

HATS AND HAIR.

ALMOST A REVOLUTION IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Bonnets Have Shrunk to Nearly Nothing—Black Hats in Style—Four Distinct Styles in Hairdressing.

THE headgear of the fashionable fair, says the Ledger, is just at the present moment occupying more attention than almost any department of dress. While a few of the conservative styles have been retained with modifications, there is almost a revolution in general models.

The bonnet has been shrinking until there is little of it left. Some of the new clip bonnets are scarcely larger than one's hand. These are narrow from front to back, and long from side to side, some of them being pointed and extending almost to the ears. They are set well back on the head, and are covered with masses of flowers, foliage, crimped lisse, lace trimmings of various sorts, ribbon bows, aigrets or ostrich-plumes. Bonnets with projecting sections at the sides have a thick band of leaves over the front and back, and at the sides, and supported by the clip extensions are very full bows that stand out about three inches from the sides of the head.

will not well take the roll back from the face, drooping apart unbecomingly from its own weight, and it is also hard to coil the left-over thickness to the requisite degree of flatness. Such



THE ROLL COIFFURE.

women must resort to tongs and curl papers to produce the holding fluffiness, and must put the hair very close at the back.

Unquestionably that woman whose hair is short and thick has the best possibilities for a varying coiffure, and if nature has kindly endowed her with curly locks she has achieved a blissful condition of independence in regard to "doing her hair."

FASHIONS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The little ones have fashions all their own, and they are dainty and captivating enough to convert the most ordinary little maid into a quaint



SUMMER DRESS AND HAT.

A small bonnet of chip is trimmed with side-plaited crepe lisse, with satin stripes running through the edge. This lisse is made into loops, rosettes and fluffy plaitings, and all through it are sprays of delicate flowers, the forget-me-nots, heather, small violets and spirae being noticeable for their beauty. There are many pretty bonnets with jet edges, also bonnets made entirely of jet with trimming of ribbon-loops and jetted aigrets. These head bonnets are heavy, which is the only objection to them, as they are extremely stylish and becoming to almost every one. There are bonnets with large, puffy crowns with the edges of chip, also a great deal of open-work braid made into plaitings, rosettes and coronets. Some of the bonnets are almost enough trimmed to wear as they are if one pins on a bit of flower and foliage.

THE MODISH COIFFURE.

There are two distinct styles of hairdressing in vogue at the moment and the modish woman must elect to one or the other, as she cannot affect both without an entire change of accessories. With the little Dutch bonnets worn far back on the head, the hair should be parted and drawn plainly back, in what may be termed a severe Colonial style. To the woman, which this style suits at all, it is very becoming, but there are other women who cannot stand it, and the pity of it is that such seem not to discover its trying qualities.

Another, and the French mode, is the loose all-around pompadour. This is and is not a la Marie Antoinette; there is no pad used beneath the roll, the encircling puff being light and fluffy. In the last London success, "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," now playing at the Garrick in the English city, this soft pompadour is worn by all the leading women characters. The accompanying picture shows the various effects without a bonnet, with the little butterfly affair, and also with the large picture hat.

French women are wearing this coiffure to the increasing suppression of all others. In Paris the parted hair is just going out altogether. When the puff pompadour is used the hair is drawn up and arranged quite flat on the head. This makes it a difficult style for the woman who owns a head of fine long heavy hair; such

and fascinating mortal. The charm of the styles is their freedom from conventional and childlike look and the sheer lawns and muslins, organies and exquisite dotted dimities are made up with full skirts and blouses or gompies, the sleeves rivaling those of their elders in quantity of material, but allowed to fall in puffs to elbow or wrist in graceful folds. For



FOR A CHILD OF SIX.

very dressy occasions soft silks in delicate shades are used, and for ordinary wear zephyrs will hold their own.

JACKET BODICES.

Extremely stylish are the jacket bodices of the tailor-made suits, single breasted and cut very short with a full ripple at the back and full leg of mutton sleeves. Illuminated serge is used in many of the models noticed and with cloth will be the favorite fabric of the season. Rhinestone buttons as well as smoked pearl and cut steel are largely used for decoration on the new gowns. Etamine is occasionally employed for a fluffy dress for a young girl not yet out, and is beautifully combined with chiffon and ribbon trimming.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

FERTILIZER FOR ONIONS.

The principal food required by the onion is phosphoric acid, and this should be the dominant part of the fertilizer used. But as well decayed stable manure always produces a large yield, a fertilizer that contains the elements of manure is generally used for this crop. The best soil is a dark, light, sandy one, well filled with decayed vegetable matter, and moist rather than dry. It is quite probable, considering the fact that onions do their best on black muck land, that this carbonaceous matter is favorable to this plant, and hence it may be that with any kind of fertilizer a liberal quantity of manure well decayed, has an excellent effect. The present demand is for white onions, and those of large size.—New York Times.

PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb fills a distinct want coming as it does at a season when nature craves green food, while its acidity stimulates the languid appetite. It is surprising that it is not more generally grown. Only a few plants are necessary for a family supply, and, once established little labor is thereafter required.

Rhubarb roots should be set out early in a rich and well-manured soil. The plant has no insect enemies and is subject to no diseases. The stalk is always clean and perfect and responds to good culture by producing an abundance of fat stalks for years. When the plants begin to show signs of failing they should be taken up, divided and reset into a permanent patch. Rhubarb may also be grown from seed. This should be sown like carrots, in a rich soil, and the plants thinned to a few inches apart. In the fall or spring they can be set out in a permanent patch.—New York World.

COMPOSITION OF MAPLE SAP.

It is a frequent remark among maple-sugar makers that the soft maple has comparatively less sweetness in its sap than the common Rock or sugar maple usually tapped for sugarmaking. This idea is not confirmed by the experiments of Professor A. W. Morse and A. H. Wood of the New Hampshire Station in a bulletin recently issued. A large number of trees were tapped and the sweetness of sap depended more on the character of top and its exposure or non-exposure to the sunlight than on its variety. Large, bushy tops, with full exposure to the sun, gave sap with the greatest percentage of saccharose. There is great variation in the quality of sap. That from trees surrounded by pines gave much the poorest sap and some of it was hardly worth evaporating. A Rock maple in a grove with small top had only 1.3 per cent sweetness in the sap. A Rock maple in a pasture, with widespread top and which has been used as a shade tree for stock, had sap with 3.6 per cent of sugar. Soft maples grow usually in swamps, rock maples on high and dry grounds. The early sap is in all cases the sweetest. There is deterioration in quality even before the buds begin to swell and the sap becomes unfit to use. The syrups from soft maples are inferior in quality and color to those from the hard maple, but if the soft maple grows on high ground and has good exposure to the sunlight its sap will make as much sugar as the average of rock maple under like conditions. The soft maple has a proportionately larger top than hard maple, as it is a more rapid and vigorous grower.—Boston Cultivator.

RAISING TURKEYS.

To those who have a large range for their fowls the raising of turkeys will add considerably to the income from the poultry yard, with an expense scarcely in proportion, says Beth Day in *Northwestern Agriculturist*, for turkeys are comparatively light eaters besides being good foragers and capable of securing a large amount of food for themselves, after they are seven or eight weeks old, if they have the opportunity. One great objection with many is that they do not bear close confinement well, and do best on a large range.

Turkey eggs may be successfully hatched, as well as hen's eggs in a good incubator, and by almost the same treatment. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days, varied somewhat by the care they have received and the freshness of the eggs used. Strictly fresh eggs will hatch several hours, or from one to two days earlier than will those that are somewhat stale.

Few care to hatch chickens for broilers, with the incubator, later than April 1, but turkeys may be hatched after this. The idea has got

ten abroad that the young turkey chicks are difficult to raise. They are tender, and will not, when young, bear either cold or wet, but aside from that they are more healthy—that is—they are subject to fewer diseases than are hens.

With proper care, as large a percentage of those hatched may be raised, as are raised from an equal number of young chickens. For the first few days they should be fed on hard boiled egg chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs and bread soaked in new milk; later, crushed oats, wheat, etc., may be given, (but not raw corn or Indian meal), and the curds from sour milk and buttermilk.

They should be confined in some airy and sheltered place until they are three or four weeks old. If hatched by a hen, put them in a coop and if hatched by an incubator, put in the brooding pen, then if the flock is in good condition, gradually allow their freedom. Let them out a short time each day when the weather is favorable and increase the time until they are eight weeks old, then allow them to run.

AN ABNORMALLY PROLIFIC COW.

Ordinarily the offspring of a cow at calving consists of a single calf; twins, at a time are not very rare; three are very rare; four extraordinarily rare. There appears to be no record of more than four calves at a calving.

Louisville, Ky., has now a case of three calves from one cow at a calving, and this with some features that are individual and peculiar. The cow that is thus distinguished is the property of Mrs. Coleman, who lives in Parkland at Can Run road and Woodland avenue; in that part of the city resides Will Brown, dairyman, who, at the date of service owned the sire of the three calves. These calves are all healthy and strong and marked alike and without deformity, even the slightest. The markings correspond to those of the sire, which is a Holstein. The dam of these calves is a common long horn, built stoutly on the scrub plan.

The following from "Cattle" by Yonatt, a great original investigator and authority on such subjects, will indicate the scientific interest that attaches, to this departure from the common: "The opinion has prevailed among breeders from time out of date that when a cow produces two calves, one a male and the other a female, the male may become perfect but the female will be barren. There have been instances of the cow producing three calves at one birth, but they have been so rare that there is no record as to fertility of the female. The editor of the British Farmers' Magazine writes of three calves being produced by a small cow of the mixed Jersey and Yorkshire breeds, which in size, shape and make were a fair facsimile of each other, and between which the most minute observer could not detect a difference. There is still a more singular account in a French periodical. A cow produced nine calves at three successive births: four at first, all females; three at the second, of which two were females; then two females. All these, except two at the first, were nursed by the mother." In what we here have there appears to be opportunity for solving some interesting problems. What say the stations supported by the government, and supposed to be operating for the good of agriculture, to this?—Home and Farm.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Turnips are one of the best-paying crops.

Manure and cultivation should go hand in hand.

Cold storage for fruit is strongly recommended.

More tomatoes are used than any other vegetable.

The cherry does well with grass about the roots.

Thinning the fruit improves both quantity and quality.

Cut hay, with ground feed, is most economical for horses.

Do not manure the roots of young trees when setting them.

If only the best fruits are grown there will be little danger of overdoing the fruit business.

The Italian is the most prolific and best all-around bee. With its long tongue it is able to go right to the bottom of the flowers as the black bee cannot.

There should be a remedy somewhere; much of our seed wheat is wasted when we sow one and one-fourth bushels to the acre, and get in return but ten or twenty. Experiments show that a grain of wheat produces forty fold. Every pound should bring forty.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

TUESDAY—The congressional appointment bill was defeated on final passage by 78 to 82. The senatorial and legislative appointment bills were defeated by practically the same vote as the congressional appointment bill. The bill to punish pool selling and transmitting bets passed finally. The bill increasing the salary of the adjutant general from \$2,500 to \$4,000 a year also passed this stage. The Cochran beer bill taxing brewers 24 cents a barrel of 31 gallons brewed it received 102 votes and was passed finally. To give each of the wards in Carbonade representation on the poor board. To provide for more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities. The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the bill authorizing the boards of health to regulate house drainage and for the registration of master plumbers. The bill requiring the marriage license docket to be kept open for inspection and providing a penalty for non-compliance with the same, which was on the special order calendar for 10:30 passed finally.

WEDNESDAY—The house passed the bill taxing malt liquors 24 cents and a scene of much excitement. It required 103 votes and it received 104. The days were 68. These bills passed finally. To give each of the wards in Carbonade representation on the poor board. To provide for more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities. The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the bill authorizing the boards of health to regulate house drainage and for the registration of master plumbers. The bill requiring the marriage license docket to be kept open for inspection and providing a penalty for non-compliance with the same, which was on the special order calendar for 10:30 passed finally.

THURSDAY—The house today passed three bills finally: Providing for the appointment by the governor of inspectors sales, weights and measures in cities of the first and second class, the same to be designated by the county commissioners and paid out of the city treasury; punishing for the registration, posting and distributing of any libelous circular or other written or printed matter. Enlarging the duties of the state food commissioner to prevent adulteration of apple products; providing for the daily pay of judges of sessions making permanent. Senate amendments to the dressmen's pension bill were agreed to and the bill goes to the governor.

Besides the 65 appropriation bills reported by that committee today there yet remain about 125 bills to be acted upon by the committee. It is dubious whether many of these bills come out. Much depends upon the consent of the administration and considerably more upon the reduction of the school appropriation fund, in case this is done. The house adjourned at 12:45 to meet again at 3:30 on Monday.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The czar of Russia has taken to riding a bicycle.

Queen Victoria still suffers greatly from rheumatism.

Bismarck says progressive women subdue the socialists.

James Whitcomb Riley is writing a novel on Hoosier life.

The Mikado of Japan is fond of football and can kick a good game.

Kate Field has become a member of the Chicago Times-Herald staff.

The London Spectator wants William Watson appointed as poet laureate of England.

Governor Evans, of South Carolina, is a graduate of Eiel College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Comptroller Eckels is reported to have declined the Presidency of three New York banks.

Over Gladstone's bedstead is hung the motto, "Christian, Remember What Thou Hast to Do."

Marion Crawford is said to be the handsomest novelist on earth, his features being of the pure Greek type.

Swinsburne, the English poet, is fifty-eight years old, is five feet high and has a ghastly face and a head of unkempt hair.

The King of Dahomey was educated in Paris, and speaks several European languages. He went back to savagery because he was crossed in love.

It is announced that Rudyard Kipling has decided to revisit India, presumably for the purpose of gathering fresh material for tales of life in that strange land.

President Faure, of France, speaks excellent English, a language that has always proved a stumbling block to the great majority of French public men.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune is in Paris, and has a full board.

Arthur J. Balfour, conservative leader in the House of Commons, has abandoned golf and taken to the bicycle.

On his farm at Lebanon, Mo., Congressman Bland has 5000 Ben Davis apple trees in good growth. Their fruit sells for forty cents a bushel and the trees bear about five bushels each.

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THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

DRAMATIC WAR INCIDENT.

The Man Who Lashed Farragut to the Rigging.

The death at Annapolis, Md., of an old man-of-war's man, John H. Knowles, recalls a dramatic incident of the war which has become historical, and one that the late William Page made the subject of his well-known picture.

On the morning of Aug. 5, 1862, Admiral Farragut stood in the port main-rigging of the flag-ship Hartford, several feet above the deck, as his squadron entered Mobile Bay. From this elevated position the Admiral could view the progress of the fight, watch the movements of the Confederate ram Tennessee, commanded by his old friend Buchanan, and also communicate easily with the fleet-commander, located alongside the fort. As the heavy firing increased, and the smoke hung over the deck, step by step the Admiral climbed the rigging to gain a clearer view of the bay, until he reached the futtock-boards just under the "top." Here, leaning against the rigging, he intently watched the engagement. Capt. Drayton and the officers standing on the poop-deck, observing his perilous position, and fully aware that even a slight wobble might cause the Admiral to lose his footing, hurriedly ordered the Signal Quartermaster, Knowles, to take a piece of rope up to the Admiral and make his position secure. This is the simple statement of Knowles to the writer: "Mr. Watson (now Capt. J. C.) ordered me to go up in the port main-rigging where the Admiral was and put a rope around him. I cut off a fathom or two from a new lead-line which was lying on deck, went up the ratlines to where the Admiral was standing with opera-glasses in his hand, just under the futtock-boards, and made the forward end of the line fast. As I took the other end around the Admiral he passed the remark that the rope was not necessary, but I went on and made the after-end secure. I don't think he noticed the rope around me, as we were square abreast of Fort Morgan, and it was pretty hot work, but when the ship got clear of the forts the Admiral cast the rope and I went to my cabin. This statement is certified to by James Smith, of Baltimore, Captain of the Albatross."

The controversy in regard to this incident arose from the fact that Farragut came down on deck quickly after the ships entered the bay, but the circumstances as above related are fully corroborated by Drayton, Watson and, in fact, by letters from Farragut himself. Subsequently, when the Hartford rammed the Tennessee, the Admiral was in the port main-rigging, where, Watson says, "I secured him with my own hands to prevent his being thrown out of the rigging by the shock of the collision."

John Hazard Knowles was born at South Kingston, Washington Co., R. I., August 10, 1834. At the time of his death he had just completed his enlistment, having been continuously in the navy since May 15, 1856. He served in the Constellation, Brooklyn, Donegal, and Phlox, and on the Hartford during the whole war, participating in all her engagements. Since 1868 he has been attached to the Naval Academy. He was proud of the fact that he was a "true-born American of old Roger Williams' stock," and that he hoisted the first Rear-Admiral's flag in the United States Navy, June, 1862.

He had a fine record in the service, and was a good specimen of the "men behind the guns."—Harper's Weekly.

THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler has been much interested in visiting State Encampments during the South during the past two weeks. During his stay at Chickamauga he drove with friends over the Chickamauga battleground a distance of 30 miles on the field proper. Col. Lawler has a good eye for localities, and evidently the stern experience of two September days in '63 had turned themselves into his memory. Capt. Miller took the party by devious ways to two positions in which the now hero of the Grand Army, the Serg't Tom Lawler, of the 19th Ill., had faced the enemy in conflict. Each time he recognized the spot, and dismounting from the carriage, found first a tablet, then a stake for a monument site, showing that his memory had not played him false.

He was greatly pleased with what he saw. He is delighted with the National Park scheme which was so grand in its inception and carried to its most colossal size. He says that the field of Gettysburg, wonderful as is its monumental decorations, is not to be compared with that of Chickamauga. At every encampment which he has visited he has talked up and advocated a visit of the comrades to the dedication of the Park, and has been sanguine that at least 75,000 boys in blue would come at the close of the National Encampment at Louisville, early next September, and will labor most heartily to that end.

Gen. Fullerton, of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, estimates the crowd that will attend the dedication in September at 100,000. Great interest is everywhere shown in the dedication.

FIRST FOREIGN SALUTE TO OUR FLAG.

Molly Elliot Seawell in an article on Paul Jones in the April "Century," says: "In Quiberon Bay there was a great French fleet under the command of Admiral La Motte-Picquet, and from him Paul Jones obtained what he claimed to be the first foreign salute ever given the American flag. It is true that the Governor of one of the Dutch West India Islands had got in trouble the year before for saluting the American flag, but La Motte-Picquet was undoubtedly the first direct and unqualified salute. It was not obtained without some address as well as boldness on Paul Jones part, as the alliance between France and the United States was not then signed, but when the French Admiral agreed to salute, he did it courteously, paying the compliment of having his guns already manned when Paul Jones sailed through the fleet."

A Millionaire Anarchist.

There was a millionaire among the anarchists recently expelled by the Federal Council of Switzerland. He was an Italian, named Borghetti, and a temporary resident at Lugano, and the great anarchist center in Europe. Borghetti is only 25 years old. He dressed very simply, but kept open house for his fellow-revolutionists, who frequently had recourse also to his purse. Borghetti's father, who did not share the anti-patriotic and anarchistic ideas of his son, used to hoist the Italian flag on national occasions, but young Borghetti promptly replaced it with the red banner of the revolutionists.

In a Covered Rink.

Canada is probably the only place on the continent where dancing on skates may be witnessed. Every afternoon at the skating rinks are seen graceful young girls, accompanied by stalwart athletic looking youths dancing to the music of a military band. It is impossible to describe the grace, ease and apparent lack of exertion with which these captivating young women go through the most intricate figures. The onlooker is completely mystified and watches the scene as if in a trance. When it is over, he votes ball-room performances yielded in comparison.