

WEATHER WARNINGS

Unsettled Conditions Which Indicate a Spring Prediction.

Many persons speak lightly of the weather predictions because they are sometimes falsified by the weather which follows them.

On account of the peculiar topography of California, it is possible to give warnings of rain with great accuracy, except in instances to enable the owners of vineyards to gather and stack their crops, and to move from the drying racks.

The next great step in weather forecasting should be the discovery of some method by which a longer outlook into the future may be obtained.

OLD-TIME RAILROADING

A Number of Quarter Sections of the New System, Which a Colossal Station Signifies.

Station Master William H. Collins, who began his career with the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, May 17, 1847, has a number of interesting reminiscences in his office in the Union station.

The collection contains the old bell that 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.

It was not until 1867 that tallow candles were given up as a means of lighting cars at night. Oil was introduced at that time, and with it came the first type of lantern.

Washing in the Orient. The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaving this up against the house to dry.

Business in Worship. There is a place of worship in an eastern city where tiny bouquets of flowers are, at the close of every morning service, handed to each lady member of the congregation.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Some of the Latest Things in Fashion for the Fall Season.

Sleeves are getting larger at the top and smaller at the bottom, reports the Chicago Daily News.

For young girls' evening dresses white will be used this winter. The materials will be in most cases white net, tulle or soft silk.

The smartest of the fall boys will be of soft treble box-plaited tulle. They will be very wide, extending to the point of the shoulder, and will have loops and ends of velvet ribbon.

White eggs and white cloth are to be in great vogue during the autumn. The favorite trimming is white wool guipure lace and black velvet ribbon.

A novelty in trimming is white lace with part of the design hand-painted in black. This is more especially for evening gowns—sleeves, of course, like all lace in these days—but the effect is indescribable.

The extent of foreign commitments of French capital, however, is less striking than its distribution. No government could withstand the combined pressure of the small investor and the great financial houses when they believe their money is in danger.

TO SERVE WITH MEATS

Various Sauces and Dressings Which Will Be Found Palatable with Certain Dishes.

With roast beef, grated horseradish.

Roast veal, tomato or horseradish sauce.

Roast mutton, currant jelly.

Roast pork, apple sauce.

Roast lamb, mint sauce.

Roast turkey, chestnut dressing, cranberry jelly.

Roast venison, black currant jelly or grape jelly.

Roast goose, tart apple sauce.

Roast quail, currant jelly, celery sauce.

Roast canvas-back duck, apple bread, black currant jelly.

Roast chicken, bread sauce.

Fried chicken, cream gravy, corn fritters.

Roast duck, orange salad.

Roast ptarmigan, bread sauce.

Cold boiled tongue, sauce tartare or olives stuffed with peppers.

Veal sausage, tomato sauce, grated Parmesan cheese.

Pork sausage, tart apple sauce, or fried apples.

Frized beef, horseradish.

Pork croquettes, tomato sauce.

Corned beef, mustard.

Lobster cutlet, sauce tartare.

Sweetbread cutlet, sauce Bechamel.

Head birds, fried hominy, white celery.

Cold boiled fish, sauce piquante.

Broiled steak, maitre d'hotel butter or mushrooms.

Tripe, fried bacon and apple rings.

Broiled fresh mackerel, stewed gooseberries.

Fresh salmon, cream sauce and green peas.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS

Twenty-Six New Institutions Started Throughout the Country During September.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the number of national banking associations was increased during the month of September by the organization of 26 banks, with aggregate capital stock of \$3,030,000.

The total number of national banking associations organized during the existence of the system is 6,443, of which 4,661 were in operation on September 30. National banks to the number of 1,408 have been placed in voluntary liquidation and 387 in the charge of receivers.

The authorized capital stock of banks on September 30, was \$711,107,805, showing an increase in number of banks since March 14, 1900, of 1,264, and in capital stock of \$64,890,000.

Circulation secured by bonds increased from \$216,974,795, to \$222,543,344. The amount of circulation outstanding secured by deposits of lawful money on account of insolvent and reorganizing associations and those redeeming their circulation increased during the period from \$33,977,936 to \$43,158,464. The total national bank circulation outstanding amounts to \$266,692,800.

MONEY ABROAD

Five Million Dollars Invested in England, Russia, Spain, Austria and South Africa.

The French minister of finance has published some interesting statistics of French wealth invested abroad. The total reaches \$6,600,000,000, of which \$600,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000 in Russia, \$600,000,000 in Spain, \$78,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, \$120,000,000 in Italy, \$300,000,000 in British South Africa, and \$227,000,000 in Egypt.

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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 \$200,000,000 in Egypt, and they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by British occupation.

REMEDY FOR SHIFTING SANDS

Northwestern Railroads Are Advised to Plant Willows and Yellow 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 inconveniences from sandstorms, which have blown sand across the tracks, interfering for track officials. The roads have spent thousands of dollars investigating and trying experiments with little satisfaction.

Mr. Baker says that the planting of grasses would give temporary relief, but adds that grass would not prevent the sand from shifting very long. He will recommend that willows and yellow pine be planted. Millions of trees will be needed to cover the sandy sections and the expense will be enormous.

PRAYER FOR LEGISLATURE

Bishop of Vermont Promulgates Specific Intercession to Be Used in Episcopal 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 Hitting Good. The discovery of that pest bug 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

Nothing Points Out the Well-Bred Woman More Quickly Than Her Position in Sitting.

There are many traits that mark the instantly well-bred woman. Not alone the well-bred but the observant woman who cultivates her own manners with the carries an atmosphere of culture. This can only be done by constant practice. It never will be obtained when used and practiced 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 woman who sits 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; a general carelessness and indifference 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, sofa or whatever it may be. The feet should rest on the floor, one somewhat in front of the other, because it is easier to rise from that position. 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 need to rest a little more, the shoulders may also touch upon the same support. The hands should remain as they naturally fall 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 rise properly from a correct sitting position there should be several 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 firmly upon the foot in the rear. As the body comes to 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 awkward movements in rising will disappear, if these principles are followed.

THE MAN AND THE BABY

Domestic Tale with a Moral of Which Young Papa May Realize 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 500 pounds dead weight, was wont to brag of his prowess, relates the New York Evening World.

"My muscles are like iron," he would say. "I am never tired. I can outrun 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 name off 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, \$12.80 for cigars and \$16.66 for drinks.

The baby thrived and grew. At the end of four months the youngster 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 roar.

Before walking a block perspiration poured down the old man's face 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 happy 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't drop that weighs the heaviest.

Faithfulness. Faithfulness is the explanation of many successful careers. 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 obstacle, is that which conquers. The character that is developed by devotion to duty, in life's smallest undertakings, is being equipped for glorious achievements. There is in found the secret of success—Presbyterian.

American Crabapple 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 teaspoonful of whole cloves. Continue to boil until the apples begin to break and then place in glass jars and seal.—Detroit Free Press.

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

LIKES ELECTRICITY

Naval Officer Says Submarine Boats Should Use It Exclusively.

Boats Which Now Rely on a Combination of Gasoline and Electrical Power Could Be Made to Do So by the Force.

"The submarine boat of the future should be propelled by electricity," is the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Commander John R. Edwards, U. S. 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 judgment.

"It is impossible to utilize steam for submarine sailing," continued Commander Edwards, "as 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 gives their boats 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 limits their range to 40 miles. The French, however, are building other lines, and have one which uses steam on the surface. It takes two hours to put out the fire and sink the boat, however."

"I believe it would be possible to build submarine torpedo boats sufficiently large to accommodate batteries which would give a radius of action of several hundred miles. The boats now being constructed for the navy are about 120 tons, and I see no reason why they should not be built 300 or more tons displacement."

"Gasoline 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 comparative safety. You can almost plunge a torch into it without setting it afire. But it evaporates very quickly, and the gas is extremely dangerous."

CUBA 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 affairs of the war department, it appears that for the period mentioned purchases were made valued at \$8,812,917. The imports coming chiefly from Spain and this country, in the ratio of 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 shoes 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 31, 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 imports amounted to 1,999,041 pairs, valued at \$1,428,109, of which Spain sold 74 per cent. at an average price of 66 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 31, 1902, the United States trade shows a material increase. Of the total imports for this period, amounting to 1,925,373 pairs, valued at \$1,577,770, we supplied nearly one-third, or 546,853 pairs, averaging 96 cents per pair, while the imports coming from Spain show approximately 68 per cent., or 1,307,792 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 Forced to Find New Quarters for Their Club.

The historical building at Paris, provided for the American Art association by the generosity of Rodman Wanamaker, will be torn 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 rent yearly.

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

SHOW NO INCREASE

Statistics of Treasury Department as to Imports and Exports of This Country.

The August record of the foreign commerce of the United States is encouraging. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that exports of manufactures have increased more than \$3,000,000 as compared with August of last year, and about \$18,000,000 in the eight months ending with August, 1902, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Meantime manufacturers have increased their imports of material for use in manufacturing, the value of imports of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry having increased \$3,000,000 in August, 1902, over August, 1901, and for the eight months showing an increase of \$28,600,000 over the same period of last year.

While articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing show an increase of \$4,000,000 in the eight months, making the total increase in importations of manufacturers' materials in the eight months ending with August \$23,000,000, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Of the other classes of imports, manufactures and luxuries show an increase of \$17,800,000, while foodstuffs show a decrease of \$1,000,000, comparing eight months of 1902 with the corresponding 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 ending with August, thus indicating that in other classes of foodstuffs there has been a net increase, since the total reduction in that class is but \$17,000,000.

On the export side the increase in value of manufactures exported occurs chiefly in cotton goods, which show for the eight months ending with August a total value of \$23,600,000, against \$16,911,254 in the same months of last year. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the eight months of 1902 were 375,000,000 yards, against 299,000,000 yards in eight months of 1901 and 301,000,000 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 255,000,000 yards, against 127,000,000 yards in the eight months of 1901, and 168,000,000 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 manufactures in the eight months ending with August, 1902, was \$65,904,829, against \$69,346,379 in the corresponding months of 1901 and \$47,174,500 in the same months of 1900; while the imports of iron and steel manufactures in the eight months ending with August, 1902, amounted to \$23,454,760, against \$12,210,382 in the corresponding months of last year.

IMPROVES MARCONI SYSTEM

Charles W. Gray, a Student of Illinois Wesleyan University, Invents a Decipherer.

Scientific circles at the Illinois Wesleyan university, at Bloomington, 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 chemical laboratory of Prof. Graham.

His invention is a new decipherer, which allows the instrument to receive 45,000 vibrations a minute, while that now used by Marconi will receive but a few hundred. The attachment 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. Graham, of the Isaac Funk chair of chemistry, and H. B. Leachard, professor of physics.

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 Illinois, Oklahoma State Agricultural and Mechanical college and Miami university. Mr. Gray is from Christian, Ill.

NO MIDWAY FOR MISS GOULD

New York Women Object to Chicago Style of Dancing at the St. Louis Fair.

Miss Helen M. Gould offered a set of resolutions at a meeting of the board of ladies 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 anythingavoring 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 ask the exposition management to erect a Women's building on the grounds.

Not Like the Photos

The man who gets a wife from a matrimonial agency, says the Chicago Record-Herald, generally has reason to believe that the camera lies like hell.