



FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

A Training Home for Women.

Up at Cape Breton a Mrs. Horafall has established a home for English home and school for English home and school. The school offers a thorough training in English and French as a preparation, but its distinctive business is the teaching of dressmaking, needlework, every kind of housework, including cooking and fine laundry work, dairy work, poultry keeping, bee tending and gardening. Later a co-operative farm and home carried on entirely by women is to be opened. The idea is that in England women have no opportunity to learn those arts which may make them independent in the freer atmosphere of this country, and the Canadian woman proposes to teach her countrywomen how to do something to earn their living on their arrival here.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

A Petticoat Kink.

Though not new the silk petticoat with a sheer mull flounce is being utilized in a new way. It came in as merely a pretty novelty, but with the ever increasing elaboration it has found its true place.

Take one in pink taffeta, for instance. It has a plaiting around the foot. Over this is a very deep flounce of white mull much adorned with fine tucks and dainty laces.

This may be worn with many dresses, but it is at its very best with a white organdie over a delicate pink slip. Then when the dress is held up the petticoat is, to say the least, "in the picture."

It's this thought that makes any get-up worth the wearing. Those who think such painstaking beneath them really waste most of the money they put into dress. If one simply desires to be decent and clean, why buy trivials at all?

The Uses of Cold Cream.

No matter how much the modern athletic girl acquires during the months that she practically lives out of doors, she appears at the first of the winter's dances with her complexion like a tinted rose petal.

This goes to show that, however, regardless of appearances, may seem, she devotes time and patience to the preservation of her complexion. Too much cannot be said against the custom of washing the face after a long day on the water or a spin over the country.

Pure cold cream should be applied first and allowed to remain five or ten minutes, thus giving it time to absorb and cleanse the pores.

This is then carefully wiped off with a soft cloth, and the face dusted lightly with a good powder.

The face should not be washed before going out into the air or sunshine; it is much better to rub in a trifle of cold cream and then give it a dash of powder.—New York Journal.

One Way to Earn Pin Money.

A young woman of my acquaintance makes her pin money marking linen. She writes a fine hand and her dainty chirography on pretty gift handkerchiefs gives to them an additional value. She does the work to suit her own convenience, not being at the "beck and call" of an employer. The nicety of her work is well understood, and so it comes about that much of the household linen, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, bridal outfits in that little city bear the print of her delicate touch. For weeks before the holidays she is kept busy marking the hundreds of articles to be given away. For weeks after, her nimble fingers are no less busily employed marking the hundreds that have been received. In the fall the wardrobes of the young girls going off to college and seminary must be marked, and so this young woman with the deft fingers reaps another harvest. She stiffens the corner of each handkerchief crosswise—a space just large enough to take in the name—with cold starch and presses with a very hot iron, thus making the fabric like paper to write upon.—Good Housekeeping.

Queen Alexandra.

Queen Alexandra has a deep rooted taste for art, and discerns the great part that art is called upon to play in modern society. She not only encourages artists, but also explains to them how much she relies on their talent and their help in hours of depression, how much she is awake to every new manifestation of thought and labor.

Her hands are as skilful as her smile to adorn a home and make every one who crosses the threshold of her London palace or summer abode feel at ease. Music is one of her great delights. She insists upon hearing all the celebrated pianists and singers who swarm in London during the season, and afterward, when she speaks of the pleasure she has derived from their skill and inspiration, one can see to what an extent her attention is awakened and her faculties keenly bent on comparing the various diletant and virtuosos, and bestowing upon them such criticism and praise as best suit them. But poetry—ye queen may be said to prefer to everything else, and poets are to her a source of perpetual study. Their sensibilities and imaginative impulses strike her whenever she is able to give some of her time to reading and reciting aloud, which she does in clear harmonious tones, provided she be quite by herself.—Contemporary Review.

As to Colors.

Fashion sometimes imposes what is false to true principles of art in its combinations of colors and its disregard of graceful lines. The average woman will be "in the fashion," even if she knows that it does not suit her style. "Style" is such a potent influence that when it is secured, some effort to a fundamental principle of taste is mitigated. Getting accustomed to some unbecoming fashion will soften the aversion to it until one almost gets to like it. Thus what was regarded with rapture in one period as a stunning mode of costume, excites the politeness of a later one by its fancifulness. But good taste about dress never gets to the point of being inane, or resigned, to the exhibition of bad taste in it.

White is a very beautiful color for gowns, and quite safe. It is nearly always becoming, and, as a rule, very charming. There are numerous shades of white, and the quality of it in different fabrics affords many effectively contrasting nuances, while the trimming may soften it with distinction. A toilette in white may be the perfection of elegant simplicity, exquisite refinement, and aristocratic character. It is possible to impart to its daintiness a sumptuous brilliancy by the garniture till it is appropriate for the most impressive function in point of richness and splendor. For a certain coloring and type, scarcely any beauty sets off better the grace and beauty of the wearer.—Harper's Bazar.

On College Girls' Thinking.

Current opinion has it that the college girl spends much time in thinking—in deciding what stand she shall take upon various abstract and abstract questions, when the time comes for her to go out into the world. A candid confession, and estimate from an upper class student in one of the large colleges for women gives a fair statement of the real state of things.

There are two declensions of the theme college woman—that of the actual living girl and that of the exalted being who exists, somewhat vaguely defined, in the imagination of the outside world. One of the most common delusions produced by the existence in popular conception of this ideal college girl is the fallacy that thinking constitutes one of her everyday habits. People imagine that the college girl exercises her brain as a man does his horses; that she gives each particular faculty of her mind (speaking unscientifically), a daily constitutional.

"The college woman herself knows that this is not true. She realizes that she differs widely from the ideal of herself held by the world at large, and particularly is she conscious that her brain processes are by no means of the superior order generally imagined. The college girl—speaking with all deference to her power of acquiring knowledge—does not know how to think. Learning, laying up a store of facts, is not thinking.

"Perhaps it is the very multiplicity of her interests that crowds out of her life the power of original thought. In the hurry of college work, the ceaseless round of recitations, lectures and laboratory hours, who can stop to think? A girl may have perfect command of her subject in so far as it relates to the material that she gains from outside sources, but of wedding these scattered facts into a unified whole through the power of her personal thought she knows little or nothing. She broadens her mental life, but does she deepen it? A cursory disputation would be an extremely interesting study for the average college girl. She does not know how to think, even when at rare intervals she finds the time. Into the realm of original thinking she gazes as into some fair but forbidden land of promise, and how, in the continual whirl of her college life, shall she learn the way to think? Thinking is a fine art—it requires time and concentration, but the obtaining of this power is worth all a girl's college course, and the lack of it is a loss she can never retrieve.—New York Tribune.



FASHION NOTES

Under sleeves continue to flourish. Every costume has some sort of a sash.

Breast pockets distinguish many outfit suits.

Heavily shirred dresses are not for stout women.

Plaid bands cut bias are effective on plain materials.

Broad chantilly applique in cream adorns a lovely pink applique.

Lace-edged fichus are a very pretty touch. Chantilly is a good choice.

Buttons with loops catch Van Dykes together over a contrasting under fabric.

Hats of heavy lace are stunning unless to lace dresses or rigs trimmed with lace.

A flat collar and narrow turnback cuffs of black broadcloth are effective on outing jackets of cream-colored serge.

Silver tissue is the best possible background for beautiful lace, with a layer of tulle between, often edged with shaded chiffon.

The tassel is much in evidence and dangles from scarf, sash, belt and coat. The tassels made of the same materials as the dress of taffeta, or toulard, or chiffon, have lately yielded place to those of passementerie and silken fringe.

SOME GIGANTIC FARMS.

GATHERING THE HARVEST OF AN 8000-ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

The "101" Ranch Covers 50,000 Acres—2000 Calves Born Every Year on the Sherman Farm, 62 Square Miles—Farm with a Post Office and Weather Bureau.

To the average farmer, who cultivates less than 200 acres, a section of land seems indeed a large amount to inclose under one fence. But in the southwest there are numerous farmers who conduct farms containing 10,000, 20,000, and even 50,000 acres, and who are now employing armies of men to gather the harvest.

These men are modern captains of industry, whose business ability is equal to their farming qualifications. The income and expenses of running such farm-ranches are equal to that of many corporations, the managers of which are known to nearly every newspaper reader. But these farmers are practically unknown to the business world, although they are contributing to the prosperity of the country tenfold.

There are methods used in the management of a 50,000-acre farm that could not be utilized on a small tract of ground, but the general plan of conducting these gigantic places offers many valuable suggestions to the lesser farmer and opens an interesting field of study for those interested in modern farming methods. The managers in every instance are shrewd business men, but nearly all of them have learned their farming education from practical experience.

The number of farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Indian Territory, according to a recent census bulletin, was much smaller than in neighboring states, while the number of acres under cultivation exceeded others surrounding. Farms in these states are large and conducted upon an extensive scale.

One of the largest farms in the southwest is the famous "101" ranch in Northern Oklahoma. This ranch is first seen from the car windows of the Santa Fe railroad as one journeys southward through Oklahoma to the Texas coast. In summer fields of wheat and corn are seen extending to the horizon, in winter the gray plowed fields tire the eyes so immense are they in proportion.

This ranch covers 50,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres is under cultivation. Every year there is harvested 8,000 acres of wheat from one field, 2,000 acres from one corn field, besides other cereals. The plan of the managers of this ranch is to place the whole property under cultivation within five years, but the task is large and requires time.

The annual expenses of conducting this place are \$75,000, while the profits are about twice that amount. Mr. Joseph Miller, once hana president, but an experienced stock man and farmer, is the superintendent of the ranch. He secured the land from the Ponca and Otoe Indians, and pays them an annual rental of \$22,500.

Two hundred men find employment on the ranch, working in the harvest fields, herding the 8,000 cattle kept on the ranch continually, and breaking mules. There is a blacksmith outfit on the ranch, a telephone system runs from one part of the property to another, 100 miles of fence surround the place, and 400 miles are used in attending to the cultivation.

Mr. Miller has inaugurated a system of double planting of his fields, which have proved valuable as they are unique in the history of western farming. In the summer, after corn has been given its last cultivation, Mr. Miller has sown between the rows of corn a row of cow peas. These peas do not need sunshine in order to grow, nor do they need cultivation.

By the time the corn is harvested the cow peas have grown up and are ready to pasture the cattle upon. As a forage they are very nutritious. Thus two uses are gotten out of the one corn field. After wheat has been harvested the ground is at once plowed up and sown to kafir corn, and when the kafir corn is eight to ten inches high in the fall, the wheat is drilled in under it. This drilling process does not destroy much of the kafir corn.

After the wheat has gotten started to grow the cattle can then be pastured upon the field without injury to the wheat. After all of the corn has been eaten down the field is left un-pastured for a month or more, when the wheat blades are high enough to turn the herds upon. To pasture the wheat fields during the winter season does not injure them.

Another big ranch in the west is the Sherman ranch, near Geneseo, Kan. This ranch is conducted by Mr. M. M. Sherman. It can be reached by the Missouri Pacific railway. This ranch covers 40,000 acres, 5000 acres of which is in wheat and 4000 in corn and other forage crops.

Two thousand calves are born on the ranch every year, while 3000 steers are fattened and shipped to the markets. The lands of the ranch are divided into pastures, something unusual for so large a tract. That is, cattle which are to be fattened quickly are given the best grass land (that nearest the lowlands), while those that are being held over for some time are given the poorest pasture in which to graze.

There are 62 square miles in the Sherman farm. A telephone system connects the various ranch houses. There is a general manager and an expert for every department. Mr. Sherman employs 30 to 50 men the year around. These are paid \$20 a month and board. During harvest season they are paid a bonus of \$5 to keep them on his place instead of going to work for other farmers during the rush, and high wages of the wheat-cut-

ting season. He has started a plan of giving his hired men two hours off at midday during the summer, a plan which is being generally adopted on all of the immense farms of the southwest.

Another big ranch in Kansas is the Forsha farm, near Hutchinson. This is modern in every particular. "Sam" Forsha, the owner, commenced 12 years ago on a small scale to raise alfalfa and cattle. Alfalfa is comparatively new crop, and he found it hard to grow upon the plains of Kansas. Now he has an eleven-hundred-acre field, the largest alfalfa field in the United States. Indeed, he is the second largest grower of this crop in this country, or any other for that matter.

Alfalfa makes an ideal food for fattening steers. He puts up thousands of tons every year from his fields. Alfalfa, as grown by Mr. Forsha, generally produces one ton to the acre for each cutting. The value of a ton is \$1 net that is free of expenses of putting it up. If the season is favorable he cuts his alfalfa fields three times and pastures it two months during the year. In this way he realizes a profit of not less than \$15 an acre from this crop. This is twice the profit to be had from either corn or wheat.

Mr. Forsha's ranch property covers 5000 acres. One thousand acres is sown to wheat and sugar corn and kafir corn; the remainder, exclusive of the alfalfa fields, is thrown into pastures, where roam from 1500 to 2,000 head of fattening steers. These are fattened with ground feed and alfalfa.

Mr. Forsha has a flouring and feed mill at his ranch headquarters. He buys all of the wheat raised in his neighborhood, and much of his flour is shipped across the waters. He does not follow the general rule of cattle shippers—that is, to fatten and ship his herds at certain seasons, but he keeps a carload or more fattened all the time, ready to jump into Kansas City markets at every bid rise in prices. He has long-distance telephone connections with the Kansas City and Wichita markets.

On this ranch is a postoffice for the convenience of the manager and his employes, while there is a government weather bureau to keep record of the rainfall and temperature. His ranch house, containing 18 rooms, is heated by steam, and lighted by a gas plant on the ranch. An innovation in ranch houses as established by Mr. Forsha is bathrooms for the hired hands. This improvement is heartily welcomed by the workers, too.

John T. Stewart of Wellington is a modern farmer captain of industry. He came to Kansas in 1876 with \$50 in cash. Securing work in a Wichita real estate office, he soon became acquainted with the land situation, and invested his small amount to advantage. Within five years' work in the real estate office he had accumulated \$8000.

He then removed to Wellington, Kan., and commenced investing in farms. Now he owns 140 in Kansas and 40 in Oklahoma. He rents them all on shares—that is, he takes one-third of the crop for the rental. He superintends them all himself and re-invests the profits in farms surrounding those he already possesses.

His land holdings in Kansas alone are rated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Stewart is said to be the richest man in Kansas, having made it all in the farming business. There are scores of other men in the southwest who have big ranch properties, but their systems are copied after the pioneers already mentioned.—New York Times.

The Fashion Disease.

The enormous strain put upon the system during a London season must have either one of two results. It must either break down and destroy the nervous system, or it must educate the brain and body to bear more than ever their ancestors were called upon to endure; that is to say, it must kill the present generation or breed a new race of men and women. Before this last consummation is reached, and for the sake of the trailer members of society, it is wise to consider whether that dances, dinners, the theatre, the opera, at home and all the rest of it need not in themselves cause weariness and depression. What does seem to weigh heavily upon the brain is to have one's life "booked" for months ahead, not an hour of a day really free for perhaps several weeks. This long-drawn engagement list has a prisoning effect upon the mind; it causes a sense of servitude; it destroys freedom; it closes round one's life like the approach of some deadly disease.—London Globe.

A Clever Pickpocket.

In Paris two police officers recently got upon the track of a pickpocket. They surprised him in the act at the Omnibus Bureau, and followed him in hot pursuit. He was a thin, poorly clad young fellow. In the Rue Rochechouart, however, he suddenly disappeared. Judging that he had slipped into one of the houses they set themselves to watch for his reappearance. The thief in the meantime had entered a bathing establishment and after a refreshing bath entered the box of another bather and calmly clothed himself in the smart summer suit he found there, then passed proudly and peacefully out before the very eyes of his pursuers! The climax of humor came when the other bather, arrayed in the rags of the pickpocket, was grabbed by the officers of the law at the door and dragged off to the station-house. With some difficulty the situation was explained. But the pickpocket is still laughing.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Chicago League Club has released Pitcher Rhoades.

McGraw talks of giving Pitcher Bob Biewitt another try-out.

Pitchers Evans and Donovan have resigned with Brooklyn for next season.

The New York players have presented a gold watch to Groundkeeper Murphy.

Isbell, of Chicago, has played twenty-eight games this season without an error.

McGraw looks at the idea of an American League team in New York as a joke.

The wonderful "Cy" Young has turned down a \$5000 offer from the Boston League Club.

Utility man Thoney returned to Cleveland after a three-day engagement with Baltimore.

Harry Dolan has been hitting in great shape for Brooklyn. In thirty games he made forty-six hits.

Manager Joe Kelley confirms the report that Pitcher Harper has signed with Cincinnati for next year.

Carey, the Washington first baseman, has made only eight errors this season, which is a wonderful performance.

Those close to American League affairs say all the clubs will make money this season except Baltimore and Detroit.

Brooklyn has signed Pitcher Garvin for balance of season, and if his work is acceptable he will be offered a contract for next season.

Pitcher Jack Taylor has been playing third base for Chicago in a manner to indicate that he may be another Wallace, who, at one jump, quit pitching and became a star infielder.

Cleveland's challenge to the Cincinnati Reds for a series for the Ohio championship will not be accepted, says Manager Joe Kelley. His reason is that his men do not care to play such a series.

LABOR WORLD.

The Barbers' Union in Memphis was first organized in 1857.

Telegraphers at San Francisco, Cal., have organized a union.

Gas men have been granted their request for increased pay at Oakland, Cal.

A satisfactory settlement of the machinists' strike at Denison, Texas, has been reached.

The strike at Florence, Italy, has completely ended. The metal workers have resumed work.

Butchers, bakers and conchmen in Havana, Cuba, won their demands for nine hours at \$2 per day.

A voluntary increase of ten per cent, has been made in the wages of the longshoremen generally at Tacoma, Wash.

Metal polishers and brass workers have decided to inaugurate a general campaign for a nine hour day all over the country.

Among 600,000 laborers in Belgium there are 85,000 men, 25,000 women and 15,000 children under sixteen who work more than eleven hours a day.

Sixteen thousand sheep-shearers in West South Wales are on a strike, and the Government refuses to exercise its power toward compulsory arbitration.

At the recent session of the Trades Congress at London, England, British trades unions by a vote of 961,000 to 303,000 decided against a proposition for compulsory arbitration.

Lancashire, England, miners have agreed to levy themselves 1d. a year toward the support of the local hospitals. The amount is to be deducted from wages, by mutual agreement.

State Factory Inspector Duke, of Wisconsin, recently made a thorough inspection in Milwaukee, and as a result over 200 children under age were removed from the various factories where they were employed.

HIDDEN FOR 29 YEARS.

Old United States Bond Found in a Daguerrotype Case in Germany. Consul General Guenther recently forwarded from Frankfurt, Germany, a United States bond for \$500, which was found by Mrs. Martha Schneel, an old woman living near Frankfurt. In cleaning an old daguerrotype that she had had for 10 years, she accidentally broke the glass, disclosing the bond neatly folded in its hiding place. She was about to throw it away, but was persuaded to take it to the United States consul to ascertain whether it had any value. The daguerrotype is faded beyond recognition, but the case shows that it was made in Worcester, Mass. The bond is of the issue of July 1, 1867, serial C, and has 28 coupons attached, showing that the last one removed was for interest due January 1, 1879. United States Treasurer Roberts forwarded to Mr. Guenther for Mrs. Schneel a government warrant for \$687.81, covering the principal and interest to that date.

Discarded War Material.

Some idea of the vast quantities of discarded war material thrown upon the general market by the successive changes in armament adopted by the various great powers, may be gathered from the list of arms now offered for sale from this cause by the Italian government. The list includes 600,000 rifles adopted so recently as 1877, with 48,000,000 cartridges, 1200 nine-pounders and 500 seven-pounder shells, and 170 seven-pounder mountain guns, with 17,000 shells.

WHEN IN DOUBT TRY

Serravallo's Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Debility, such as Debility, Distress, Sleeplessness and Vertigo, Anemia, etc. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All druggists and dealers are obliged to sell them. Unless patients are properly cared, the condition often worsens them into Incurable Disease or Death. Mailed postpaid. Price 50 cents per box with free trial legal guarantee in case of refund the money, 50c. Sent for free book.

For sale by E. Alex. Steaks.

He will make you "sit up"

CREATORE

Most Startling Personality the Band World has seen in 50 years

AT THE
NEW EXPOSITION
Pittsburg, Sept. 24 to Oct. 4

He is in truth the «Svengali» of the music world, for he hypnotizes his players into absolute obedience to his will, and hypnotizes his audience into absolute and abject devotion. Special excursions from this city at one-fare rate during this remarkable engagement.

THE JEFFERSON SUPPLY COMPANY

Being the largest distributor of General Merchandise in this vicinity, is always in position to give the best quality of goods. Its aim is not to sell you cheap goods but when quality is considered the price will always be found right.

Its departments are all well filled, and among the specialties handled may be mentioned L. Adler Bros., Rochester, N. Y., Clothing, than which there is none better made; W. L. Douglass Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., Shoes; Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Canned Goods; and Pillsbury's Flour.

This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Va.

G. M. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Notary Public, real estate agent, Patents secured, collections made promptly. Office in Nolan block, Reynoldsville, Va.

S. SMITH M. McCREIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in Froehlich & Henry block, near postoffice, Reynoldsville, Va.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,
REYNOLDSVILLE, VA.
Resident dentist. In the Hoover building next door to postoffice, Main street. Gentle and in operating.

DR. L. L. MEANS,
DENTIST.
Office on second floor of First National bank building, Main street.

DR. R. DEVERE KING,
DENTIST.
Office on second floor Reynoldsville Real Estate Bldg., Main street Reynoldsville, Va.

DR. W. A. HENRY,
DENTIST.
Office on second floor of Henry Bros. brick building, Main street.

E. NEFF,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
And Real Estate Agent, Reynoldsville, Va.

AT

YOUNG'S PLANING MILL

You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Varnishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.

EVERY WOMAN

Should have a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Are prepared with care and certainty in result. The name is never changed. Price 50c per box. For sale by E. Alex. Steaks.

CREATORE

THE WONDER OF THE MUSIC WORLD.

"He does not lead his band. He cajoles, pleads, begs, cries, entreats, commands, urges, inspires and drives himself and his men into a musical frenzy that is almost pathological. But the man is no charlatan nor cheat. All that he does he does unconsciously and because he feels it. Today he is 'town talk.'"

In these words are given a truthful and graphic description in action of Creatore (pronounced Kray-a-to-ray) the Italian bandmaster who has set all New York music mad, and will appear at the New Exposition, Pittsburg, from Wednesday, September 24, until Saturday, October 4, inclusive.

Creatore, is a wonder, a very musical, whirlwind and cyclone, absolutely the most startling personality the band world has any record of. He conducts a band of fifty players, and produces effects so sensational, and climaxes of such volcanic power that the listener is electrified, involuntarily clutches his seat, and simply is forced to "sit up." At first hearing one is reminded of the "Lough Lough" and "Little Crowds" of the music into which he throws the vigor and temperament of a dozen men.

The New Exposition management has not accepted Creatore upon heresy, but has had its own representatives hear and see him under varying conditions, and for that reason has granted him the honor of a will take his audience absolutely by storm.

Suburbanites will regret it all their lives if they fail to hear this marvelous man and his band, not once only, but repeatedly. For their convenience all railroads leading into Pittsburg have made preparations to handle with ease enormous crowds of excursionists at the one-fare rate.

While the New Exposition music is its great attraction, the high excellence of the displays and special features must not be overlooked. Of exhibitors there are forty-two more than last year, and the excellent character of their exhibits, notably in Mechanical hall, have been the "talk of the town."

The special attractions number ten, and one and all are of surpassing excellence. They are "Darkness and Dawn" direct from Paris and the Pan-American; the "Haunted Swing," the very perfection of mystery; "The Laughing Gypsy" and the "Dancing Marionettes," best remedies in the world for the blues, Mr. Feise in Eruption," the ever popular Cinematograph with new moving pictures weekly and the indispensable "Merry-Go-Round" and "Toboggan Slide."

Note carefully the date of special excursions from this city.

Valuable papers and \$7,500 in notes were contained in a pocketbook which an American accidentally dropped overboard from a yacht during the Kiel regatta. The pocketbook was washed ashore later at Aschaustrand and picked up by a workman, who returned it with its contents intact to the owner.