

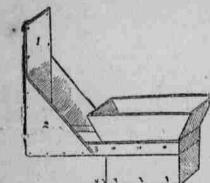
To Cure Egg-Eating Hens.

There is nothing more provoking nd more unprofitable that a flock of hens which have acquired the habit of eating their eggs. This is a habit more easily prevented than cured. Give the hens plenty of exercise, with a variety of food. Gather the eggs frequently, provide sufficient resting places and keep one or more porceain eggs upon the floor of the house Dark nests are advisable, and a meat diet is excellent.

To cure the habit provide dark nests and add meat to the food. Re move the end from several eggs and pour out the contents. Make a mixture of flour, ground mustard and red pepper, adding a little water to hold the materials together. Fill the shells and place upon the floor of the hen-The hens will make a wild scramble for these prepared eggs, will gabble down some of the contents, and will soon be gasping with open beaks. Follow up this treatment until the hens refuse to touch an egg. It seems, and perhaps is somewhat severe, but no permanent ill effects will follow. The hens will soon learn that eggs are not so palatable as they regarded them, and will desist from the bad habit. Positive cures have followed this method.-American Agricultural-

* A Handy Bag Holder.

A great deal of time is lost in filling grain bags, unless some device is putting in more fruit. I pick and put used by which the bag can be kept open and the one filling it have the use of both hands. The upright board (1) is made of inch stuff, two feet long and eleven inches wide. The hands and in market or cold storage arms (3) which support the hopper are near market, by November 15. I have held



which are pailed to these arms, and to the upright board (1), as shown in the illustration. The arms shown at 3 are each ten inches long, two inches wide and an inch thick, and the ends are screwed to the side of the spout as shown. The spout is made nine inches square, and both this and the hopper should be made of boards eight inches wide. At 4 a row of wire nalls is shown, by which the bag is held in place at the bottom of the hopper. By boring a number of holes in the back board (I) at intervals of an inch apart, and hanging the device to a heavy wire nall or a heavy screw put in the wall, the bag holder may be raised or lowered to a convenient height.

A Cheap Little Greenhouse.

The greenhouse, pure and simple is possible only in exceptionally favored localities, where the soll is so well drained that water does not rise in excavations and the winters are so mild that sun heat under protecting glass is all that tenderest plants demand. Whoever in such a location has a stretch of sunny outer the cicadas, there will be liability next

My house for storing fruit is one that was on the premises and not built for the purpose. But I find if quite convenient. It is a stone building twenty-six by thirty-four feet,

perfect blossom a little more warmth is needed.-Washington Star.

A Fruit Storage House.

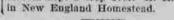


A CONVENIENT FRUIT HOUSE.

with good walls two feet thick, well laid in mortar, as shown in the illus tration. To make it so I could hold fruit through the winter, I lined it in side with matched lumber, making an air space of about ten inches between the wall and lining. It is a two-scory house. 1 protect from cold by putting straw on upper floor about four feet thick when settled. It kept the fruit well. I make a fire in it only three or four times through the winter, on account of extreme cold.

I could, with but little expense make it good for cold storage by putting eight or ten twelve-inch galvanized iron pipes through the upper floor, letting them down three of four feet, and filling from above with crushed ice and cheap fertilizer salt. I have used it as it is, opening the

doors nights to cool off and keeping it closed during the day, except when in barrels in the orchard and store them open. In rainy weather I can sort and pick for market. I usually sell to buyers, so they are off my by two triangular boards (2), seldom kept a crop over.-H. H. Hill,



Seventeen-Year Locusts Again Due. Next season the seventeen-year locusts will be due, and some instructions regarding the course to pursue will now he timely. The Pennsylvanin State College issued a report regarding these locusts, in 1889, while New Jersey and Ohio have also issued bulletins, The Pennsylvania State College has also issued a recent bulletin, which is sent free to all upon application, According to information sent out from the college the brood of locusts of 1885 will be due next season in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata Perry, Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh and Northampton. The cleadas or seventeen-year locusts, may not appear over the whole of the section mentioned, but may be expected wherever the conditions heretofore have been favorable for their breeding and development. The best breeding places are the brushcovered and woody pasture lands. Inasmuch as seventeen years is liable to make a good deal of difference in the utilization of land, it is quite probable that in some places lands which seventeen years ago were not in cultivation, and were good breeding

grounds of cleadas, are now cultivated, and upon them and in their neighborhood the insects, true to their nature, may be expected to appear, and perhaps in dangerously large numbers In many places the older residents are able to locate such grounds. If young fruit trees or shrubs are

and general suggestion of vitality. on land subject to the appearance of Some Pet Extravagances. Women are excellent financiers, but wall, with a few feet of spare space year of serious injury and mutilation they have certain little ways of their Ladies' Home Journal. along it, may have loads of flowers by the egg-laying process, as the habit wn which are a standing wonder to their masculine critics. For instance, into which it proceeds to cut in order many women will deny themselves a to make suitable places for its eggs. sufficiency of the necessaries of life Those who contemplate setting out young trees should therefore he care. chase something which seems of very ful to learn if they are on or near trivial importance to their husbands plaid of red. "locust ground" of seventeen years or brothers. ago, and if they find that there is risk "Will my means cover the expense?" she echoes, when you mildly suggest the doubt. Then she sets to with penshould defer planting until the danger The cleada lays its eggs during cil and paper, and, after making elabo-June, but may begin to lay a little rate calculations, comes to the humili earlier in the Southern counties than ating conclusion that a month at the in the Northern tier: hence by July 1. place which she has set her heart on at the intest the egg-laying will have going to would involve the expendibeen completed and all injury accom ture of the family income for the next three months. It is a decided blow. but she has recovered from similar would be well not to prune the trees blows on previous summers, so she closely on setting, postponing such bears it philosophically, and finally, work until July. The pruning may by dint of more calculations, she decides on a place which is financially within her reach.



TYPES OF ENGLISH WOMEN. Fragile Creatures Who Defy the Inclem

ency of the Elements. A thing one notices in England about women is that they seem iugervi ous to changes of temperature, says Geraldine Bonner in a London letter

to the San Francisco Argonaut. It was exceedingly cold when we arrived -damp, raw and chill. We Americans put on our woolen dresses and consulted as to the wisdom of taking jackets when we went abroad. The sun was hidden, there were occasional sprinkles of rain, cold airs caught you spitefully at street corners. It was

wretched weather. Yet the English women-thin, fragile and delicatewore their muslin dresses with calm and unmoved fortitude. A favorite fashion of theirs is a transparent yoke of lace with the bare neck visible through it. In this semi-clad state they walk or drive about, apparently perfectly comfortable, while the pershing American is seriously considering the wisdom of going to the bottom of her trunk for her fur jacket.

It may be this weakening exposure to the inclomency of a damp and trying climate which makes the Englishwoman so delicate in appearance. One seldom sees those buxom, rosy beauties in London that we have always supposed were the British type. Au contraire, the type is tall, small-boned and exceedingly thin. The Englishwoman of fashion that one sees in the London of to-day has that kind of figure that the novelists call "willowy"-

long in all the lines, very slightly rounded, with the smallest of waists, no hips at all and an inclination to stoop in the shoulders. With this they

wear very clinging dresses, long trains and, in the evening, very decollete bodices. The general effect is of something incredibly slim, serpentine and delicate. The latter suggestion comes One sees very few women who stand upright. All have an air of fragility, ennul and languor that suggests cer

tain paintings of Burne-Jones and Rossettl If, however, one sees few fine figures, one sees many handsome faces

among these ethereal ladles. Beauty, like any other good thing in England. seems to belong to the dominating, aristocratic class. One seldom sees a good-looking woman in the middle or lower class world. But the flowers of

are cut with the cold, precise regular-

ity of a cameo, the nose and chin generally prominent. There are calm. clear eyes under arched brows, which in turn are nearly hidden by the curled and crimpled "fringe" that is still worn in this country. It is a type that speaks of high breeding, absence of vivacity and physical delicacy. Compared to it our American woman are Amazonian in their robustness, weight

goldthrended galloons and silk ruching are used effectively on cloth gowns,

Laces of every sort are universally popular, including real lace, which is ed in large quantities on handsome toilettes. Woolen laces in the new coloring are employed with the winter abrics. Lace medallions, tambour, and-embroidered tulle, point d'esprit, insets of yellow Russian lace are all used with elaborate effect. Black lace entre-deux, studded with coral, turquols and pearl, embellish gowns of black net overlinings, matching in

color the jewels combined. Enamel and gold buttons form a fitting accom paniment to the Louis coats of silk or velvet.-American Queen.

Praise For the American Woman. This is the complimentary opinion of the American woman by no less authority than Felix, the well-known Parisian dressmaker.

"From every point of view the American is the most satisfactory of any of the many nationalities with whom I have had to deal. She has natural beauty and grace, to which a oss-covered cushions. The rug on she adds chic and judgment. What more ideal combination could a dress- moss green. These colors blend tomaker require? The tendency of the American women is, perhaps, a triffe.

toward the effective, not to say slightly showy, in dress, but she never oversteps the bounds of good taste. She studies herself well, and knows what suits her, and wears it. This perfect sense of the fitness of things places the well dressed woman of the United States head and shoulders above her sisters of Mexico or the South American countries Nothing could be worse than the average garb of the Spanish-American woman. She has no taste whatever, and will wear anything her dressmaker may choose to put on her back. As a rule the color is vivid and the fashion outre. Not so with the woman of the States. She does not propose to be dictated to in matters of dress. She is very glad to take suggestions from her dressmaker, but she has ideas of her own."

Low Neck Reform.

Although a rigid stickler for porpriety, according to her own notions of the same, the late Queen Victoria was acknowledged to have "the most decoilete court in Europe." This is be not only from the peculiarly slender lieved to have been due to the fact and undeveloped figures, but from the that when a young woman she posuniversal tendency to the droop in the sessed arms and shoulders of singushoulders that I have just mentioned. Iar beauty and that out of her natural vanity regarding her best points grew the regulation court dress. Many a protest was made against the iron clad rule, but no exception was ever made; health and age and scrawny

neck had to give way before the decree, Queen Alexandra has other Ideas and no one at her court is to be made uncomfortable if she can help

Much satisfaction has been expressed in England over her Majesty's announcement that "dispensations" will the aristocracy are often dowered with be granted to women who attend court a fine and patrician beauty all their functions and for any good reason do own. The type is unmistakably and not wish to appear in the almost peculiarly English. The face is oval, bodiccless dress insisted upon by small and sometimes thin, the features Queen Victoria.-Chicago Chronicie.

Styles in Mourning Costumes

Some mourning costumes this season are made of crape with the skirts meat out in it. Prepare this early in finished with circular flounces, with folds for heading, belt and yoke. Others less claborate are made entirely of crepe cloth, Eudora, dull taffeta, fine camel's hair, etc., with only the folds, belt and collar of the crape, the crape being cut straight to make the indentions run bias, and bias if they

are preferred straight as a trimming. Glossy broadcloth is not worn in deep mourning; dull-finished cloths are.-



Color Scheme For a House Place. A house place in a modern dwelling s upholstered in moss green and a ender gray, the color of lichens and of granite rock. The walls are covered with moss green burlap, which ascends as high as the "plate rail." Above this the wall is covered by a frieze of tray burlap. The green willow easy chairs are fitted with moss-green vel-

vet coverel cushions. The window seat is fitted with lichen, gray and the floor is of mixed rock-gray and gether very well.

Hash.

Of all culinary terms the word hash has come to have about as much op probrium attached to it as any. Nevertheless, hash itself remains popular, with reason, for when properly made cidedly preferable, as the straw is more It is one of the best of dishes. As gen erally used the word indicates a mixture of cold corned beef and cold bbiled potatoes cooked together, and the opprobrium comes lu because cf the fact that the sinewy bits of meat are those that fall to the hash. But hash can be varied. It can be made of various kinds of meat and of various sorts of vegetables; it can be stewed or fried, it can be served with eggs or without. It can be improved with tomato sauce.

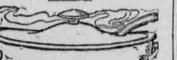
How to Make Muslin Toast.

'Any rather stale bread that cuts into firm slices answers for this delicacy The writer's first knowledge of this was at a dinner party at which each fish was perfect of its kind. When the cheese was passed, with it came this crisp, delicious toast, cooked at the moment of serving. The slices were cut literally "as thin as a wafer" and spread out to dry an hour or two be-

but in this case we had had some very fore needed. They were finally spread hard rains, and the land had run to out on a hot tin pan, popped on the top shelf of a quick oven long enough gether and become hard, making its physical condition so poor that a reto curl up a little and take on a pale plowing seemed necessary. It was shade of brown. This toast is partic ularly grateful to people of delicate rather dry at the time, and the land broke up lumpy, necessitating considdigestion, but is so appetizing that it has become a fad to lovers of dainty erable work to make it fine; but we living. It may also be served at worked it down, replowed, and worked It down again before sowing two bushluncheon with fruit. Housekeepers els of seed to the acre.

who find themselves at the mercy of a country butcher should call to mind the French method of "improving" tough meat. An impossible beef steak, for instance, may be transformed into one that is tender and julcy if it is allowed to stand over night in a mixture of vinegar and salad oil in equal parts. For a threepound steak half a cupful of the mixture should be put in a crockery plate

or dish large enough to spread the the evening and before retiring turn the steak. What is left of the mixture should be bottled for the next time Don't use salt or pepper while it is in the oil and vinegar.-Chicago Record Herald.



Oats For May.' We have found oats for hay to be

much more than loamy or sandy soil

The Georgia Experiment Station has

seed in the bottom of small furrows, which places the bud of the oats below

the general surface, thus making the

their method of planting only two rows

some better tool has been found for

putting in the seed than the drill they

use, the practice will not be generally

adopted. If the oats are planted at the

right time the danger from winter kill-

ing is not great, and only in a very

exceptionally cold time will your stand

be destroyed. Also, if the winter graz-

ing or Turf Oats are sown instead of

the Rust-Proof, the chances of success

will be still greater; while if your ob-

ject is hay, these Turf Oats are de-

tender and stock eat it up clean, where

they leave a large part of the stiff

We had one exceptionally fine acre of these Turf Oats last spring, from

which we gathered ten big two-horse

wagon loads of excellent hay. The

oats stood from four to six feet high

all over the field, and were cut just

as the top grains began to reach the

dough state, and while the straw was

green. We have been feeding our

nine head of horses and mules on this

hay all summer, with the addition of a

small feed of corn once a day, and

they have kept in fine condition, doing

The land on which these best onts

were grown was a stiff clay loam, and

had been manured the year before;

the land was in tomatoes at the time we broke it up for oats. Where land

has been well broken in the spring

we do not usually rebreak for onts

If land is broken deeply for any win-

ter grain crop, great care must be

taken to work it down until the seed-

bed is fine and firm, otherwise the

grain roots cannot get a good hold and

will be more liable to suffer from the

cold. The unusual success of this acre

of oats was undoubtedly due to the

extra work put on the seed-bed, for

we had other oats on equally good

land planted at the same time whose

yield was not much over half as large.

Oats are strong feeders and very

large users of potash and nitrogen; the

analysis of oats in bloom about the

time they are cut for hay, show them

to contain ammonia, 1.19 per cent.;

phosphoric acid, .67 per cent., and

potash, 2.54 per cent. If your land is

strong and you have a good pea-vine

stubble to sow your oats on, your soil

will probably contain a sufficiency of

ammonia; if it does not, it will be

shown by the oats themselves by their

heavy work all the time.

Rust-Proof straw.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW. General Trade Conditi

an easy and profitable crop; but to be a success, they should be planted in Uterral Trade Conditions. Bradstreets says: Reports of a record-breaking holiday trade, of seasonable uiet in leading wholesale lines, of ex-reptional activity at top prices in iron ind steel, of sustained activity in other industries, continued complaint of cau and motive power shortages, and a gen-eral hardening of speculative makets for food products, are the features of trade advices this week. The year closer with a cheerfulness of feeling never ex-ceeded even of late years, and with ex-pectations of the new year as bright at any that have gone before. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4.201,543 bushels, as against 4.332.832 last week, and 3-868,165 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-six weeks), aggregate 144,028,000 bushels, as against 92,952,244 last season. Corr the fall. The quality of the soil must determine largely the time of planting. We want to get the oats well started; but we do not want too large growth before real cold weather sets in; for if they have begun to run up, they are more liable to be killed back badly. On the other hand, if the cold comes before they are firmly established, the freezing and thawing is likely to throw the plants out of the ground, especially on clay land, for such land expands and contracts very

under the action of cold and moisture. weeks), aggregate 144,928,000 bu as against 92,952,244 last season. adopted a system of drilling their ont Corn exports aggregate 424.336 bushels, as against 330,941 last week, and 4,017,-105 last year. July 1 to date, corn ex-ports are 20,550,515 bushels, against soil give it a partial protection. But at a time is rather laborious, and until

93.178.344 last season." Failures for the week numbered 250 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 18 last vear.

LATEST OUOTATIONS.

Flour. - Best Patent, \$4.75; High Grade Extra, \$4.25; Minnesota Baker's,

\$3.20a3.40. Wheat-New York No. 2, 8954c; Philadelphia No. 2, 845/a85c; Baltimore

No. 2, 85c. Corn.-New York, No. 2, 71c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 67a675%c; Baltimore Not 2, 671/4c. Oats-New York No. 2, 52c; Phila-

Oats.—New York No. 2, 52c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 54c; Baltimore No. 2, jal4c. GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETA-BLES.—Apples.—Western Maryland ind Pennsylvania, packed, per brl. \$3,000 13,75; do, New York, assorted, per brl. \$3,50a4.25. Cabbage—New York State, per ton, domestic, \$10,00a11.00; do, Dan-sh, per ton \$11.00a12.00. Carrots.— Na-live, per bunch, 31/2aac. Cranberries.— Cape Cod, per brl. \$7a8; do, Jerseyz, per brl. \$7,00a8.00. Celery.—New York State, per dozen stalks, 20a50c; do, native, per dozen stalks, 20a50c; do, native, per bunch, 31/24; do, Jerseys, per bril. \$7.00a8.00; do, Cape Cod and Jerseys, per box, \$2.00a2.50. Lettuce-Native, per bushel box, 40a60c; do, North Car-olina, per basket, 75a\$1.25; do, New Orleans, per brl. \$4.00a4.50; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket \$1.00a1.50. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yel-low, per bu., \$1.25a1.30; do, Western, yellow, per bu., \$1.25a1.30; do, Western, white, per bu., \$1.40a1.50. Oranges-Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.00a2.50: Oysterplants-Native, per bunch, 3a4c. Spinach-Native, per bushel box, 60a65c Tomatoes - Florida, per 6-basket carrier -\$3.00. Turnips-Native, per bul

box, 25a30c. Potatoes.-White Maryland and Penn-Potatoes.-White Maryland and Penn-sylvania, per bu., No. 1, 80a85c; do do, do, seconds, 65a75; New York, per bu, best stock, 80a90; do do, do, seconds, 65a75; Western, per bu, prime, 80a90. Sweets-Eastern Shore Virginia, kiln-dried, per brl., \$175a2.25; do do, do, per flour brl., \$2.00a2.30; do do, do, per brl., frosted, 50ca\$1.00; Eastern Shore Mary-land, per brl., fancy, \$2.00a2.25; Anne Arundel, per brl., No. 1, \$2.00a2.25; Richmond's, per brl., No. 1, \$2.00a2.25; North Carolina, per brl., fancy, \$2.00a 2.25;

2.25 2.25. Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides 9/4c; bulk clear sides 9/2 bulk shoulders, 9/4; bulk clear plates, 9/4; bulk fat backs, 14 lbs. and under, 9/4; bulk fat backs, 18 lbs. and under, 9% 91/2; bulk bellies. 101/2; bulk ham butts, 91/4; bacon, shoulders, 10; sugar-cured breasts, small, 11; sugar-cured California hams, 834; hams canvased or uncan-vased, to lbs. and over, 1234; refined ard, tierces, brls. and 50-lb, cans gross, 101/2; refined lard, second-hand

1034. Dressed Poultry. - Turkeys, fancy, good to head and feet off, 13a14c; do., good to choice, head and feet off, 13a14c; do., good to poor to medium, gatoc. Ducks-Head and feet off, 11a12c. Chickens-Young, head and feet off, choice gl/atoc; do, inixed, 81/2aoc; do, poor to med. 7a8c. Geese-Head and feet off, galoc. Turkeys-Fancy, head and feet on, 13a 131/2c; do., good to choice, head and feet on, 12a12/2c; do., poor to medium, 8a 10c. Ducks-Head and feet on, good to choice, Hatze. Chickens-Young, head and feet on, choice, gatoc; do., mixed, do., do., --a8½c; do., poor to medium, 7½a8c. Geese-Head and feet on, good choice, gatoc.

the winter through at a very slight of the cleada is to select small twigs expense either in money or trouble, and all the more if a drum with heated air from a furnace flue is set up last outside the wall.

For such a greenhouse dig down bee the house wall to a depth of three t and a breadth of six, all along available stretch. Put down a concrete floor, six inches thick, and has passed.

wall up to a foot above ground with either stone, brick or concrete. Upon top of this wall, set a wooden frameour scantling are stout enough for it. Board up the frame within and without to a height of eight inches. Above that have glass, running on plished. Should it be considered not to a glass roof. The roof is a lean- too great a risk to set out trees it to stayed against the house wall. Have a door in the end, with steps down to It. If possible also have a door from the house-thus in sharp weather one then be done, and the twigs burned can go in and out without letting in that are removed, so as to destroy the the cold air. eggs. As the cleada puts in its ap-

Fifty dollars should build and equip pearance at regular seasons all prepsuch a greenhouse. Seventy-five is a arations to meet it can be made in liberal estimate. Fit it inside with advance. The insects may appear in slat walk ways, laid upon the conreduced numbers, or may have been crete floor, a bench of earth all along exterminated in some localities, but the side, its top level with the glass, should it fail next year it will be the and racks rising like steps against first time in 187 years. There is also a thirteen-year locust,

the house-wall space. Also have strong hooks overhead to hold wingbut it is a different insect in charactering baskets and pots. istics from the other, appearing most-

Plant in each outer corner a strong ly in the South. The eggs of the root of some climbing rose. Dig seventeen-year locusts are deposited through the concrete floor and make in grooves of the twigs and hatch in a rich bed for the roso roots. Let about six weeks. After being hatched them stay there constantly. Have from the eggs the young locusts fall the roof movable so it can be raised to the ground and burrow in the earth. in summer, or taken wholly away, going down to from three to twenty Train the roses upon wires just unfeet, where they remain and feed upon derneath the roof. the roots of trees or plants.

Passion flowers may well be set in While in the earth they shed their a deep box of the richest earth against skins several times, and at the proper part of the house wall and time tunnel upward, ascend the trees, some trained to cover it with purple bloom. again shed their skins, and are then If the greenhouse stands outside a ready for the work of propagation. by making the walls high They begin to ascend about June 1, parlor. mough to let the roof reach the tops a little earlier sometimes, and after of the windows, the glass of them may sunset. They do not cause as much damage as may be supposed, considhave traceries of living bloom.

Plant seed and root cuttings in the ering their great number, but, neverbench, pricking them out, as they theless, do sufficient injury to cause into little pots, and shifting them to be unwelcome visitors. Any effort at destruction of the insects from the little to big ones. Plant buibs also in the bench; hyacinths would be almost of no avail, as such and tullps for Christmas blossom work would be laborious. The best about the first of August, and later course to pursue is to endeavor to es in succession. Plant also a few avoid them as much as possible by pulbs in pots. Set them in the shade refraining from setting out young under the bench for six weeks, until trees, as stated, and leaving the prunhow have struck strong roots, then ing of any trees that may already have it in the light and water freely while | been set out until the 1st of July. As they will not again appear until 1919, they are not really as harmful as some they are growing. After the bulbs are well set, take the pots into the use-seventy degrees will not hurt of the more injurious pests that an-em, through the greenhouse tempera- nually inflict farmers and fruit growthem, though the greenhouse temperaers.-Philadelphia Record. ture will run between fifty and sixty. Crocuses will bloom in it, and many,

noany other things. Almost any The dignity of labor is not always nower will bud, in fact, though for represented by the man who digs.

The one extravagance of an otherwise exceedingly sensible young lady of very limited means is a weakness for the finest of stockings and handkerchiefs. Her attire generally is remarkable for nothing except plainness and sometimes shabbiness, but very few of her expensively dressed

friends can rival her in the matter of dainty handkerchiefs and stockings. Other women spend a large portion of their income in paste jewelry, A brooch of imitation pearls and dia-

monds and a bracelet of moonstones look very much like the real thing to the casual observer, and are to be had 'for a mere song"; but the setting of stones soon drop out, leaving the rather than an ornament and their style.

owner mourning her folly. Many women confess that their per vanity is in dainty stationery, while others spend "every penny they can scrape together" in amateur photography or perhaps even in having their own photographs taken .- Home Notes stones and black pearls being an ex-

ample.

The Season's Trimmings.

The predominating note in garniture will be the continuance of velvet ribbon, which is so effectively used on bodice and skirt, combined with other harmonizing decorations. Another attractive item will be the extensive use of black chenille, often combined with white lace. Cords of chenille also, are introduced into guipure. Cre

tonne flower applique remains inleaf or flower appliqued and plented on silk. Chiffon and mousseline are treated in the same mauner, with the addition of an outline of fine chenille Taffetas and satin ribbous are orna mented or fastened with small buck-

Raglans For Stormy Weather.

For stormy weather there are raglans of waterproof cloths. They come for weeks in order to be able to pur- in different colors, browns and greens among them, and show an invisible

> STATES REWEST FASHIONS ****

Long, napped beaver ribbon makes stylish touch on some smart frocks. One cloth gown has a crush belt of this ribbon and a touch of it at the front of the stock and a bit on the sleeves.

A handsome large bag of black beads has a baroque pearl set in the top of each of the balls which twist to form the clasp. These, like the frame of the bag, are in gun metal, as so many things for mourning use are.

There are delightful buttons of silver, either Mexican or Indian, hammered out of silver coins frequently, though there is nothing to show this in the finished button, which may be crude, but has a certain style as well as historical value.

Here is a necklace a little different from those ordinarily to be found. It is of coral beads, the beads are not round, but long, oval, slender and this lewelry is seldom strong, and the pretty. This is an old-time treasure, and may cost more than something brooch, bracelet or chain anything new, but then it is pretty in color and

> The boa plu-the handsomer the betfashlon's whims. Some of the designs in these fasteners are particularly handsome, one in silver set with rhine-

There are new things in the long. gauze, woven into the material, and having the effect, to some extent, of the old-fashioned darned face. color is on the ends, in most of the scarfs, in Oriental shades. They are called Persian scarfs.

White finnnel skirts which are ser viceable and pretty have a broad in-sertion of torchon edging and a ruffle of the lace a little deeper below. The insertion has two rows of narrow Hamburg, something like beading, or either alde, which gives a firm edge where it is sewed to the skirt above, les or slides of gold, pearl, steel or and where the ruffle is attached to ft gun metal. Flowered ribbons, metal below,



Stuffed Cabbage-Cut out the stalk and of a head of cabbage, leaving a hollow shell. Chop two pounds of uncooked beef and onion; add one cupful of bread crumbs, one beaten egg, salt, pepper and mace. Shape into balls, arrange in the cabbage, add strips of sweet pepper and steam until the cabbage is tender. Serve with tomato sauce.

Ox Tail Soup-Fry two cut tails un til brown in two tablespoonfuls of but ter with two onions; then put in kettle add four quarts of water and simme slowly four hours. Add one carrot one turnin, one tablespoonful of celery chopped fine, four cloves, one tenspoon ful of salt and one of pepper. Cool another hour and strain. Remove grease. Serve with each portion som of the finest joints of the talls and couple of slices of leinon garnished with parsley.

Potatoes au Gratin-Cut cold holled potatoes in slices a quarter of an incl thick. Put two tablespoonfuls of but ter into a saucepan, and when melted add one tablespoonful of flour, half a pint of milk and stir until boiling Take from the fire, add the yolk of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Fill a baking dish with layers of the potatoes and sauce alternately, beginning with the sauce cover the top with bread crumbs and brown in a quick oven.

Ice Block Salad-Smooth a block o ice with a hot iron, making a cavity in ter-is an essential possession of the the centre. Fill this with crisp lettuce woman who would keep in touch with and hearts of tender celery cut in tiny pleces; add slices of winter radiabe and small raw clams. Season with salt, pepper, one teaspoonful of dry mustard and one of horse-radish and the juice of two lemons. Place on sev eral thicknesses of cloth on a gauzy scarfs, pretty material in the latest ones, a raised pattern upon and serve at once. Try serving you and serve at once. Try serving you green salad in this way. Note its dell cate coolness, its attractive possibili ties and its effect on the guests.

The Sleep of Lions and Tiger

There is nothing odd or peculia about the sleep of the lions and tigers In captivity they show the same in difference to danger that they manifest in the jungle, and by day o night will slumber through an usual tumult, unmindful or uncon scious of the noise. Their sleep commonly heavy and peaceful.

The untional debt of Norwa nmounts to about \$40,000,000.

light green or vellowish appearance. and this can be corrected in the spring by an application of about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre. The main thing to concern ourselves about now is the phosphoric acid and potash. Now, if we wish to obtain the best results, the proportions of these in-

gredients should vary according to the texture of our soll; of course, no iron-clad rules can be laid down, but general experience has shown us that light, sandy soils are more deficient in potash than red clay solls; I would, therefore, recommend for light soils a fertilizer analyzing ten per cent. phos phoric acld, and ten per cent. potash, made by combining 1600 pounds acid phosphate with 400 pounds muriate of potash to make a ton; for heavy clay solls a fertilizer analyzing about twelve per cent, phosphoric acid and five per cent, potash, made by combining 1800 pounds acid phosphate with 200 pounds muriate of potash. This fertilizer applied at the rate of 200 or 400 pounds to the acre should insure a fine crop. You can apply it broadcast after the oats are plowed or worked in; or better still, harrow it in about two weeks

before planting .- Professor F. J. Merriam, Battle Hill, Ga.

AN ECCENTRIC MAN.

Tournadre, about the most eccentric man that ever lived, died in Paris recently. One day he would preach the wildest anarchy and the next he would be busy with huge practical jokes Bertrand, the procureur-general of Paris, was at Vichy on one occasion and Tournadre, who was without a sou, asked him for 5 louis. The sheer audacity of a beggar he had never seen before took away Bertrand's breath, and he gave Tournadre a handsome sum, Tournadre rushed back to his hotel and demanded his bill, declaring that he would never stop in house where anarchists were harbored. The hotel keeper was bewildered. "Yes," said the farceur, "that dangerous anarchist, Tournadre, is here, stopping under the name of Bertrand." The scene when the estimable procureur-general arrived and was thrown out of the hotel can well imagined. On another occasion Tournadre hired a dillgence about 100 years old and was driven to the acad-

omy by the famous Maxime Lisb Both of them persisted in entering the academy and congratulating the Immortal forty on having elected them as members. When he had nothing else to do he would ring up senators, dep utles and officers and order them to immediately repair to the Elysee, as the President of France wished to see then. Then from a local wise sho he would chaff one after another a they left, civetfallen.

Butter .- Creamery separator, 26a27c1 creamery gathered cream, 22a23c; cream ery imitation, 10a200

Eggs .- Western Maryland and Penn-Eggs.—Western Maryland and Fenn, sylvania, per dozen, 25a—c; Eastern (Shore (Maryland and Virgmia), per dozen, 25a—c; Virginia, per dozen, —a 25c; West Virginia, do., 24a25c; West-ern do., —a25c; Southern do., 22a32c; guinea do., —a.—c; cold storage, choice at mark, do., 18a10c; do., do., loss off, do., 20a20/2c. Jobbing prices ½ to r cont higher

cent higher. Cheese.—New cheese, large, 60 pounds, 1034112; do., flats, 37 pounds, 111114c; picnics, 23 pounds, 1114114c.

Live Stock

Chicago.-Cattle-Good to prime, \$640 a7.55; poor to medium, \$3.7540.00; stockers and feeders, \$224.25; cows, \$12 4.65; heifers, \$1.5035.25; canners, \$12 4.65; heifers. \$1.50a5.25; canners. \$1a 2.20; bulls. \$1.75a4.20; calves. \$2.50a6.00; Texas fed steers. \$3.121/a4.121/2. Hogs-Texas fed steers, \$3.12/2a4.12/2. Hogs-Receipts today, 16,000 head; tomorrow, 28,000; left over, 2,500; active and 100 higher; mixed and butchers, \$5.80a6.35; good to choice, heavy, \$6.25a6.00; rough, heavy, \$5.90a6.35; light, \$5.25a5.00; bulle of sales, \$5.90a6.35. Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$3.70a3.90; Western sheep, \$3.00a4.25; native lambs, \$2.50a 6.85.

East Liberty .- Cattle steady ; choice, S East Liberty — Cattle steady; choice, **3** 16,30; prime, \$5:7035,00; good \$5:20,5:50 Hogs higher; prime heavies, \$0:4546,50; heavy mediums, \$6:1536,30; light do, \$5.0536,00; heavy Yorkers, \$5:8037,901 vight do., \$5:4035,70; roughs, \$4:5035,75; Sheep active; best wethers, \$3:754,000; fulls and common, \$132; yearlings, \$33 4.10; veal calves, \$0:5036,70.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

fowa has a young woman bill poster. Michigan supplies half the country's

Leadville has twenty-two labor

unions. Two years ago one organiza-tion existed. The New York Aquarium possesses the only fish hospital in the world. In the United States 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber is used every year for matches

Idaho has a mountain-a big mountain-which is 85 per cent. pure sulpher.

pher. Honolulu plumbers get \$5.50 a day. A co-operative wegon factory, with a capital stock of \$150,000 is being or-ganized at Cincuranti. Two big hills in the single State of Missouri contain 500,000,000 toms of the highest grade of iron ore. Texas has mountains of solid mathle -through which a great river has slowed by cut its way flaring the centuries. About 620,000,000 gross thes are new hid on American railroad, and coston-actor new ties are required annually red renewalls.