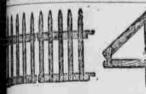
greeising Stock in Winter. ef all kinds needs outdoor exespecially in winter, when the and be turned out every pleasar. The change does them good. are inflated and the circulalept brisk and healthy. The card sh, with plenty of fresh air, wholesome food and proper atwill insure against tubercuor any other disease.

Weeds in the Pasture. red is as much "a plant out of peper place" in the pasture as e, and where the pasture is ad to dairy stock it may be doing damage there than it would in es or cultivated field. It takes sed and moisture that are needed is useful plants, and it sometimes such a character as to be polsonwhe animal, and often weeds imapleasant odors and flavors to all and its products. If the passould be cleared of weeds and and their place given to better not only would they produce for many more animals, but alk products would be of more m good quality. If the whole re cannot be cleaned in one seadear it little each year.

sence shown in the illustration satisfactory for placing around stacks or using for pasturing sheep or hogs on green crops. s rape, artichokes, clover and



SETAILS OF MOVABLE FENCE.

ke. The panels may be twelve mg and the pickets four feet The support for the panels has on the inside. If this brace ent, the animals get under it similare the fence. The notches age enough to admit ends of two Some farmers consider three ligh enough for a sheep fence, me height may be reduced one I thought best.

Progress in Sheep Husbandry. w of the sheep and wool pro in the United States has just empiled and issued by the deent of agriculture. It was preby J. R. Dodge and contains a (historical information of interevery sheep grower. According alletin the flocks in the United s do not now aggregate as large mber of sheep as in 1893 and but they are increasing rapidly M fair to exceed before many with highest former figures. The of breeds is greater than ever Where manufacturers desire fety of wool they can get all without going out of the counhis was shown when wool was ed for the Paris exposition.

literesting to note that the deof flocks in New England has tendy for fifty years. Some Englanders feel that there may wat in raising sheep and proafat lambs, but they insist that no money for them in growing a decline was much less There has been but little on in the Southern States, as wising has not been prominent. great West that leads in the dustry and shows a continued in price and quality.

Satisfactory Dairy Ration. of the most perplexing questions

be average dairy farmer is the The cost of production considered and also the genbults. Shall it be of the finely Bed by one of the leading farmers when New York and his mode at Hearises at five o'clock in the et goes to the barn and milks, which he gives his herd of thirty three quarts apiece, of gluten He returns to the house and h breakfast. Then he gives onewhel of ensilage and after this a five pounds of cornstalks. This lingiven twice a day, morning At noon two quarts of is fed with cornstalks, making fight quarts gluten meal, one usilage and fifteen pounds of loa cow. This I think is a very on, for it includes all those theh go to make up a good diet. ity condition is always sethat it is used.

as milk is delivered at the lomoney return among its pa- front and two ends. This is conceded to be the best in use and it certainly has been Mor.-Morgan S. Joslyn, in a Agriculturist.

og the Young Pruit Trees. the most fruitful sources of young fruit trees in fall In the orchard and seek and I fear if the present ars start a new generation creatures on a crushde take years for us to comais to be hoped that the keep within decent propor-

one who has suffered much from the depredations of the wild rabbits it the past, I should like to enter this mild protest against the encourage ment of what may yet prove a disaster to our fruit interests.

In fighting against mice and rabbits I have tried all of the commonly rec ommended methods, such as smearing somes thickened. The ani- the bark with blood, fat, tar and other substances supposed to be obnoxious to the rodents. If very hungry the little pests will not stay away from the trees if only blood or tar are the protections used. I have also tried wrapping newspapers around the base of the trunks, but I cannot exactly see the good that this does. My method is to mound up the earth around the trunks in the fall of the year, and then put a shield of wire netting a few inches from the tree. This wire netting runs up a couple of feet from the ground, and if the mesh is fine enough neither mice nor rabbits will disturb the bark. The mound of earth I belleve helps the trees also from the winter cold. It acts in many respects as a mulch and protects the top roots from being injured by severe freezing and thawing. This alone should recommend it to the attention of all. Young trees are often blown about so by the winter winds, especially during heavy rain storms, that they are loosened at the roots, and by banking up the dirt around them we prevent this a good deal. After a storm, then it is an easy matter to press the soil close around firm and rigid as if held there by a double anchor .- S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

Setting Trees in the Frost Season,

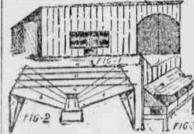
At picking time one can best select out those trees that are not profitable ty the remainder of the cost, varieties and the old trees that have passed the profitable bearing age and prefer the fall setting of both peach and apple trees here in southeastern Ohio. The winter rains will pack and firm the soil around the roots, so that the tree will be all ready to start growing as soon as spring comes. A fall set tree will withstand much more drouth the following summer be a dry one. Horticultural authorities generally agree that peach trees should never be set in the fall, and that a newly transplanted tree should always be pruned in the spring.

I set some peach trees last fall and pruned a part of them when I set them out; the balance I pruned last spring. I have not been able to detect any difference so far as the growth or vigor of the trees is concerned. I also set a few peach trees in the spring, and as the summer was unusually dry the spring set trees made only a feeble growth, while those set in the fall made good growth. I set some apple trees both in the fall and spring and was only able to save spring set apple trees by hauling water and watering them several times, while those set in the fall took care of themselves with equally good results. A neighbor tried the plan of setting fruit trees during a warm spell of weather in February. His experiment was successful and he talks of setting all of his trees hereafter during winter.

In setting trees we use a setting board, which enables us to keep the trees in straight rows, a thing not easy to do ordinarily or hillsides. Die the holes larger than absolutely necessary to let the roots straighten out and arrange the roots just as nature intended, then fill in the dirt with care. Ip to date this theory has not When setting in the fall it is not necesdis any marked increase in the sary to pack the soil much, as winter nof flocks. In the Middle States rains will do that. A mound of earth tions have been essentially around a newly set tree will do much se, except in Pennsylvania, to steady it until the roots get a hold; then it can be removed. Newly set trees should lean slightly toward the south, as the top will then shade the stem of the tree and prevent sunscald.-S. W. Burlingame, in New England Homestend.

A Good Poultry House.

The henhouse here shown proved very satisfactory. It is twenty feet long, ten feet wide, seven feet high in front and four feet in rear. The scratching shed it eight feet long we material or will it be the and should be on the east end. The shed? I will give below the ra- window is two by five feet eight window is two by five feet eight inches, which admits sunshine over most of the floor surface and does not give too much light on roosts, which is



undesirable. A small door with slide arrangement is cut beneath window for fowls to go in and out. The large fative creamery and during door is two by six feet; another door Hyer averaged me \$70 per cow. of like dimensions should be cut in tot a bad showing for a dry east side of house proper to allow 0urs is one of the most suc- entrance to scratching shed. In severe untries in the State. It selis weather a canvas can be hung inside at the highest price deducts over the wire front. Nests are arof help and making, and uses ranged in the intervening spaces, took butter fat test in distrib- eighteen inches above floor, around the

The roosts are the full length of the rear and extend six feet from back wall toward the front. These should be three feet high and built as in clean underneath and to lift out the troughs. The roosting poles are on a it is from mice, which seem level and at each end fitted snugly into sawed notches. All can be easi ind the trees, where they ly removed for cleaning, as may the bark when their other food bottoms of the nests, Fig. 3, which Rabbits are another source have short movable boards for the floor of the nests. Drinking cans or bit craze continues |we will | troughs are arranged just under the have an epidemic of pablits window; dust and grit boxes likewise. will do great injury to the A house similarly constructed with A few of these prolific all needful inside arrangements can sping to the woods might be built for \$25. If lined with light building paper it will be nearly frost proof and easily kept free of vermin. Any kind of a floor can be made, but I prefer a raised earthern floor. Muck or clay well packed, then wet thor-We know something more oughly, will after drying make a floor side of the rabbits. An that can be swept. Sand should be thow only of the good side, thrown over it after cleaning and bethe side to the plc ure. As Baker, in American Agriculturist

争招子等导行对等导行式作导区式作用等对中国等 Good Roads Potes

新招赴区区市市区区市市区区市市区区市市区省市区省 New Jersey's Splendid Highways. Neight years New Jersey has come to the front as the leading State in road improvement. She has now 1000 miles of modern roads. while 500 miles of additional roads have been applied for in excess of those for which contracts have been awarded. Instead of the sandy roads of a few years ago the State is now covered with a network of smooth macadamized roads made into a continuous system through a well studied plan, which State Road Commission er R. I. Budd has pursued ever since in office.

The product to build these roads with State ald originated with a few farmers and at first met with bitter opposition. It was then taken up by granges, farmers' clubs, county boards of agriculture and finally by the L. A W, resulting in the first State aid law in 1802. The law in its present form was passed in 1805. The State aid act recognizes the fact that reads belong to the general public irrespective of where they live, and that it is not right for the local authorities to be taxed for roads which are largely used by people traveling long distances, so li provides that when property owners the trunk again, and when it freezes along a certain road desire its improve in this position it makes the trees as ment two-thirds of them shall petition the freeholders for it, agreeing thereby to pay ten per cent, of the cost Upon the acceptance of this petition by the freeholders and its approval by the State road commissioner, the State will pay one-third and the coun-

The only counties that have not as yet availed themselves of Sinte ald and best he replaced by new trees, I in the construction of roads are War ren, Sussex, Hunterdon, Bergen, Cumberland and Cape May, although it should not be inferred from this that these counties have no improved roads, as several of them have, notably Bergen. The first State aid road in Cape May County will be built this season. than a tree set in the spring, should This will make a continuous improved road from Jersey City to Camden, the only break being about five miles of gravel road, now controlled by a turnpike company. The route will extend through Mount Holly, Bordentown, Trenton, Edinburg, Highstown, Cranbury, New Brunswick to Rahway and thence to Jersey City. Commissioner Budd, reviewing the work done says: "In 1803-94 the State built seventy-five miles of road; '95, forty-six mlles; '96 fifty-one miles; '97, sixty-six miles; '98, eighty-four and a half miles; '99, 115miles. The total amount expended in road construction by the State and counties up to this year was \$2,001,475, and during the current year over \$500,000 will be expended. New Jer sey has more miles of improved road than any State in the Union Stone roads place the farmer almost at the door of the consumer, saving many in termediates, all of whom are forced to have a profit. His increased loads, the saving in transportation, the dis pensing with the commission men and the delivering of the produce to the grocers' or consumers' doors has resulted in saving to the individual tarmer of large sums on each load."

> A New Advocate of Good Roads. Though general progress in the improvement of public highways is slow, it cannot be doubted that the cause of good roads is destined to prevail, says the New York Tribune. Even if there were only a feeble indication here and would still be unreasonable to suppose that a thrifty and intelligent people would niways remain indifferent. But in recent years there has been a notable awakening, which in some States has already produced actual results of great importance. In an address to which we lately referred President Mendenhall, of the Worces ter Polytechnic Institute, who is a member of the Highway Commission, describing what is being done in Massachusetts, said that during the last six or eight years more money had been spent there in road improvement than in any other State. The plan now in process of execution involves a reconstruction of the road system of the Commonwealth, embracing about two thousand miles, or ten per cent, of the whole, to which local effort will no doubt in time make large additions An annual appropriation of \$500,061 enables the Commission to complete about fifty miles every year, and it could probably obtain \$1,000,000 from the Legislature if it so desired. Truly this is a wise liberality which may well cause envy in other parts of the country.

> > National and State Help.

The National and State Governments, cities and towns, should charrfully help in the inauguration of a movement, having for its object the better ment of the public highways of the country. The plan can only be undertaken and accomplished by a system of equitable taxation and the introduction of some wise method by which the desired work may be profitably and successfully accomplished.

Good, permanent roads cannot be built in many sections of the country without a substantial stone foundation. In a local, temporary way and during certain seasons of the year, dirt roads can be vastly improved by proper grading and through drainage. Wherever hills cannot be graded down, Fig. 2. This allows ample room to and intervening valleys filled in, the road should be changed out of its old original pig-trail route and laid out on more level unbroken lines. A farm er will load his team to meet the heavy pull at one bad place or hill on his road, though the balance of his ten miles may be comparatively smooth, and over which his team could easily draw twice or three times the load he is by reason of the bill forced to re-

The Lie.

-Just as soon as a man has satisfied his conscience that it's all right to tell a white lie," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "he becomes color blind."-Philadelphia Record.

Sierra Leone is probably stocked with the greatest variety of big game. the sport to be obtained being ele phants, hippopotami and deer.

PEOPLING A CONTINENT. Russia Loans Siberian Emigrants Money

to Be Paid in Thirty Years. Anna N. Benjamin, in Ainslee's Magazine, says:

"There are no 'bad lands' in the whole of Southern Siberla, and the rich, arable land extends hundreds or versts farther north. We passed through on the river steamers and the railroad in June and July, and found the climate at that time altogether delightful. The vegetation, the trees and shrubs, were like those of New England. The crops were well May Manton model given is suited along, the people looked prosperous and contented. It is now several years since the Russian Government has adopted a system of colonization for Siberia. She makes a careful examination of all candidates for emi gration, and those who have the requisite qualifications receive, with their families, free transportation to the new country. Lands are allotted to them which are exempt from taxes for twenty years; at the end of that time they may be rented or purchased at a moderate sum. They are almost entirely free from the obligation of military service for ten years. Money is lent to emigrants who already have a certain amount-otherwise they are not allowed to emigrate-which need not be repaid for thirty years. Agricultural implements are given them outright. No wonder that some of the cream of Russian peasantry has been induced to emigrate. Whole communities have found in their new home a lot which is better than anything they have ever known in the mother country. I was constantly impressed by the air of prosperity about every Siberian settlement-the neat houses, the well-kept barnyards, the abundantly yielding soil, the absence of squalor. Later when we passed through the heart of European Russia, I was able to compare the appearance of the two sections, and I came to the conclusion that the Russian peasant betters himself in many ways by emigration to Siberia.

"Hardly a day passed as we steamed up the great rivers that we did not meet one or more steamers, sometimes towing barges in addition, filled with emigrants. They seemed to me to be the sturdiest people in the world, capable of enduring the strain and the hardships which attend the carving out of a living in a strange land. Among the third-class passengers on our own steamer were several peas aut families that had made moderate fortunes in the new country and were going back to their own homes to set up a business with their capital."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself,-Goethe.

Don't let your heart grow cold, and you may carry cheerfulness and love with you into the teens of your sec ond century, if you can last so long .-Oliver Wendell Holmes.

It is possible so to complicate the machinery of living that the very life itself is crushed among the wheels. We may wrap ourselves in comfort until our breath is smothered in the folds.-W. R. Huntington,

Time takes heavy toll as we pass, one after one, the Janus gated years, but he goes bravely on who bears with him the perfume of his Eden, and the romance of the morning, and the layish heart of youth.-Benjamin F. Tay

Life is reproduced by sacrifice. The life that is lost is the only life that is saved. The dead self is the only life bearer. Only the man who thus there of interest in the subject, it sinks himself in his cause is remembered as its apostle.-Francis G. Pea-

What we are all doing, as we stand in our lot, steady to our manliness or womanliness in our black days, is to faith of every good man coming after us, though our name may be forgotten.-Robert Collver.

I would say to every young girl, rich or poor, gifted or dull: Learn to make a home, and learn this in the days in which learning is easy. Cultivate a habit of vigilance and forethought. With a reasonable amount of intelligence, a woman should be able to carry on the management of a household and should yet have time for art and literature of some sort.-Julia Ward Howe.

Health Value of Vegetables.

A diet of nothing but celery is said by some physicians to be a sure cure for both rheumatism and neuralgia. Free use of this vegetable is always recommended to rheumatic patients.

Baked potatoes are digested more ensily than boiled potatoes, and should therefore be preferred by dyspeptics. In cases of anaemia, cabbages and spinach are distinctly beneficial. Spinach is also almost as valuable as lithia water in its effect on the kidneys. Beets and turnlps keep the blood pure and improve the appetite,

Tomotees are thought in Indian to be a preventive of cholera. Like endives and watercresses, they stimulate the healthy action of the liver,

Just after the battle of Fort Donel son, General Grant is said to have telegraphed to Washington that he would not permit the army to move till forty wagon loads of onlons that had been promised to him should arrive. Onions are essential to the army mess, to make pork or beef palatable But they are also an admirable cure for sleeplessness and indigestion everywhere.

Garlie, leeks and olives stimulate the circulation of the blood. Too much meat and too few vegeta-

bles make up the average diet. Health depends on continuous variety. Harvest Home. Like Hallowe'en and Hogmanay and

other old-world festivals, the harvest

home, which used to crown with joy and gladness the completion of the ingathering of the fruits of the earth in Scotland, bids fair to become a

thing of the past.

Photography That Pays. Good photographs of living wild mammals and birds are so rare as to command high prices in the market, and the magazines, as well as the newspapers which print half-tone supplements, are usually glad to buy



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

girlish figure more perfectly than the



MISSES' WAIST, to a variety of materials and can be made high or low, with long or short sleeves, as suits the occasion, or can be made to wear with a separate guimpe, the lining and undersleeves urnishing the model-a method that nakes the waist high or low at need. Simple soft silks, cashmere, wool crepe de chine, albatross and Henrietta, as well as such thinner materials as point d'esprit and moussellne, are all orrect with yoke and sleeves of white, of lace or contrasting silk. As illustrated, the material is embroidered crepe, with trimming and yoke of ace, chou and belt of pastel pink panne velvet ribbon, and the bodice is suited to dancing school and party wear; but with a change to cashmere the cravat is tied. The loops of the or veiling, with silk, it becomes appropriate to less formal afternoon oc- length as that of the short ends, easions.

The foundation for the waist is a atted lining, the pattern for which is perforated at yoke depth. On it are in style between the soft round muff

New York City, - Nothing suits a | veteens are very handsome. The trade name is a trifle misleading, because full round waist. The very pretty there is no particle of gold or silver in the material. One piece of velvet is stamped with a design in brilliant orange spots, the size of a French peaon a black ground. The orange has a metallic lustre. A dark blue has pattern of lines executed with silvery blue lustre. Another black velvet is stamped with arabesques of emerald green, a brilliant metallic sheen like an enamel attends the pattern color. These materlals are not expensive, but very stylish and suitable for an odd waist.

A long coat, just brought over from Vienna, of the pattern which would be known here as an automobile cont, has the standing collar becomingly trimmed on the edge and inside with shirred, black Liberty silk. The long coat is of garnet cloth. It is handsomely braided on the outside of the big collar, but the severity of the tailor finish is kept away from the wearer's face by the softest of linings. Black Liberty silk is puffed and shirred instead of being tucked, and applied to the inside of a high collar. A little standing edge of the puckered slik is used as a border.

Fifty Inches Long. Fifty inches long is the pretty cravat of white taffeta silk, which has a running border of color, black or golf red, hemstitched upon it on both sides. The cravat is first measured to find the middle, which is passed from beneath the chin to the back of the neck. Here the ends are crossed, stayed with a pin, and brought back in front, where bow are pulled out to exactly the same

New Muffa.

The new muffs are large and varied



BATH ROBE.

tell, in its measure, on the life and arranged the yoke, the full portions of fur, with tails across one side, and of the waist which close at the centre | the dainty little novelty of velvet, fur back, and the two circular frills that and chiffon. One kind of large muff outline the yoke. The long sleeves is drawn up at the top, where three are in guimpe style with straight cuffs little heads are the finish, with some and frills of lace. The short sleeves gold tassels attached to gold cords, are puffed and extend to the band. At the throat is worn a high stock of the lace. When the waist is desired low it is necessary only to cut on the line

of the yoke and omit the long sleeves. To cut this waist for a miss of four teen years of age four and one-half vards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, will be required. with three-eighths yard of lace eighteen inches wide for yoke, four yards of lace applique and one yard of lace for frills at wrists to trim as Illustrated.

Woman's Bath Robe. No woman with a proper regard for health allows herself to be without a bath robe. Eider down, cotton velour. Turkish towelling, French flannel and the still simple flannellette or cotton eider down, are all used. The excellent May Manton model shown in the large illustration is simple and at the same time is cut on good lines and is tasteful as well as ideally comfortable As illustrated it is of elder down in deep warm red with bands of satin in the same shade stitched on, but plain- flannel or light-weight cloth can be substituted for the trimming, or the edges simply finished with stitching or cord, if preferred.

The back is fitted by means of centre seam and curves in to the figure to give a graceful loose-fitting effect. The fronts include under-arm darts that render them sraceth and comfortable. The right side laps over the left and is held in place by two or more buttons or button-holes, and the neck is finished with a shawl collar that is cut after the latest style and may be drawn closer if desired. The sleeves are in bell shape, the lower edges being faced and turned up to form cuffs. At the waist is a barmonizing silk cord finished with tassels that is held in place by tiny straps of the material a each under arm gore.

To cut this bath robe for a woman of medium size eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and one-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or four and one-half yards sixty inches wide, will be required.

Metal Velvet.

Woman's Breakfast Jacket.

The comfort a jacket that slips or with ease, is not tight-fitting, yet is tasteful and suited to wear at the breakfast table is recognized by every woman and requires no urging. The admirable May Manton model Illustrated combines many advantages and has a really smart appearance, if well made, at the same time that It allows perfect freedom. As shown the material is French flannel in rouge red, with stitching of black silk and small black buttons, but elder down is required and both cashmere and Hen rietta, plain and embroidered, are em inently suitable.

The back fits smoothly to the figure and includes side backs, under-arm gores and a centre seam. The fronts are arranged in box pleats that are stitched at their under folds to below the bust line and fall from the pointed yoke in Empire style. The sleeves flare slightly at the hands in bell style. At the neck is an unstiffened turn-over collar that can be worn with a simple brooch or necktie, as preferred.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter



BRHARPAST JACKET. yards c. material twenty-seven inchet

wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-half yards for The new metal velvet and metal vel | iy-four inches wide, will be required | 28. East, Penn'a ft., 26 2.27.

COL. EGE.

Bluff Character Who Was Famous Ist the West.

Col. Ege was a famous character in the early days. Although living in Doniphan county, he was often in Atchison, followed by a pack of hounds, He was a high-toned southern gentleman with a kind heart. One day while ceturning home from Atchison he came across a man whose wagon was stuck in the mud in Independence creek bottom. Col. Ege at once started in to belp the man pry out his wagon with a fence rail. While both were working sway Ege became angry and yelled to the man, "Lift, you son of a gun; you are not lifting a pound!" The man picked up the end gate of the wagon and split it over Ege's head, laying alm up for three weeks. Ege had his nat off when he was struck and was so bald before going to Kansas that be was known as the Bald Eagle of Maryland. Ege always carried a pistol ind was always trying to shoot through somebody's hat without hitting him. One day, at the Independence creek ferry, he shot at a man, but aimed s ittle too low and creased him. But Ege was always a gentleman; he toob he man into his home and tenderly eared for him until he recovered New York Press,

Anthrucite Coal.

The area in northeastern Pennsylran'a from which practically all our anthracite comes embraces only 480 square miles, while our total coal deposits thus far discovered underlie ap trea of over a half million square miles; and yet the value of the anthracite mined in these few counties of Pennsylvania in 1898 was \$75,000,000 considerably more than half the value of the bituminous coal mined in the entire country. No anthracite is mined in any other part of the world except in Wales, which produces annually less than one-twenty-fifth as much as we produce.

Our anthracite lies mainly along the banks and in the valleys of three riv-Along and near the Susquehanna with the largest centers of the indus try at Scranton and Wilkesbarre: along and near the Lehigh, with the region around Mauch Chunk as the most prominent field; and along tas Schuylkill, and Pottsville as the chief shipping point.

Australia's Primitive Bushmen, The Bushmen of Australia, are the

most primitive tribe of people in the British empire. Some of them do not build even the simplest forms of but; for shelter. They gather a lot of twigs and grass, and taking them into a thicket or jungle, they build a ness for a home, much as does a bird. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous, then the nests are of very large size. Into this place they all turn and snuggle and turn like kittens. Sometimes the foliage will grow together and form a sort of natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protect tion from the rain and storms, and it is a marvel how they endure them Sometimes in a good piece of jungle hundreds of those nest-homes are found together.

Cyclones of West Indies.

About \$8 per cent of the West Indies cyclones occur in August, September and October. Fortunately most of them are not very destructive in character. The records in the island of St. Thomas, for example, show that in the century and a half preceding 1897 that island suffered from devastating cyclones only seven times though it i the northern and eastern islands, such as St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Bahamas, that are most frequently in the pathway of the severest cyclones.

Beriln Registers 1,000,000 Strangers.

Berlin last year for the first time registered over 1,000,000 strangers who had visited the city. Vienna, which formerly had more visitors than Berlin, counted only a few over 500,000 in 1899, and was surpassed by Munich with 600,000. Dresden had over half a million visitors; Hamburg, Leipsic and Zurich each about 400,000, and Stuttgart, Basel and Dusseldorf each over a quarter of a million.

Negroes Who Hold Sheep Skins. Two thousand two hundred and fourteen negroes, including 235 women, have taken degrees from institutions of every sort. All have been self-supporting, and letters from half of them report an average assessed valuation of real estate of \$2,500.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE. - FLOUR, Baltimore Best Patent, 4.60; High Grado Extra, 10. Wheat, No. 2 Red, 72-73. Cons. No. 2 White, 42 a 43. Oars, Southern and Pennsylvania, 25 25%. Rye, No. 2, 50 251. Hay, Choice Timothy, 16.00 @16.50; Good to Prime, 15.00@15.50. STRAW, Rye in carloads, 10.50@11.50; Wheat Blocks, 7.00@7.50; Oat Blocks, 7.50 @ 8.00. TOMATOES, Stnd. No. 3, .80; No. 2, .62. Pras, Standards, 1.10@1.40; Seconds, .80. Conx, Dry Pack, .80; Moist, .70. Hines, City Steers, .10. 10%; City Cows, .09. 09%. Potators, Buroanks, .45@.50. Ostons, .45@.50. Hos Products, Shoulders, .08 w 0314; Clear ribsides, .08% # 09; Hams, .11% 9.11%; Mess Pork, per barrel, 15.50. Lard, Crude, .04; Best refined, .08%. BUTTER, Fine Creamery, 26 w. 27; Under Fine, .25@.26; Creamery Bolls, .25@.27. Chesse, N. Y. Faney, .11@.12; N. Y. Fiats, .12@.12%; Skim Cheese, .0514 @.0614. Eogs, State, .22@23; North Carolina, 20@.21. Live Poultry, Chickens, per lb., .073/@.08; Ducks, .08 @.08%; Turkeys, .09@.08% Tonacco, Md. Inferiors, 1.50@2 50; Sound common, 3.50@4.50; Middling, 6.00@7.00; Fancy, 10.00 \$12.00. BEEF, Best Beeves, .40 25.85. SHEEP, 3.50 24.50. Hous, 5.00 ab.10.

NEW YORK .- FLOUR, Southern, 3.85 #4.10. Wheat, No. 2 Red, 77@.78. Rvs. Western, 56#57. Cons, No. 2, 45@.46. Oars, No. 3, 25@.25% Burren, State, 16@.24. Foos, State, 24@

28. Curkss, State, 10% 2.11. PHILADELPHIA. - Flour, South ern. 3.85 at 1.20. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, .72 @.73. Cons. No. 3. 43@.43%. Оата, No. 2, 28@ 20. Витука. State, 26@