MY NOTHER.

FROM THE CURISTIAN ADVOCATE. She gave the best years of her life

With joy for me, And robbed herself, with loving heart Unstitutingly.

For me with willing hands she toiled From day to day. For me she prayed when bradstrong youth Would have its way.

Her gentle arms, my cradle one Are weary now; And time has set the scal of cars Upon her brow.

And, though no other eyes than mine Their meaning trace, I read my history in the lines On her dear late,

And, 'mid His gens, who showers gifts As shioing sands, I count her days as pearls that fal-From His kind hands.

2011组建设建设建设建设建设建设建设。 MAKING GOOD.

HE Universal Trading Company wasn't so much a trading company as it was universal, and its universality chiefly ou its sumprisonsly lithographed letter head. Abers, the President, would have preferred to have the name Inter-Stellar Trading Company. but, as Abers sometimes sadly admitted to himself, the present age is far behind the times.

Abers was a nervous little red-hended chap. He believed implicitly in Abers, His religion was that the world owed him a llying.

Any one entering the office of the Universal Trading Company immediately found himself wedged between the office door and a frosted glass partition. This partition had little slits or openings in it, labelled respectively 'Letters," "Cables and Telegrams," "Cashler" and "Bookkeeper." This was all that the public was allowed to contemplate. On the other side of the glass was the letter clerk, the stenographer, the telegram and cable clerk. the eachier and the bookkeeper. His name was Middleton, and acturally he was a melancholy young man. Middieton's work was to keep one eye on the four slits in the glass, and the other eye on Abers. This latter eye was so busily employed that it had acquired a slight cast. The word melancholy used above as

describing Middleton is used reservedly, and merely serves the purpose of expressing a condition of thought.

Abers had the blues, if such an expression may be used regarding a redheaded man: Business was bad. All that he had was his original capital of \$15,000, and now this was threatened. If he only had \$15,000 more! This sum would mean an income of \$1500 c year. Abers often thought that with this income a man could buy a subruban place somewhere, run for Mayor, marry a rich widow, and there you are! His present game was to get that other \$15,000.

He found the game a still one has ticularly as he had to play it alone He would have preferred a game more similar to golf. for lustance, where in exasperating moments there is always a good heavy driving from and a friend's head handy. A solitary game with losing odds would give even a hopeful political statistician the blues It was in this state of mind that Abers decided to take in an uptown variety theatre. As a rule, theatres were

marked at length, with an air of abstract thought. 10 100

> The time was six weeks later. 'Abers was radiant. The first thing he did that morning was to laugh. His last action before going to sleep the night before was to chuckle. He had ever smiled in his dreams. The scheme was working beautifully. The bond for \$20,000 had been arranged. A new set of books had been cooked to perfection. They showed a shortage of \$20,000. The old ones had been burned. The day before Middleton had received \$3500 and had disappeared. To-duy the mine was to be sprung. Abers's ambitions were never so near realization. On his way down town he looked In his paper for suburban property for sale. There seemed to be likely places In New Jersey. He wondered if the mosquitoes were really so bad over

"Now for springing the mine." He picked up the letters and opened ons

in Middleton's handwriting. "Dear Mr. Albers," it ran, "you will remember that when you applied for a bond on me you algoed a statement that I had never been short in my ne counts. This was wrong. Officer Mc Carty knows to the contrary. The oh! cashbook which we burned was a copy. I have the original, with notations in your handwriting, which you made for our guidance in cooking up the new book. If you take any netion against me I shall make a full statement to the surety company and hand them the proofs. Of course, you know that you have been guity of conspiracy. There are men in State's Prison for that, and I fear that the surery company would make a horrible example of you to discourage further attempts in this line I am yours faithfully

"JACOB MIDDLETON." "P. S .- I cooked up a check this morning for \$15,000 on the firm ac count. I have just received the cash. "P. P. S .- Let this be a lesson to you."-New York Evening Sum

Burning Mud.

Nowadays everything that will burn is interesting. A fuel works at Stangflorden, in Norway, where peat is mude into a useful fuel, should be of especial interest to Massachusetts, which is said to be talking of opening up its extensive peat beds. The fac tory at Stangflorden is run by electricity generated by water power, and has been in operation since 1898. The chief difficulty in manufacturing fuel from peat is getting rid of the water with which it is always sonked. About eighty-five per cent, by bulk is water, and practically all of this must be removed hefore a satisfactory fuel is obtained. At Stangforden the wet peat is brought to the factory in boats. from which it is removed by electric conveyers and submitted to a preliminary rough drying and pressing. The briquettes thus formed are placed in chambers, through which warm, dry air is driven, and are finally placed in electrically heated retorts, where the drying is completed.

The pear yields, besides these briquettes, Iar. charcoal, creovote, sulpitate of ammonia and other by products. The electric power is obtained from five eighty-kilowatt dynamos. The plant is capable of turning out 1000 centuers in centuer is about 110 rounds) of alr-dried peat a day. The fuel is said to burn well, yields little soot or ash and is really salable in Bergen and other towns,

Where People Are Content.

In his book, "The Soul of a People." Mr. H. Fielding Hall gives an interesting and sympathetic account of the quiet life and philosophy of the Burmese. Among other things he says: "And so all the same lovel. Richer and poorer there are, of course, but there are no very rfeli; there is none so poor that he can not get plenty to ent and drint. All ent initch ifr name food, all dread much allko. The animements of all are the same, for phyor almothis are always tree. So the Bindman dot's not ence to be view. It is not in his meane to desire weath, is is not in his nator to many to knowil when it comes in him. Beyond a sonie oney for identify needs money has a much slide. He dues not entry or cost dold or field or ents to cuilt) the mercunes part in line money causes him no elements. Meany Is worth in hits when is will have With ms, when it vis an ensured a little matter $\tau_{\rm e}$ we have a set in it is not easy end to make more from. No. on Burnau; Ho will spend it. And after his own Bille wants are serilered, after he has benght himself a mey sill steer ha has given his wife a new brughe, after he has called all his cillage sogetime and outerminest them with a dramativ entertainment-sometimes even before all this he will should the rest on



or oil is often used to prevent trouble.

American Machinist. Knowing that

the expansion of a compressed gas pro-

duces cold, and that the principle is

He began by finding a short bit of

metal tube, just big enough to sur-

round his cutting tool for a short dis

tance. In this eight holes were bored,

1-32 inch in diameter, and focusing ou

the tool about an inch from its point

Then he provided a supply of com

pressed air, under a pressure of sev

enty pounds to the square inch, and led

this into the holes in such a way that

the eight jets would concentrate at one

spot. With a little experiment he ad-

justed this apparatus so that the most

intense cold caused by it would come

at the very point of the tool. Mr. De

"The tool was a lathe tool of ordin

ary Mushet steel. The piece in the

lathe in sixteen-inch lathe, by the way

was a nine - inch ram of a hydraulic

press, which was condemned to the

scrap heap on account of its hardness

Leeuw thus concludes his story:

made an interesting experiment.

to injure the tool. Accordingly, water AUTO SPEED INDICATOR. By a simple device, the invention of An original and ingenious expedient is described by A. L. De Leeuw in the an architect, of Minneapolis, Minn., it will be an easy matter to ascertain the speed at which is traveling an automobile, or other vehicle, to which it is attached, says the New York Herald. The utilized in wholesale refrigeration he device, which is named the Hodgson



AUTOMOBILE SPRED INDICATOR

speed indicator, consists of a double dial with index hands, which are moved automatically from the running gear of the machine.

The indicator is applied at either front or rear wheel between the wheel and the body of the vehicle. The double dials show the speed from either side. The index hand travels forward and recedes, keeping pace with the present speed of the vehicle, while behind the index hand is another, which travels forward so long as the speed continues on the increase. but remains stationary when the machine slows up or stops for three to flies back to the present position of the first named index hand. The index hands are moved by cen trifugal expansion of heavily weighted

arms in the mechanism. The device's accuracy and reliability, it is claimed. cannot be affected by dust, mud, moisture or frost. It is easily adjusted to different sized wheels. The dial and figures are made large enough to be easily seen by a person standing at a distance of several feet. away.

123 CHEMISTRY OF WOOD. Varied and valuable work has al

ready been done by the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, but an extension of its scope has recently been provided for at the suggestion of the chief two trains "telescoping," which is ilchemist, Dr. H. W. Wiley. A special



A London Idea.

Buttons of Old Silver.

Beautiful filigree buttons of old sil-

ver are used on coats of squirrel. in

fact, all the fur garments are en-

hanced by exquisite metal or enamel

Seeds and Shadow Dots.

One of the most fascinating and va-

ried looking of the new sliks is all in

one color, though you'd never think so

to look at it, for it changes with every

changing ray of light and takes on a

new beauty whatever way you look at

clearly defines this rich, but small pat

ern, which seems to show two shades

ordinary dotted vell.

buttons.

New York City .- Blouse jackets are | inside of the cover are three pockets always jaunty, always smart and very with flaps of the leather, marked re-spectively "handkerchlefs." "gloves" and "vells." On either side of these The excellent becoming. May Manton model illustrated is of

ticles, bottles, etc. idea for their winter veils. They line them with the thinnest of tulle of a flash tint, taking care that it is done Imperceptibly. The two are folded takes away the frozen, pinched look that on a cold day shows through the

WOMAN'S TUCKED BLOUSE JACKET.

The cut was 5-16 inch deep and with zibeline, in brown with threads of tan 1-32 inch feed. Gradually the speed color, collar and cuffs of brown velvet edged with bands of tan cloth, stitched with corticelli silk, and makes part of a costume, but the design sults the odd wrap equally well and is adapted to all the season's materials. The collar is a special feature and is both novel and stylish.

The jacket is made with fronts and stopped on account of lack of powet in the lathe. The chips coming from back and is smoothly fitted at the back. but blouses slightly over the belt at the front. Fronts, back and sleeves the lathe were cold, and the tool, after are laid in tucks, in groups of three each, and are finished with machine its severe trial, was colder than when stitched edges in tailor style. The right front laps over the left and the at least. Then over the whole surface closing is effected by buttons and but- is cast a shower of half-inch shadow



LONG COAT WITH CAPES.

COMMERCIAL REVIES.

General Trade Conditions

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Lower prices for railway stocks than . at any time since last March do not necessarily indicate loss of traffic nor a setback in business. There are numer. ous evidences that manufacturing and transporting interests have not sufficient. facilities to meet demands, although plants and equipments are of greater efficiency. Distribution of merchandise is fully maintained, preparations being made for a heavy holiday trade.

Prospects for continued activity are oright because of unprecedented harrests, prosperity in the agricultural secare straps, and in one a glove stretch tions assuring a good demand for other. er, and in the other a paper cutter, products. Railway earnings continue to Across the top of the body of the case advance. High temperature retards reis a something in the nature of a tray. and in straps are the various tollet ar tail trade in seasonable goods. Aside from the expected decline in prices of pipes and tubes, there has been no evidence of weakness.

The girls in London have a clever Limited supplies in first hands and with jobbers have sustained cotton goods, despite the sharp decline in the raw material. It is between seasons in the marover the face together, and the tulle ket for woolen goods.

Failures for the week numbered 241 in the United States against 215 last year and 24 in Canada compared with 27 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Spring clear, \$3 10a3.30; best Patent, \$4.50; choice Family, \$3.75. Wheat-New York No. 2, 77c. Philadelphia No 2, 75a755f(c; Baltimore

No 2 7514c. Corn-New York No. 2, 66c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 67a67%; Baltimore No. 2, 620

Oats-New York No. 2, 34c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 375c; Baltimore No 2.

Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$17.00a17.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50a16.00; No. 3 tim-othy \$13.50a15.00 it. In the first place, this richly heavy silk is of a pale grayish plum color. The entire ground is in what is called the seed pattern, a name that very

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy \$1 50@2 75; fair to good per brl, 1 25c@\$2 00; Cabbages, De mestic, per ton, \$4.50. Celery, per dez. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per dez. 25c #40c; Eggplants, natire, per 100, \$100 #125; Grapes, basket, 10a12c Lettuce, native, per bu box, 25c #35c. Dima beans, native, per bu box, 80 # 90c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylva-nia yellow, per ba, 65c #75c. Potatoes, White, per bu 60a63c; Mary-land Pennsylvania per bu 60a63c; Mary-

land and Pennsylvania, per bu 60a63c; New York, per bu 60a63; sweets, per bri 1 25a\$1 40.

Butter, Soparator, 26a27c; Gathered cream, 24a25c; prints,1-lb 27a28c; Rolls, 2-lb, 26a27; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 25a26c

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 24a25e

Cheese, Large, 60-1b, 13a1340; me-dium, 36-lb, 13a134; picnics, 23-lb 13%a13%c.

Live Poultry, Hons, 9a95c; old roosters, each 25a30c; Turkeys, 95a10 Ducks, 11+1114

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close se-lection, 12541354c; cows and light steers 9%a103fc.

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders 11/se; bulk bellies, 14c; bulk ham butts. 11c; bacon clear rib sides, 13c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 15%c; sugar-cured shoulders, sugar-cured California hams, 1 12c; 10!se; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 14c; refined lard tierces, bris and 50 lb cans, gross, 11%c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11%c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 1114c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers \$6 00a6 65; medium

\$3 00a5 75; stockers and feeders \$2 00 a4 65; cows, \$1 40a4 50; heifers \$2 00a

5 00; Texas-fed steers \$3 00a4 00. Hogs,

Mixed and butchers \$5 95a6 35; good to

choice, heavy \$6 20a6 42; Sheep, sheep

and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers \$3 50a4 00; Western sheep

mon \$1 50a2 00; choice lambs \$5 25a5 40.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

ceived an increase in salaries.

Carpenters at Tuolumne, Cal., recently

Teachers at Toledo, Ohio, have re-

Railway clerks have organized a union

The Southern Pacific will probably

At Canandaigua, N. Y., laborers are very scarce, in spite of offers of \$2.54

Union Pacific yardmen at Omaha

Neb., have made a demand for an in crease of 5 cents an hour.

Glass trades have improved somewhat in England, the men being better em-

Switchmen of the Colorado and Southern have been granted an mercast

Four thousand delegates attended the

It has been announced by the printer

at Portland, Maine, that a nine-hour day

Striking telephone linemen at Nev . Orleans have lost their strike, the me-

recent union convention of railroad em-ployes at Springfield, Mass.

give its engineers an increase in pay.

\$3 50a5 00.

organized a union.

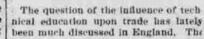
a day.

at New Haven, Conn.

ployed than a year ago.

mounting to 11 1-2 per cent.

will go into effect on Jaquary r.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRADE.

President of the Society of Chemical Industry in Liverpool gives some of the reasons why Germany is now advancing so rapidly, as follows: 1. Superior economy, thoroughness, atten-tion to detail. 2. The possession of a large number of men trained not only technically, but liberally. 3. A close alliance of legislation and of science with the interests of trade. 4. A national system of railways and canals. Cheap skilled labor working long hours. 6. A large supply of unskilled five minutes, when it is released and laborers already trained to habits of or der and discipline by army service. 7. Protective tariffs. S. A good system

I started."

of patent laws. He proposes these remedles for England: I. The appoint ment of a Minister of Commerce. II. The nationalization of rallways and canals. III. The extension and improvement of secondary education, IV. A reform of patent laws. The question discussed is acute in England. and it is not without interest in America. The remedies proposed are not all needed here, and to some of them, at least, consent could not now be ob

lustrated herewith,

tained.

NOVEL ANTI-TELESCOPE LOCOMOTIVE. An invention that has caused great interest in railroad circles is the ingenious and daring plan to prevent

was increased until a speed of 168 feet a minute was reached. This proved to be the limit, but not because the tool gave out, but because the lathe refused to pull at a higher speed. I then tried a piece of 3%-inch shafting, and rar the speed up to 210 feet a minute, when again the experiments had to be

against his principles. He had often impressed upon Middleton the fact that he had never been to the theatre in his life.

Abers took great interest in the abow He laughed uproariously. There was only one laugh in the house more ro bust than his and Abers noted with pride that that was a box brugh. He glanced up at the box with a smile, but the smile slowly jellied on his face For in the box, basking in the smiles of Beauty, was Middleton, the \$10 clerk-Middleton the melancholy, who was very evidently supremely pleased that he was alive. Abers shivered, "Say, now," he re-

marked, "I'll be, she wouldn't look at anything less than wine, either,"

The show immediately palled upon him and he went back to the office After an examination of the books the blues deserted him, and what might he called the yellows set in

When Middleton onened the office door the next morning he had the shock of his life. A substantial look ing policemun grabbed him by the arm while Abers denced excitedly around the pair, poluting the finger of accu sation at his late assistant.

"Officer," said Abers, "that man has robbed me of at least \$1000. His books are short. I shall have an expert examination made at once. Meanwhile 1 wish him arrested."

"Wait a moment," said Middleton "there is such a thing as being in error you know. Officer, what's your name McCarty? Thanks. Mr. McCarty, please wait in the fail two minutes I wish to speak privately to Mr. Abers Thanks,

"Now, look here, Mr. Abers," he went on, "I ato short-\$1500. I knew it'd be found out sooner or later. Well and good. 1 have cost you \$1500, and now 1 am going to be the means of your making \$15,000 out of me. What d'ye think of that?"

Middleton paused dramatically. Ech dently the education he had picked up from theatre boxes had not been entirely lost. "Fifteen thousand," he re peated, "and you'll make it as easy as winking."

Abers gave his shoulders a shrug ac tell me," he said disdaharully.

"As easy as winking," replied Middle ton. "You get a bond on me from a sursty company for \$20,000. We fix up the books. You give me another \$3500. I skip. You go to the survey company with tears in your eyes and sny, 'My bookkeeper has skipped. He is \$20,000 short.' Then they come and look at the books. Then they pay you the manoy and start after me. West) all I want is a chonce to spend that \$3500 and flien fliey can ger me."

Abers gazed in blank admiration at notice of the G. P. O.; inquiry was the young man, "I don't think we made, and his received-alapencelneed the policeman any lenger," he re- London Times.

Hard Lines For the Misogeniat.

A stringent law against bachelors as recently been promulgated in on the States forming the Argentine Republic

harity."

A man is marriageable in Argentin when he is twenty. If from that date, and till be passes his thirtieth birth day, he wishes to romain single, he must pay \$5 a month to the State. For the next five years the tax increases 199 per cent.

Between thirty-five and fifty the achelor is muleted to the tune of \$20 month. From his affieth year to eventy-five \$30 a mouth is the tax but having reached the seventy-firm year, relief finally comes, and the tax comes nominal, being reduced to \$20 a year. After eighty a man can remain single without paying anything There is a paragraph volating to widowers, who are given three years in which in mourn and pick a suc-OBSIDE.

A minu who can prove that he has roposed and been refused three times in one year is also considered to have quired the previous evening. "Don't earned immunity from invation. It is sold that the law works like a charm.

Generous Britain.

A correspondent who signs himself The Parson," writes: "Some months ago a laboring man in a small perise eur Rending stopped, at some risk te himself, a runnway two-horse post van: 'The horses had gone, with driver, at a great pace, half a mile or more on a much-frequented high road. The roan was not thanked at the time. but the matter was brought to the

laboratory, the first of its kind in the United States, has been opened, whose object is to study problems immediate ly connected with wood. These are more numerous and important than one might suppose, but a few of them unty here he specified. A bulletin from the Bureau of For

estry says that plans have been formulated for the study of the availability of certain hitherto unused woods as a source of wood pulp. Spruce and poplar have so far been used for this purpaste, but the supply of these woods is falling rapidly, and other woods will soon have to be used. The various woods will be subjected to the usual methods of paper pulp manufacture and the pulp produced will be studied with reference to fis yield and quality and tested as a basis for papers. A study has also been planned of the composition and physical characteristies of the various papers, containing either mechanical or chemical wood pulp, which are found on the American market. The ultimate object of this work is the establishment of a paper testing laboratory similar to that now being operated by the German Govern ment at Berlin. The necessity of such a laboratory is apparent when it is considered that practically all official publications are now printed on such paper, and that the life of wood pulp papers is, in general, very brief. The need of certain standards is self-evident, and it is hoped to establish and enforce these for American papers, at least where they are furnished to the

Government A second line of investigation which is in contemplation relates to the chemleal composition and physical proper ties of American tanned sole leather. Another will look into the adulteration of turpentine, which is said to be prac ticed extensively, with benzine and

rosin oll. In connection with the methods of kiln drying lumber which are now ex-'ensively practiced, the "dendro-chemioul" laboratory has been requested to make a study of the effect of dry and moist heat on the physical properties of various woods. The information se sured in this investigation will be of practical value in connection with the gen, krypton and renen. use of lumber in buildings. This work ans been held in abeyance until appropriate testing machines can be ob tained, and it is then proposed to co-

operate with the road material laboraory of the Bureau of Chemistry not only in this work, but also in the testing of wood paving blocks, and the application and effect of wood preservatives. the los

COOLING & CUTTING TOOL. The speed at which cutting can be

The constructing of engines and rear cars of this design is a recognition of the fact that on some occasions collisions are inevitable. The purpose of the inventor is to prevent the great loss of life and damage which are caused when such an accident does happen. If two locomotives of the design depicted were to collide the force of impact would deflect one train on one side the track and the ther train on the opposite side. Thus what in the usual case would have been a terribly fatal and destructive railroad accident is transformed inte a mere derailment.

PREVENTIVE OF "TELESCOPING."

CONSTITUTION OF THE UPPER AIR.

Professor Dewar gives reasons for elleving that the upper atmosphere is omposed of the very light, or difficultly condensable constituents existing in ninute amounts in the lower regions of the air: such constituents are hydro gen, helium, axylon, krypton, xenon, etc. Pickering's specturm of a meteor shows lines corresponding to hydrogen and to helium, which supports the the-

ory proposed, and Stasano's collection of the observations of the spectrum of the aurora gives many lines due to the more volatile gases of the atmosphere. Pickering's spectrum of a lightning flash gives ninetcen lines, two of which correspond to altrogen and oxygen, three to hydrogen and eleven to ar-

Fifty Years an Usher.

Stephen M. Griswold, of Brooklyn, has given fifty years of service as usher in Plymouth Church, Mr. Griswold is President of a bank, was recently elected President of the State Bankers' Association, and has served a term in the State Senate, but above all these honors he cateems his long connection with "Beecher's Church,"

as it is still called in Brooklyn, A8 usher he has escorted to seats in fint jone in a lathe depends largely on the famous church such men as Lincoln. semperature developed by friction be-grant, Summer, Phillips, Fremont, Gar-tween the tool and the material. It rison and other celebrated before, durwill not do to develop so much heat as ing and after the war times.

ton holes in double-breasted style. The neck is finished with the big turn-over collar, and to the lower edge is seamed the basque. The full sleeves are gathered into shapely cuffs at the wrists, and the belt conceals the joining of blouse and basque portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and seven-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of velvet for collar, cuffs and belt.

Woman's Long Coat With Capes. Long coats are much in vogue and are both protective and comfortable. The stylish May Manton example shown in the large drawing includes the becoming and fashionable capes and becomes suited to traveling, gensral use, evening or bad weather wear as it is made of one material or an other. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of Oxford grey melton cloth, with collar of velvet, and handsome carved metal buttons, but cloths of lighter weight and of various colors and cravenette materials are all appropriate. The edges are finished with double rows of machine stitching in black corticelli silk.

The coat is made with loose fitting double-breasted fronts and backs, which outline the figure stylishly and are joined by means of under-arm The under-arm seams are left gores open for a few inches above the lower edge to allow greater freedom, and at each front is inserted a pocket underneath a lap. The sleeves are twoseamed, and are finished with roll-over cuffs. Over the shoulders are arranged triple capes that are cut without fulness. The neck is fulshed with a regulation collar and lapels that turn back

over the edges of the capes. The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a balf yards forty-four luches wide or five yards fifty-two inches wide.

New Model Muff.

the tails which once decorated the ends of a muff, where they long swung in triumph, have now been removed. Our modish muff shows three fine bushy talls, all strung in line, on the front of the muff. One is in the exact middle. and the side pieces are not far off, at quite a little distance from the ends of the muff. Such a muff made up in silver fox is all glorious. Do not try this in ermine, where the tails are small It requires a full, finffy tail to display the style. Dark mink, blue fox and black fox can all show off the new model muh "hich will be worn the coming winter

Handy and trandwine. In the shape of a suit case is a bandfor the medium size (six years) is one some bag of black leather for a wom- and seven-eighth yards forty-four an's use. The inside is finished with inches wide or one and seven-eighth dark blue velvet and lenther. On the |yards fifty-two inches wide,

dots. No other color is introduced inte these spots with the descriptive name, yet they are perfectly defined. In point of fact they are made by heat and pressing, the effect being on the moire order. The whole scheme is as rich as It is novel.

> Swart Trimming Velvet shirred in narrow bands and

East Liberty, Cattle standy; choice \$6 15a6 40; prime \$7 75a8 00. Hogs, prime heavy \$6 40a6 45, mediums \$6 40; appliqued in scroll pattern is a novel trimming on one smart costume heavy Yorkers \$6 40a6 45. Sheep steady. Best wethers \$5 60a3 85 culls and com Friend Froggle.

Novel in brooch pins is a rather large sized frog of green enamel with diamond eyes.

Child's Double Breasted Cape.

Capes make by far the most convenient of all wraps for wee women as well as for those of mature years, for no other sort allows of slipping on and off with such perfect case. This stylish little model can be made suited to cold weather or to the milder days, as it is made of heavier or less heavy material. As shown it is of cadet blue cloth, the hood lined with bright plaid silk and the collar of blue velvet, but wools of various weights, colors and weaves are appropriate.

The cape is circular and falls in graceful ripples at the lower edge. The hood is seamed at the centre and is arranged over the shoulders, the upper edge being seamed to the neck that is finished with a roll-over collar. The original is lined throughout and is finished with machine stitching done with corticelli silk, but the edges can be turned under, stitched and pressed when that method is preferred. The right side laps well over the left in double-breasted style, and the cape is closed by means of buttons and button

The quantity of material required



DOUBLE BREASTED CAPE WITH ROOD.

Two mentally deranged women, mother and daughter, who formerly livel in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a sensation in trying to get to Queen Alexandra a Sandringham to present a petition. They were arrested and sent to an asylum.

accepting the terms offered. The new wage contract of the broom-makers in Milwaukee has been signed by all of the seven shops in which it was presented.

At Portland, Ore., members of the Grain Handlers' Union have struck. The strike is for recognition of the union. There is no dispute as to wages

The American Cabinet Company has begun the construction of an industrial village near its big factory, which is lo-cated near Tonawanda, N. Y.

Retail clerks at Aberdeen, Wash, or Retail clerks at Aberdeen, Wash, or ranized a union some time ago. The losing, with every prospect of success. Plasterers at Knoxville and Chatta-nooga, 'Tenn., will enforce a demaid, made some time ago, for an eight-how day. The demand will likely be acceded

At Saratoga, N. Y., the strike of the trolley employes of the Hudson Valley Railroad has been brought to a close, the company granting the demands of the tribase.

