at the centre back.

sleeves are not over full,

use Gowns.

To cut this underbody for a woman UNDERBODY.

of medium size, two and three-eighth venr the batiste, muslin, yards or multimal twenty-seven inches as will be worn late in wide, or one and three-fourth yard and, indeed, all winter, thirty-six inches wide, will be required. | can be made from a very poor one. | vator.

ing boards fastened together like tree boxes, up against them. And thus the trees escape sunscald arising from being under the sunlight, and similar troubles. Surely orange growers in Florida

grade.

know.

#### Samptuousness in Fur.

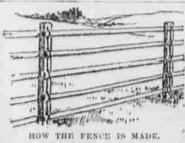
might profit by this experience of their Northern brethren. It would not be a very expensive thing to make an arbor or lath over an orange grove, the lath being an inch or so apart. With such a partial shade the plants would probably endure ten or twelve spas modie degrees of frost without injury.

and the shade in summer would doubt less 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 .- Meehans' Monthly,

A Convenient Rall Fence.

When a farmer has a lot of old rail fences going to rack he will find the worse. 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



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 rail and stapling just above rall with long staple, doing same at both ends; put on another The Illustration shows the way rails

that the persistent and faithful investigator will not wholly fall of his reward for the time spent-Practical Farmer.

#### Early Economizing With Feed.

Early in the fall 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. He 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

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 iberally, 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 profitable returns. Beyond this I 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 feedin, and varied enough to satisfy the appetites of the animals. They do so much better on a varied diet that it pays to have this ready for them at 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 same side ing that pays the best. Only intelliof posts, but run alternately as started. gent, progressive and active farmers can engage successfully in winter 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. It 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,-and using a little wire a good fence | William Conway, in American Culti-

mud. This asphaltum is pure bluimen in nearly a solid form. The Trinidad "lake" is about 115 acres in extent; that in Bermudez comprises days. about 1000 acres. The surface is just sufficiently firm to support the weight of a man, and may be walked upon 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 swallowed up by morning.

The Trinidad and Bermudez asphaltum is distinguished for its cohesive-This makes it valuable commer-DOSS. 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 discomforting.

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 cozes up again into the hole thus made, and in a 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. Twostreets 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 retined it resembles coal tar. It is mixed with sand and carbonate of lime 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 bicycle rider. The cohesive quality, the attraction which the atoms have for each other in the Bermudez and Trinidad and other high grade asphaltums, prevents granulation 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 Southern 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.

was born 460 B. C., used to teach school under this tree during the dog

A man died recently at Harvey, Ill., supposedly from eating toadstools, but with ordinary precaution. It would an investigation proved that he ate mushrooms of the finest quality, and not tondstools at all. A mushroom expert testified that in his opinion the polsoning 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 mimle 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 differ ent breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six-months-old puppy. Dere vas somedings funny apond dem dogs alreatly," said Fritz, who was show ing them to a friend the other day. "Dot leedlest dog vas de plggest. Mrs. Skimmelkopf, 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 thirds of the asphaltum used on the languideh he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de yourgest dog vas de oldest."-Philadelphia Record.

No More Pinafores,

Sad, indeed, is the passing of the pinafore. Fifteen years ago the little girl that appeared at public school in the morning without hey apron was sent home for one. If it happened to be her only one and in wash she was ordered to remain away from school ] until it was in condition to wear. \*\*444 home and get your white apron," was the teacher's injunction. Now? Yes terday I counted forte-two tots going to school and not a pinafore in sight. The girls wore 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 This is not the way to educate children. The sweetest part of a girl' dress is her apron -- Victor Smith, in the New York Press,

> What One Can Always Leach. one is never too old to leave that

EUTTER-State

-Penna ft....

MI

10

High Grade Extra HEAT-No. 2 Red HEAT-No. 2 White atts-Southern & Penn YE-No. 2 AY Choice Timothy. Good to Prime. THAW-Eye in car ids When Bucks Oat Blocks	63 16 00 15 00 10 51 7 50 8 0.1	4 25 78 47 253 54 16 50 15 50 11 50 8 00 8 50
CANNED GOO OMATOES-Stnd. No. 3. EAS-Standards. Seconds. ORN-Dry Fack Moist. RIDE3.		70 55 340 80 80 70
City Cows	852	9 10 9
FOTATOES AND VEG OTATOES-Burbanks	48 @ 40	52 45
FROVISIONS OG PRODUCTS-shis. Clear ribsides Hams Mess Pork, per har, ARD-Crude Lest refined	8 814 1154	814 9 11 % 15 00 4 836
UTTER-Fine Crmy Under Fine Creamery Rolls	22 21 22	• 23 22 23
CHRENE HEESE—N. Y. Fanoy N. Y. Fints Skim Cheese	10 14 10 13 16	10 10 元 7元
TGS_State	1734 1635	4 18 17
Ducks, per lb	814 Ø	102.00
TOBACCOMd. Infer's# und common	150 @ 5.0 603 10.00	8 50 4 50 5 03 12 00
LIVE STOOS CEF-Dest Beavos	473 @ 259 510	
USKRAT	10 @ 40	11 45 1 00 80 23 50 6 00
NEW YORK		
OUR-Southern	β 85 φ 76 59 46% 25 15 20 10	4 20 74 6 - 47 2536 21 21 21 11
THILADELPHI		
OUR-Southern HEAT-No. 2 Red MIN-No. 3 ATS-No. 2	885 7991 45 94	¢ 20 73 45% 28%