WEATTER WARRINGS.

Theoretic Conditions Whish Wil Assisted the Appearant of the Barone Prodictions

Many persons speak alightingly of the weather predictions because they are cometimes falsified by the weathor which follows them. The predictions are, nevertheless, usually borrest. But in any event, the daily but letine encouncing probable min or snow ere of far hos importance than some of the other vervice of the preather bureau and represents its ment imperfect work, mays Youth's

It is more difficult to discern socurately the coming of a moderate rain, which little affects the public welfare, then to give effective warning of a destructive storm or the arresp of a cold wave. It is in notilying various interests of the great changes that the weather bureau performs its belt work. In the dranberry marshes of Wisconsin the flood-gates are usually regulated by the frost signals, and great saving Traces No.

On account of the peculiar topography of California, it is reastible to give wernings of sain with great accuracy, enough in advance to enable the owners of vineyards to gather and stack their trays, and so save from rule the drying raisins. On the South Atlantic and Gulf .coast predictions of front sous hoeft so curate then elecubers, and have proped of great value to the some opens of Leuisians, the trackfirmers about Norfolk and the orange gromers in Florida. To the and lake, the storm warmings and

recognized as of great importance. The next great step in weather forceasting should be the discovery of some method by which a longer betlock into the future may be ob-Miles . Rejentiff cheervers do not for profess to be able to tall, any fally shout the equation many than they an less days about. All their study of the records to see if there be not a "weather curve" by which ens can tell whether a mild January was likely to be followed by an extremely cold Pebruary or not, have thus far proved unavailing. Specula-Seas on such points are largely matters of individual opinion. Perhaps mature, like a prudent householder. has determined to keep some secrets inviolable.

OLD-TIME RAILROADING.

A Rumber of Queer Belles of the Burly Trytom, Whileh a Coknon-Mont Station Menter Paleon.

Station Manher William H. Gollins, who began his career with the New York, New Haven & Hartford road. May 17, 1847, has a number of interusting relics in his office in the Union station, illustrative of the carly days of railroading in this tate, reports the Haztford (Conn.)

The collection contains the old bell sthat was used at the depot when it was located on Mulberry street. It was rung regularly five minutes before a train started, giving ample warning of the train's departure. This bell is a curiosity in its way.

would not be thought of for an instant on account of its dimensions, set being half as big as an old New England scademy bell; its tone is what lends an ineffable interest. It was suspended on a spiral wire, with spring enough in it to keep the hell seconding for a minute or two at a time. Old as the wire is, the spring has not been lost, the bell and its thelengings being as nimble as in youth. The city boundaries were not on extensive in 1847 as they are now and there was no difficulty in hearing the bell through the town from boundary to boundary when it was

It was not until 1367 that tallow candles were given up as a means of Mighting cars at night. Oil was intreduced at that time, and with it came the first type of lantern. The first lantern used on the road between New Haven and Hartford is still preserved in the collection of reflee guarded by Station Master Colline. It weighs 61/2 pounds. The confuctor's lantern of the present period will not exceed three-quarters ed a nound in weight. The second stype of conductor's lautern to be introduced was carried on the arm by means of an iron band at the bottom through which the arm was extended. It was also a heavy and awkward device. In the third type the position of the iron band was changed, being at the top instead of the bottom of the lantern.

Washing to the Orient. The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wouldides out of the clothes and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her wash tub is not more Than six inches high. The hardest worked washerwomen in the world are the Coreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbanda. and they have plenty to do. The washing is neuslly done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded with paddles until they mbine like a shirt front from a leundry .- Detroit Free Press.

Benqueto to Weeship.
There is a place of worship in an senters sity where they becomes of Sowers are, at the close of every morning service, handed to each lady memthe the flowers decorate the alter and the pulpite-Chicago Chronicle.

LEADER OF MERCHANISM STATE OF PARTY SERVICES

DICTATES OF PASSION.

Some of the Latest Things in Positiotoo Apparel for the Fall 5-as-a.

discres are getting larger at the top and smaller at the bottom, reparts the Chicago Daily Nows.

Shops ships are sensity growing to popularity. Enings separate from the skirt have proved unmanageable with long skirts and here added a Matle momentum to the movement lor short skirts.

For young girls' evening dresses white will be used this winter. The meterials will be in most cases white not talle or soft silk. The latter materials may be accordion-platted and have insertions of lass. The bodiess will be made laced in the back and will have transparent sleeves. Bilver tissee covered with talle makes a pretty background for fine lacte.

The smartest of the fall boas will be of soft treble box-plaited tulle. They will be very wide, extending to the point of the shoulder, and will have loose and ends of velvet ribbon. Elderly women will wear collar-shaped ruffee, with rosettes on the front and cascading frills. Pelerine ruffice of black chaptilly, mingled with beautiful embroidery, are the smartest of fall collerettes.

White serge and white citik are to be in great vegue during the autumn. The favorite trimming is white wool guipure ince and black velvet ribbon. metimes a touch of color will be added by a pempatour vest and sank. But a white gown richly embroidered to will have a distinction all its m. It is a wender that the wearing of headenine white weel is not always the mode with exclusive stemes, since by the nature of the case it is less castly copied by the smaltstude.

A novelty in trimming is white lace with part of the design hand-painted In black, This is more superially for brening gowns-inest, of course, like all leass in these days but the effect is indescribable. It seems to be one of the season's funcies also to use black maltese lace as a trimming for white Irish lace—as if lace could need any decoration-but it seems to this season, as one handsome trimming is laid over another to get special effects and add rickness to the gown.

1 TO SERVE WITH MRATS.

Various Sauces and Broasings Which Will be Found Palatable with Cestala Dishes,

With roast beef, grated horserad-

Reast veal, tomato or horseradish Roast mutton, current jelly.

Boast pork, apple sauce. Boast lamb, mint sauce. Boast turkey, chestnut dressing,

eranberry jelly. Roast venison, black current jelly or grape jelly.

Roast quail, current jelly, celery Rosst canvas-back duck, apple

bread, black current jelly. Boast chicken, bread sauce. Fried chicken, cream gravy, corn fritters.

Rosst duck, orange salad. Roast ptarmigan, bread sauce. Cold boiled tongue, sauce tartare or olives stuffed with peppers.

Veal sausage, temato sauce, grated Parmesan cheese. Pork sausage, tart apple sauce, or fried apples.

Prizzed beef, hornerndish. Pork croquettes, tomato sabce. Corned beef, mustard. Lobster cutlet, sauce-tartare. Sweetbread cutlet, sauce Bechamel.

Bleed birds, fried hominy, white cel-Cold boiled fish, sauce piquante. Broiled steak, maitre d'hotel but-

ter or mu**sicopps.** Tripe, fried bacon and apple rings. Brofled fresh mackerel, stewed rooseberries."

Fresh salmon, cream sauce and green peas.

Chill Squee. A good rule for this favorite sauce is as follows: Peel and finely chop 12 large tomatoes, not overripe, and put into a preserving kettle with one large white onion finely chopped, and two cups of vinegar. Boil slowly one bour, stirring often, then add two rounding tablespoons of sugar, one rounding tablespoon of salt, one level tablespoom of cianamon, one rounding tenspoon each of cloves and ginger, a level tecapoon of black pepper and cayenne to make as hot as liked, and continue cooking slowly until as. thick as desired. Seal in small jars .-Good Housekeeping.

town 700 Maked Quinces. Pare and remove the cores from a dozen nice quinces; fill the cavities with granulated sugar, add a little grated lemon or orange peel, place in shallow earthen baking dishes with a little water in the bottom and bake slowly until tender; basting often with the sirup in the dish. When done, place in a glass dish; make a jelly with the parings, cores and water, with sugar in equal quantity to amount of strained juice; pour this over the quinces and let all get cold. Nice served with whipped cream or meringue on top .- Washington Star.

Postick Girl.

Tess-He used to take me to the theater every other evening or so, but one evening when we were sitting in the parlor I foolishly allowed him to hise me.

Jess-What has that to do with the theater?

"Well, now he wants to sit in the parlor all the time."-Philadelphia

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MORE MATIONAL BANKS. -

Chiefy-Might New Institutions Billion of Throughout the Country Dusing Agricultes.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the number of national banking month of September by the organization of M hanks, with aggregate capital stock of \$3,030,000. The number of conversions of state into pational banks during the month was seven, of which four with an aggregate capital of \$105,000 were of the smaller place and three with capital of \$675.

000 of the larger. The total number of national banking associations organized during the existence of the system is 6,443, of which 4,651 were in operation on September 30. National banks to the number of 1,406 have been placed in voluntary liquidation and 387 in the

charge of receivers.

8006,008,006.

The authorised capital stock of banks on September 30, was 8711,167,-605, showing an increase in number of banks since March 14, 1960, of 1,664, and in capital stock of \$94,850,860. Circulation secured by bonds in-eressed from \$216,374,795, to \$323,843,-144. The amount of circulation outstanding secured by deposits of lawful money on account of insolvent and liquidating associations and those reducing their circulation increased during the period from \$14,667,936 to \$43,156,454. The total national bank strentation outstanding amounts to

E. L. MONEY ABROAD.

Mx Billion Dollars Invested in England, Russia, Spain, Austria and Bouth Africa.

The French minister of finance has published some interesting statistics of Pronch wealth invested abroad. The total reaches \$6,000,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000 in Russia, \$600,-660,600 in Sunin. \$75,006,000 in Austria-Hungary, \$120,000,000 in Italy, \$300,-006,000 in British South Africa, and \$227,300,000 in Egypt. Most of the money is invested in government loans, but in South Africa it is in the mines and industrials.

The extent of foreign commitments of French capital, however, is less striking than its distribution. No government could withstand the comhined pressure of the small investor and the great financial houses when

they believe their money is in danger. The Spectator comments on the "investment in Spain, which makes it absolutely certain that the French will never be passive where the vital interests of Spain are concerned." It says a revolution involving the final ruin of that country will not be allowed again.

The \$1,400,000,000 lent to Russia will bind France more securely than any formal clauses in a treaty alliance, while also French investors have \$300. 000,000' in Egypt, and they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by British oc-

REMEDY FOR SHIFTING SAND.

Borthwestern Raffronds Are Advised te Plant Willows and Yelhow Pine.

Hugh P. Baker, of the United States forestry department, has been making thorough investigation of the causes of shifting sands in Washington and Oregon.

The Northern Pacific and Oregon railway and navigation lines have suffered considerable inconvenience from sandstorms, which have blown sand across the tracks, interfering with traffic and making life miserable for track officials. The roads have spent thousands of dollars investigating and trying experiments with little satisfaction. Those interested in the Columbia river and the navigation of that stream from the mouth to The Dailes, have encountered the sand proposition without finding a remedy.

Mr. Baker says that the planting of grasses would give temporary neprevent the sand from shifting very long. He will recommend that willows and yellow pine he planted. Millions of trees will be needed to cover the sandy sections and the expense will be enormous.

PRAYER FOR LEGISLATURE.

Bishop of Vermont Premulgates Specific Intersection to He Used in Mylocopal Churches,

While the Episcopal church has specific prayers for the president, governors of the states, and the guidance of congress, none is provided in the church prayer book for the state legislatures. Rt. Rev. A. C. Hall, bishop of Vermont, has therefore supplied one for his state by promulgating the following prayer, which he requests may be widely and frequently used: "O God, the fountain of wisdom, whose will is the law of happiness for peoples as for persons, we beg Thy guidance and blessing for the legislative assembly of our state; grant that truth and justice may rule in the deliberations of our senators and representatives. and that their decisions may promote Thy glory and our true welfare, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen."

Chicago Making Good,

The discovery of that peat bog near South Chicago has enabled several aspiring journalists in other cities to rush into print with the remark, says the Chicago Tribune, that Chicago always did have ground to burn.

MARKS OF REFINEMENT.

Solding Points Out the Well-Brad Woman Bore Quickly Then Her Position in Sitting.

There are many traits that mark the innately will-bred woman. Not alone the well-pred but the observand women with cultivates her own phore of culture. This can only be done by constant practice. It never will be obtained when used and procticed for "company."

Nothing points out the well-bred woman more quickly than the position taken when she sits down. The stamp of vulgarity is marked upon the women who site with her knees spread far apart; lack of refinement is shown by knees crossed offensively; lack of ease by stiff and constrained positions of the shoulders; ence by the very common fault of "sitting in the shoulders," that is, of doubling the spine so that the upper rather than the lower part of it rests against the back of the chair.

The body should be placed well back upon the seat, chair, note or whatever it may be. The feet should rest on the floor, one somewhat in front of the other, because it is sesier to rise from that position, says the New York Herald. The head must be kept well up and the chest poised slightly forward.

The lower part of the spine may be pressed against the frame of the chair, but if one, after sitting awhile, should med to rest a little more, the shoulders may also touch upon the same support. The hands should remain as they naturally full from this position, hanging at the sides, or they may be placed easily over the arms or back of the chair or allowed to lie peacefully on the lap.

To sies properly from a correct sitting position there should be sev-

eral preparatory movements.

The chest is first poised far forward and at the same time the foot is drawn back under the seat. The foot drawn in should be the one opposite from the direction to be taken in starting up. ..

As you rise throw the weight fruly upon the foot in the rear. As the body comes so its full height change the weight to the forward foot, so that the other foot merely touches the floor very lightly. This brings you to a standing position, ready to walk easily in the direction you are going.

Ugly sitting positions and awhward movements in rising will disappear, if these principles are followed,

THE MAN AND THE BABY. 1

Domestic Tale with a Moral of Which Young Papus May Realise the Truth.

A chap who had been the strong man of his class at college, who held the amateur championship as a hammer thrower and had lifted 890 pounds dead weight, was wont to brag of his prowess, relates the New York Evening World.

"My muscles are like iron," he would eay. "I am never tired. I can outrum a trolley car any reasonable distance. My lungs have an expansion of five and three-eighths inches. I'm as hard as nails and old Mr. Rheumatism has taken my nume of his visiting list."

Finally the chap married and in due time he became a father. He was proud of this and spent \$5.40 in telegrams to friends and relatives, \$12.50 for cigare and \$18.66 for drinks.

The baby thrived and grew. At the end of four months the younguter was an old story and weighed 22 pounds and a few ounces. When the mother wanted the erstwhile proud father to tote the heir from the house to the trolley car the father made an awful

Before walking a block perspiration poured down the old man's fare and he breathed like a stalled gasoline automobile. He complained sorely.

"This kid weighs a ton," he declared. "My dear," said his wife, "before we were married you boasted of your strength and ever since I became your hoppy bride you have come home at night, or rather in the morning, with a load that would have kept you off a boulevard where heavy traffic is prohibited. Men are so unreasonable." Moral: It is the burden you can's drop that weighs the heaviest.

Faithfulness.

Faithfulness is the explanation of many a successful career. Opportunity, ability and the friendly assistance that may be given all tend to further one's efforts, but the persistent, undaunted faithfulness to labor in hand, in the very face of opposition and hindrance and obstacles, is that which conquers. The character that is developed by devotion to duty, in life's amalient undertakings, is being equipped for glorious achievements. Therein is found the secret of success,-Presbyterian. American Crabappie Jam.

Remove the stems and all unsound fruit. Wash well and place the fruit

near the fire or in the oven to get perfectly dry. Then weigh and put into a preserving kettle with an equal quantity of granulated sugar and sufficient white wine to cover them. Boil well and skim and while it is boiling add a few pieces of lemon peel shredded, or a tempoonful of whole cloves. Continue to boil until the apples begin to break and then place in glass jars and seal .- Detroit Free Press.

Beat one egg well, add a pint new milk, a little salt, and graham flour until it will drop off the apoon nicely; heat and butter the gem pans before dropping in the dough; bake in a hot oven 20 minuter.-Boston Globe.

Sweet Milk Come.

LIKES ELECTRICITY.

Haval Officer Sero Submarine Bests Should Use It Exclusively.

Boots Which New Ballico a Combinge tion of Casoline and Misstriant Power Could Be Built Se ag to De Away with the Former.

"The automarine boat of the future should be propelled by electricity, is the upinion expressed by Lieutenaut Commander John R. Edwards, U. B. N. Commander Edwards is one of the younger officers of the navy, who is making a special study of the submarine torpedo boats, and Rear Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, to which Commander Edwards is connected, relies to a large extent on his judg-

"It is impossible to utilize steam for submerine sailing," continued Com-mander Edwards, "se the heat would be too great. Inventors, therefore, turned to gasoline motors for surface work, and electric storage batteries when submerged. All inventors cling to the gasoline engine, for it given their bonts a radius of action they could not secure by the use of storage batteries exclusively. The French boats, I understand, use electricity alone, but this finite their range to 40 miles. The French, however, are building on other lines, and have one which uses steam on the surface. It takes two hours to put out the fires and sink the best, however.

"I believe it would be possible to build aumarine torpedo boats suffciently large to accommodate batteties which would give a radius of action of several hundred miles. The boats now being constructed for the mavy are about 120 tons, and I see no reason why they should not be built 200 or more tons displacement.

"Casoline as a fuel," continued Commander Edwards, "does not appear to be very dangerous. I am president of a board making extensive experiments with liquid fuel, and we have found that liquid gasoline can be handled with communative safety. You can almost plunge a torch into it without setting it affre. But it evaporates very quickly, and the gas is extremely dangerous."

CURA BUYS OUR SHOES.

United States Dealers Cutting Into the Established Trade of Spain.

For statistics relating to the boot and shoe trade of Cuba, while under United States control, as shown by the last commercial summary of the island published by the bureau of insular afairs of the war department, it appears that for the period mentioned purchases were made valued at \$6.812.017. the importations coming chiefly from 73 per cent, for the former against 26 per cent. for the latter, though a comparison by years discloses the fact that under an equitable adjustment of the tariff rate in effect prior to United States intervention American manufacturers of boots and above have largely increased their trade with Cuba.

The latest comparative data bearing on the development of a Cuban market for shoes is shown under the 11 months ending May 31, 1901, as compared with that part of the fiscal year ending May 19, 1902, the close of American occupation, no allowance being made in these figures for the unexpired portion of the month. During the former period the importations amounted to 1,899,041 pairs, valued at \$1.429,-109, of which Spain sold 74 per cent. at an average price of 69 cents per pair. This country furnished one-fourth of the supply, the average price per pair being one dollar. In the 11 months ending May 19, 1902, the United States trade shows a material increase. Of the total imports for this period, amounting to 1,925,373 pairs, valued at \$1,557,770, we supplied nearly one-third, or \$486.585 worth, averaging 96 cents per pair, while the imports coming from Spain show approximately 66 per cent., or \$1,067,792 worth, a very slight increase over the previous period; although the article furnished seems to be of a somewhat better grade, averaging 75 cents per pair. This result must be somewhat gratifying to the shoe dealers of this country, as it has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the peculiar last adapted to the Cuban foot-form required persistent efforts on the part of our merchants to compete favorably with the long-established trade of Spain.

ART STUDENTS IN PARIS.

Americans Studying There Ferend to Find New Quarters for Their Clab.

The historical building at Paris, provided for the American Art association by the generosity of Rodman Wanamaker, will be torm down to make room for a new street. Since the art students have been unable to raise sufficient funds to erect a structure of their own, the club has rented another one more centrally located. The present site is also a larger building and more suitable. The new place boasts of a garden and a large studio, both admirably adapted to entertainments. It is now being fitted with modern American conveniences and will be opened next month. Mr. Wanamaker will continue to donate the rest yearly.

Another Indian Famine in Prospect. The crops in Bombay, India, have been so badly injured by the drouth that another famine is feared. Already appeals for help have been made by the Franciscan mission at Maypur.

SHOW ISG INCREASE

Maticales of Treasury Department as to Imports and Experts at This Coudery.

The August record of the foreign commerce of the United States is chsouraging. The figures of the treasury bureas of statistics show that as-ports of manufactures have increased more than \$2,000,000 as sempared with August of last year, and about \$18,000,000 in the eight months suding with August, 1902, accompared will file use. responding eight months of the precoding year. Meantime manufacturers have increased their imports of material for use in manufacturing, the value of imports of articles in a srude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry having increased \$2,000,000 in August, 1901 over August, 1901, and for the eight months showing an increase of \$25,000,A 000 over the same period of last years while articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing show an increase of \$5,000,000 in the eight months, making the total inerense in importations of manufac-turers' materials in the eight months ending with August \$33,000,000, as comsured with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Of the other classes of imports, manufactures. and laxuries show an increase of \$19,-800,000, while foodstuffs show a deerease of \$17,000,000, comparing sight months, of 1988 with the courseponds ing months of 1901. This decrease in the importation of foodstuffs is in sugar, which alone shows a decrease of about \$24,000,000 in importations in the eight months anding with August. thus indicating that in other classes of feedstuffs there has been a net inerease, since the total reduction in that class is but \$17,000,000.

On the export side the increase in value of manufactures exported cocurs chiefly in cotton guods, which show for the eight menths ending with August a total value of \$23,669.561, against \$16,941,254 in the same mouths of last year. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the eight months of 1906 were 379,600,000 yards, against 200,000,000 yards in eight months of 1901 and 201:000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1900. This growth in the exports of cotton cloths is chiefly in the trade with China. the exports to that country in eight months of 1902 being 255,000,-909 yards, against 121,000,000 yards in the eight months of 1901, and 100,000,-000 yards in the corresponding months of 1900.

Iron and steel manufactures still show a reduction in exportation and an increase in importation. The total value of exports of iron and steel manwinctures in the eight months ending with August, 1902, was \$65,904,828, against \$69,346,379 in the corresponding months of 1901 and \$57,174,200 in. the same months of 1900; while the Imports of iron and steel manufactures in the eight months ending with Assgust, 1902, amounted to \$23,456,760, agnizat \$12,210,382 in the corresponding mouths of last year.

IMPROVES MARCONI SYSTEM.

Charles W. Gray, a Student of little nois Wesleyan University, Invents a Beccherer.

Scientific oiroles at the Illinois Wesleyan university, at Bloomizgton, are all astir over the invention of a new attachment for the wireless telegraph. instruments, which, it is thought, will work wonders in aiding to perfect the present system. The inventor is Charles Walter Gray, a member of the senior class and assistant in the chamical laboratory of Prof. Graham.

Ris investion is a new decoherer, which allows the instrument to receive 45,000 vibrations a minute, while that now used by Marcon! willreceive but a few hundred. The attechment has been tried on both the wireless telephone and the wireless telegraph. On the former it proves valuable, as the finest shades of the human voice can be received. The invention has been pronounced a distinct success by both Prof. Comham, of the Isaac Funk chair of chemistry, and H. B. Leonard, professor of

pbysics. Mr. Gray is 19 years old. He has invented a number of appliances for the chemical laboratory, one of which he had patented. This is a machine for generating hydric sulphide gas. It has replaced the old standard Kipp generator in the following schools: University of California, University of Texas, Illinois Wesleyan university, University of Blincis, Oklahoma State Agricultural and Mechanical college and Miami university. Mr. Gray is from Chrisman, Ill.

NO MIDWAY FOR MISS GOULD.

Row York Woman Objects to Chicago Style of Danoing at the St. Louis Pair.

Miss Helen M. Gould offered a set of resolutions at a meeting of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition the other afternoon which express the sentiment of the board in favor of a high moral tone in the exposition and against anything savoring of the objectionable dances performed on the midway of the Chicago fair. Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, of St. Louis, was elected president of the board. The women of the board unofficially decided to ank the exposition management to erect a Woman's building on the

grounds.

Not Like the Photon." The man who gets a wife from . matrimonial agency, save the Chicago Record-Herald, generally has reason. to believe that the camera lies like 60.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS