NATURAL SET-BACK

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES HAS PRECEDENT IN ALL BULL MOVEMENTS.

CAUGHT UNWARY OPERATORS.

MANY PAPER FORTUNES CUT DOWN AND SOME SWEPT AWAY.

MONEY IN CASH WHEAT

To the Man Who Has Cash to Buy It and Sell December—Herald's Grain Review.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Times-Herald, in its review and forecast of the wheat market will say tomorrow:

It is rare that a speculative market advances 10 per cent without a pause and a setback; rarer still that a 20 per cent gain is made without some trials for the bulls. The wheat market last Monday showed a rally within six weeks of 40 per cent and up to that time the bulls had had no troubles at all. Is it anything wonderful that during the week the holder did begin to suffer the ordinary hardships of a speculative market, or any wonder that, after an incessant advance of 20 cents a bushel, 10 cents of it should be lost, some easily made profits reduced and some recklessly pyramided lines toppled over.

The substantial causes which started the wheat advances did not change last week. Possibly some exaggerated views in regard to them were modified, but the claims of famine danger in India were confirmed and the general alarm abroad over wheat supplies was demonstrated. The situation which did change was the speculative. The rapid advance had built up many top-heavy long interests. Some of the bulls, even some of the most important of them, had overplaced. When the realizing, which was inevitable in such an advance began, the market was unsafe because of the many lines with averages perilously high. Everyone knows how the toppling of one pyramid threatens another. There was not a commission man at the close of last week who could not tell of some extraordinary paper

PROFIT WIPED OUT

by the unexpected breaks. Tight money contributed to the troubles of the bulls. There were premonitions as early as Monday. On Thursday the situation had become sensational. The wheat spreads at Minneapolis on Wednesday showed that the man with money could make 35 per cent interest by buying spot grain and selling December. The rate became as bad as that here the next day. On Thursday there was for a time only one buyer of car lots in the market and not more than three or four buyers on any scale the whole day. The "spreads" here showed a 30 per cent interest rate all over the floor—in flax and coarse grains as well as in wheat. The holder of December was naturally terrified when he learned that spot was offered 3½ cents cheaper and good shipping grades 8c to 12c under what he had paid. Possibly there was some manipulation of the money market by bear interests. That, however, did not any lessen the effect of the killing of rates.

Powerful influences were arrayed against the wheat price all the week. It lookd as if Armour, who had liquidated a long line under 70 cents, sold it all the way up from that point. That was the pit theory at any rate. There were reasons why the elevator people generally wanted a berak. They had a great deal of money tied up in margins, and such an advance in the height of the movement of spring wheat was not to their liking. The signs at times during the week suggested that the elevator people here and in the Northwest were pulling such strings as they could to bring around a reaction. This week will be filled with election fears and it would be remarkable if bulls made any considerable progress in any market.

WATCHING THE RESULTS.

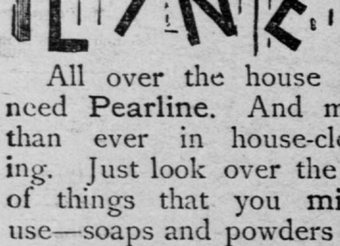
London Markets Depend Largely on the American Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The advance in the bank rate has not led to an advance in outside puotations because there was an ample supply of available funds. The plethora has been increased during the week by the release of £500,000 of Japanese money with a probable £1,000,000 more in a few days. There is, however, some indication that the bank is borrowing on stock in order to make its quotations more effective in checking the outflow of gold. Russia is offering less for bar gold, while the German and French exchanges have moved in favor of Great Britain on an advance in the bank rate. The outward movement continues, being further stimulated by the heavy and increasing wheat shipments from Atlantic and Pacific ports. Stocks of grain in Great Britain stand at an unusually low level, and the failure of the crops in India has caused active purchasing to replenish supplies. The American surplus is being freely drawn upon at advancing prices, and purchases of European goods being much restricted, the remittance of gold is the only method of redressing the adverse balance. A change in this respect will probably occur after the election.

The stock market has been very inactive with a dull tone and few dealings consisting of realizings with a view to the settlement beginning on Monday. The future course of values seems to depend to a large extent upon the result of the election in the United States, both in the money market and in the stock market. The American market had some set back on realizings of profits with a general tendency to expect higher values after election. There was a rise in Lake Shore of 1 and in Wabash debentures and preference of ¼ and a fall in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul of ¾, in Reading, Denver & Rio Grande bonds, Northern Pacific and Southern preferred of ½. The foreign markets showed hardly any movement.

Bread Goes Up.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There has been marked excitement in Lincolnshire over a rise in wheat of 10s on the week, with holders disinclined to sell. At a meeting of the master bakers of London the price of bread was raised a half penny per loaf.



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HOW OTTERS CAPTURE PREY.

They Are Great Strategists, and Fertile of Resources.

London Fishing Gazette.

"I may claim some right," says H. R. Frances, "to speak confidently of the otter's proceedings when in pursuit of his prey, since I was the first person to record, from the testimony of intelligent eyewitnesses, the course of his dealing with his victims, both by land and by water. It is unlucky that Maj. Fisher, who writes on such subjects with the keenest interest of a sportsman, should not have seen this testimony, which would have saved him the gratuitious error of denying that the otter seeks his prey on land as well as in the water.

"No doubt this error has been encouraged by the position of Lutra's eyes, which look upward from above a rather flat snout. Naturalists at once inferred that this arrangement was for the convenience of the otter in seizing his slippery victims from below. This being demonstrably a mistake, we are tempted to suggest that this upward gaze enables him in his long dives to keep in view the course of the eddies and the outline of the bank—matters which closely concern him. But, of course, this is mere conjecture. We know, however, that, whether on land or in the water, he seizes his prey from above, inflicting almost in half a moment his four claws, and inflicting with eager haste what is designed to be a fatal bite. When he was watched while seizing a rabbit on the bank of the Mole he seemed not to have bitten deep enough, and dragged his victim, piteously squealing, into the river, where he deliberately drowned it, and then ate it at his leisure, washing the flesh from time to time, so as to suggest that the warm blood was over strong for his digestion.

"The observer on this occasion, whose attention was first drawn by the cries of the rabbit, was fortunately himself a master of otter hounds, used to watching the stealthy maneuvers of the enemy. He had with him a sharp fox terrier, and, though on the opposite side of the stream to that on which the otter was dining, rather expected the latter to make himself scarce when the dog appeared. But the marauder showed amusing coolness; he dropped into the stream, raised his head above water a few yards from the bank, and watched the terrier's proceedings. Having satisfied himself that the dog had no taste for anything beyond dry shikar, he returned tranquilly to his dinner. Here we had a depredator bold as well as cunning, and obviously a clean feeder. Of course, I do not assume that the otter usually, or even frequently, seeks his prey on land. I am content to know that he is capable of doing so 'as occasion serves,' and that in such a case, at all events, he does not seize his victim from below.

About the same date at which this curious rabbit incident was reported to me, I received from the same neighborhood an account, equally well authenticated, of the otter's modus operandi when in pursuit of the fish, which, we may safely assume, form his principal diet. A pike, guessed at some seven pounds, was seen basking under an overhanging tree on the Mole. Nearly above him ran a bare bough. Along that bough an otter was seen to creep—I wish I could find some apter word to express the prowler's stealthy, sinuous movement—till he was close above the pike, down on whose back he dropped or slid, at once fastening all his claws in the fish, and, as I fully believe, though the spectator's eye could not note the movement with certainty, fixing the long grip of his jaws just over the junction of his skull and spine."

MOSQUITOES

Are the Greatest Drawback to Life in Alaska.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Some of the men who have gone to Alaska have returned to complain of the hard work, of the cold, the heat, the frost or the snow, but the real discouragement which makes life in the far North a great burden is the deadly mosquito, from whose insinuating bill there is no escape.

"They are there in such swarms that sometimes you seem to be looking at the sun through a snow storm," said H. A. Fredericks, of this city, yesterday. Mr. Fredericks has just returned from a long trip in the Yukon country, and it was to that region he had particular reference.

"They are the worst thing in the country," he continued, "and beside them the other difficulties amount to nothing. In the settlements they do not bother people much, but when a man goes up one of the creeks prospecting he must envelop his head in cheese cloth—their bill will go through netting like a knife through tissue paper—and must wear gloves and tie his trousers and shirt sleeves about his ankles and wr's's."

Duel on a Bicycle.

A Paris correspondent says that a duel on bicycles was fought in the Boulevard Ney. A large party of young fellows had been out cycling all day, and were returning home, all very hilarious, when two of them quarreled, and they decided to settle the dispute by a duel with swords on their bicycles. The two combatants were placed fifty yards apart, and then ordered to charge. They rode at one another at a furious pace, overshot the mark and failed to meet. Wheeling quickly, they returned to the charge, and this time came together with a terrific chock. Both were thrown, while the seconds, who were following behind, also on bicycles, fell in their turn, and both were injured. Neither of the combatants touched the other with his sword, but in falling one ran his weapon into himself, and his opponent injured his leg.

Dust at Sea.

In certain parts of the world, most notably that portion of the ocean west of the Cape Verde islands, mariners, while hundreds of miles from land, often encounter what is known as "dry fogs." While sailing through these fogs, which are usually of such density as to obscure everything and make navigation quite dangerous, the ship's decks, sails and rigging become covered with a fine, brick-colored dust. This dust falls in such a way that is referred to by sailors as "dry mist." The quantity is sometimes sufficient to cover the deck to the depth of several inches, making it necessary for the men to work several hours shoveling the stuff overboard.

Gulielmus and the Devils.

St. Louis Republic.

Gulielmus Barisiensis, the author of one of the most famous works on demonology, figures on what he terms "a basis of exact commutation" to prove that "the regions of the air, the caverns and dark places of the earth" are inhabited by 44,435,536 devils! Where on earth this visionary writer obtained the material upon which to base such an "exact computation" has been an enigma to all of the later writers on demonology, witchcraft and kindred subjects.

Making It Worse.

"You bear your age well, Mrs. Keedick," said young Mr. Giglamps, who was embarrassed in trying to say something pleasant.

"Indeed!" said the lady, scornfully.

"Oh, I didn't mean to say that," Mr. Giglamps added hurriedly. "I should have said that you look much older than you really are."

"Sir!"

Raw Material.

Indianapolis Journal.

"All I ask," said the man with the business glint in his eye, "is that they will give me plenty of rope."

Then it was that they recognized him as a manufacturer of campaign cigars.

DANGER IN DISGUISE.

The Serious Troubles That May Come Upon People at This Time of Year.

"Oh, it's only a cold."

Such a remark as this is often heard at this time of the year, when the weather is chilly. The people who make such a remark seem to forget that a cold is really a dangerous condition of the system, a weak spot, a disease. A cold may lead to a cough, and then to pneumonia, or it may sow the seeds of consumption. For this reason it is dangerous to neglect a cold. It is better to stamp it out at once. Fortunately there is one means of doing this that is always safe and reliable. What it is and what it will do can be seen from the following:

Mr. M. O. Connor, 271 Scott street, Brooklyn, says: "Some time ago I was stricken down with congestion of the lungs, and, though having the best medical attendance, I did not improve. I had a cough that seemed to contract my chest to half its natural size. I was in constant pain, and had no rest, day or night. At last I was advised to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and it effected a speedy cure. The lung trouble and cough entirely disappeared, my appetite was regained, and breathing became as natural as ever. I now feel like a new man all over."

No ordinary whiskey could have produced these unusual results. As a means of building up the system and restoring the health, Duffy's pure malt has always been unequaled. If it were kept in every household, and used in all cases of emergency, a vast amount of sickness and suffering could be entirely prevented.

RETURNS BY TELEPHONE.

Novel Means of Communicating Election News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—On the night of Nov. 3, one of the most novel experiments in the dissemination of election news ever made in this country will be tried by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, who operate the long-distance telephone lines of the country.

An effort is to be made to supply all the subscribers of the telephone service, where connections with the long-distance lines are possible, with election bulletins from every state. The number of telephones in the United States is about 250,000. Connections cannot be made with more than about three-fourths of this number, for the reason that St. Louis is the farthest point West where long-distance lines are operated, but for all the rest it will be possible to furnish bulletins as rapidly as they are received in the office of general distribution, to be established in New York.

H. F. Hill, the assistant general superintendent of the long-distance telephone company, was in Baltimore and Washington today for the purpose of completing the local arrangements for the service in these two cities. Through his visit here the knowledge of the great experiment to be made by the company which he represents, was learned. The news bureau to be established in New York will be perfect in all its details. As soon as a bulletin is received there, giving returns from any point, it will be sent over the long-distance lines to the main offices in all of the large cities. The local distribution of the information will be made simultaneously to all the subscribers in that city.

There are in Baltimore 2,900 telephones, and in Washington, 1780. Several days before the election each one of the subscribers will receive a notice from the main offices that, beginning at 6 o'clock on the night of election, he can, by sitting close to his telephone, receive as complete returns of the election as will be furnished by the telegraph companies—this is the claim made. The subscriber will, however, have to take the news as he gets it, without asking questions, as it would not be possible to have any break in the line while the bulletins are being sent.

The location of the New York office has not yet been decided upon, but it will be at some central point. The company intends to make special efforts to have the returns from New York state the best that can be had. A corps of experienced editors will be in charge of the bulletin service, and as rapidly as the returns are received they will be carefully condensed and put in the most intelligible form for the thousands of auditors throughout the country.

Manager Upperman, of the Washington office has made all of his preparations for the distribution of the telephone bulletins in Washington and vicinity. His intention is—and it will be the intention of managers throughout the country—to discontinue commercial business for the night of Nov. 3. It will then be possible to plug up the entire switch-board and ring up all the subscribers at once for the receipt of election news. It is the expectation that bulletins will be had as rapidly as they are displayed on stereopticons, so that all the subscriber will have to do is to sit close to his telephone to get complete news of the election results throughout the country.

The long-distance telephone has already been put to considerable use in the campaign. In the headquarters of both parties in this city, Chicago and New York the managers can at a few minutes' notice secure connection with their lieutenants in any one of the states, except those in the far West. Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, with headquarters in this city, holds conversation with Mr. Hanna in Chicago almost daily, and each advises the other orally of any change in the situation which may have come to his notice. The Democrat and Populist committees have also had this service at their headquarters, both here and in Chicago, and have found it of greatest convenience and value. The cost has been very great, as the amount charged for a five minutes' talk between Washington and Chicago is $7.50. A five minutes' talk between Washington and New York costs $2, so that it may be readily seen that conversations at long range are costly. The campaign managers, however, say that the telephone is much more satisfactory in political communications than the telegraph for two reasons, the first being that there is no record kept, and the second that, as a politician put it today, "you can tell by a man's voice whether he means what he says."

OBLIGING MAN.

Conductor Stopped the Car to Recover a Child's Five-Cent Doll.

New York Times.

There were two women and a baby in a Third avenue trolley car in Brooklyn the other day. They were not the only people in the car, but they were chatting cheerfully to themselves, and the baby in a way was interesting to the other passengers. They were poor people, evidently, and from the many packages they carried had been shopping. The baby held one of the recent purchases, a cheap little doll, in its hand. It was an open car, and it looked every moment as if the doll would slip from the baby's hand into the street. When the mother moved to the end of the seat the passengers knew that it would, and it did. "Baby's lost the doll," cried the mother. "Oh, stop the car," said the other woman. "They won't stop for it," said the mother. "Yes they will," said the second woman, with cheerful confidence, gesticulating to the conductor. "The baby's doll," she called. The car stopped, the people who were not watching the baby looked around anxiously to see what was the trouble, the conductor ran back half a block, found the doll, and jumped on the platform breathlessly to return it. "I thought is was a doll-ar," he said, with great good nature. And the passengers, still interested, realizing that the car had been stopped several minutes for a five-cent doll, said to themselves that at last they had seen an amiable man.

Bowlegs Not to Be Despised.

Do not revile the bowlegged man, for he plays his part in the world. It is estimated that forty per cent of mankind are bowlegged, so, numerically, this class is entitled to great respect. Bowlegs invariably acompany a robust physique; we find them one of the conspicuous features of athletes. Comedians are almost always bowlegged. Of the bowlegged geniuses to which humanity points with pride the illustrious examples are Caesar, Horace, Napoleon, Wellington, Schopenhauer and Cavour, the celebrated Italian statesman.

THE HOUSEHOLD

MANY USES FOR QUINCES.

Marmalade, Cheese, Puddings, Jelly and Sauces.

Among the late fall fruits the yellow quince claims much of the housewife's attention. The quince may be used to good advantage in a great variety of ways, like the standard apple, although it is not so juicy and is more highly flavored. This fruit can be kept long in a cold storeroom and served as a treat for several months to come, and what is more delicious than a nicely baked quince with plenty of rich cream to pour over it?

To bake quinces: Peel the fruit, cut them into halves and take out the cores. Put the fruit in a stone crock or bean pot, sprinkle over sugar and the grated peel of a lemon, fill the crock with water, cover closely and place it in a very slow oven. Let the quinces bake all day. The fruit should be of a rich red color and the juice should be a jellied syrup.

Another mode of baking quinces: Use the medium-sized ripe fruit of uniform size. Wipe them with a rough cloth and take out the cores. Place the fruit in a baking pan, fill with sugar the cavities made by taking out the cores, and put a piece of butter on the top of each fruit. Partly fill the pan with water, put in the oven and bake very slowly until the quinces are tender. Fifteen minutes before it is time to take the fruit from the oven draw the pan to the mouth of the oven and pour over the quinces the juice of a lemon and one gill of sherry. When the quinces are baked arrange them in a shallow dish. Slightly thicken the syrup with a very little cornstarch and add more sugar if it is required. Let the syrup boil up once and turn over the baked fruit.

For a Brown Betty of quinces: To one cup of bread crumbs allow two cups of chopped fruit. Butter a pudding dish and put in a layer of the chopped quinces, sprinkle them with sugar, add a few pinches of cinnamon, and scatter bits of butter over the whole and cover with a layer of crumbs. Alternate with crumbs and fruit until the dish is filled, having crumbs for the last layer. Sprinkle three spoonfuls of water over the pudding, cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven one hour. Then remove the cover and brown. Serve with a sauce.

An inexpensive pudding, that is an attractive and rich dessert, is made thus: Beat the yolks of three and the whites of two eggs until they are very light before putting in one and one-half cups of powdered sugar; again beat until the mixture is light and frothy, then add half a cup of cold water. Put one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of soda, with two cups of sifted flour and stir into the egg mixture. Butter a plain tin border mould, turn the mixture into it and bake in a moderate oven. When cool turn out onto a pretty flat dish. Make an icing of the white of an egg and powdered sugar, flavor with half a dozen blanched almonds finely chopped. Spread this over the top and outside of the cake and put to one side to dry. Beat the whites of three eggs until they are very light and dry; meanwhile have grated two ripe quinces and sprinkle them over the beaten whites with a little powdered sugar and again beat until the dish may be turned over and the mixture wilnot drop out. Spread the inside of the cake with quince jelly, heap the beaten whites in the space in the center and cap the top with a spoonful of the jelly. Put jelly around on the dish. Serve this with whipped cream or boiled custard. Ice cream may be served in the center of a cake in place of quince snow. Tiny pieces of preserved quinces should be added to the cream just before the beater is removed.

For quince marmalade pudding: Cream a tablespoonful of butter with half a cup of sugar, then stir it with the beaten yolks of three eggs, one cup of bread crumbs, and one cup of milk. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and add them to the other ingredients. Butter a plain mould or basin and put a layer of this mixture in the bottom; then a layer of marmalade, alternating until the dish is filled, having the custard for the last layer. Put the dish in a moderate oven and bake three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on a flat dish and put whipped cream around the mould. This may be served hot or cold.

Another pudding, made with stale bread and marmalade, is made thus: Butter a pudding dish and half fill it with thin slices of bread buttered and thickly spread with marmalade. Heat one and one-half pints of milk to boiling point, add half a cup of sugar, and remove from the fire. Stir in the beaten yolks of four and the whites of two eggs, a pinch of salt and part of the grated yellow rind of a lemon. Turn the custard over the prepared bread a little at a time until all the custard is used. Cover the dish and let the bread soak half an hour before putting it into the oven to bake. When the pudding is baked make a meringue of the two remaining whites of the eggs, two spoonfuls of sugar and part of the juice of a lemon. Put a layer of marmalade over the top of the pudding, the meringue over that, and lightly brown in the oven. This pudding is best cold.

To make a quince pudding sauce: Put a stick of cinnamon in half a pint of milk and place in a saucepan over the fire. Moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk. When the milk is boiling stir in the cornstarch, then add half a cup of sugar and one cup of quince preserves that has been mashed with a spoon. Let the mixture cook ten minutes; then remove from the fire and rub through a coarse sieve. This sauce is nice hot or cold. A tablespoonful of wine for flavoring in place of the cinnamon may be used.

To preserve quinces: Peel, core and quarter the fruit; prepare half as many apples as quinces, using the Pound Sweets if they are to be obtained; weigh the fruit and put the quinces in a preserving kettle with water enough to cover them, and place over a slow fire. Let the fruit cook twenty minutes before adding the quartered apples, and cook until the fruit is tender. Take out the cooked fruit with a skimmer and lay it upon a platter. For each pound of uncooked fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Add the sugar to the fruit juice, and cook until there is a rich syrup. Return the fruit to the syrup and cook ten minutes longer; then put into jars and cover.

For quince marmalade: Peel the quinces, cut them in quarters, and remove the cores. Put the fruit in a preserving kettle, cover it with water, and cook slowly until the quinces are tender and can be mashed to a pulp. To each pint of pulp allow one pint of granulated sugar and the juice of an orange. Cook slowly until it is a thick mass, stirring frequently to prevent burning.

A quince cheese is marmalade cooked down until it is very thick and put into small cups or glasses. When cold it may be cut into thin slices for serving.

A nice jelly can be made with the skins, cores and hard part of the quinces. Put them in a kettle and cover them with water, cook slowly until they are soft and the flavor is extracted; then strain through a cloth. Measure the liquid and put over the fire in a preserving kettle and boil twenty minutes. Measure as many pints of granulated sugar as there are pints of juice, put the sugar on tins and place in the oven to heat. When the juice has boiled the required time add the juice from one lemon for each quart and stir in the hot sugar. Let the liquid boil up once and take from the fire. Turn the liquid jelly into glasses, but do not cover until the jelly is cold.

To make spiced quinces: Peel, core and quarter the quinces, weigh them and put into a preserving kettle, with only enough water to prevent their burning, cover and let them cook over the back of the fire about twenty minutes. Into another kettle put for eight pounds of fruit four pounds of sugar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, half an ounce of whole cloves and one quart of vinegar. When this liquid is boiling turn in the quinces and let them cook until tender, but retain their shape. Skim out the fruit and put into a jar; then boil the liquid down to a rich syrup and pour over them.

TWO PUDDINGS.

They Are Unique Dishes, Suitable for the Dainty Luncheon.

With the return of the cool autumn days the housewife begins to entertain her friends by giving dainty luncheons and home dinners to a selected few, and is always striving to offer them something unusual. Here are two desserts:

Barley pudding is made by soaking half a box of gelatine in enough cold water to cover it for two hours. Turn over it a cup of boiling milk and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Heat one pint of milk to boiling point and stir into it three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Do not allow the mixture to boil after the yolks are added, but take from the fire and stir frequently until partly cool; then add the dissolved gelatine. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, maraschino, or sherry, and finally add the whites of the eggs beaten light. Line a lightly buttered pudding mould with fitted half-inch slices of rich, black fruit cake. Fill the lined mould with the custard and set it in a cool place for a number of hours or overnight. When serving turn the mould of pudding out upon a dish and heap round it whipped cream that has been suitably flavored and sweetened.

A delicious way of serving ice cream with fruits is: Take peaches, oranges, candied cherries, bananas, pineapples, and whatever fruits there are in market and are desired. Cut them into pices, put them together in a dish, sprinkle them lightly with sugar, and cover them with champagne and a dash of maraschino. Put the dish in the refrigerator for two hours or longer. At serving time take large round champagne glasses and fill them three-quarters full with the prepared fruits. Put plain ice cream or mousse over the fruits, heaping it high above the glass, and serve at once.

KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

Emma C. Hewitt.

The time has gone by when a woman felt that if she was not uncomfortable while she was at work she was not doing her duty.

One favor done by the "new woman" (if such a being exists) to the entire sex, is that of having endeavored to teach them a lesson, many have, unfortunately, been slow to learn, i. e., that of saving themselves. Woman is learning practical methods every day, more than practical or of real benefit to all concerned, than that of giving to herself and her maids every aid in the kitchen that can by any means lighten the kitchen work. Some of these kitchen conveniences cost little but ingenuity, time and patience.

Something that no kitchen should be without is two drop tables. These need be no larger than eighteen inches by two feet, though of course if larger, will be more satisfactory. These boards should be fixed by hinges, one at the window, and one at the sink. When needed, raise, and fasten up with a support. When not needed drop to the wall and there they are out of the way. Once used, these movable tables will never be abandoned. Another convenience, a back-saving, and, therefore, labor-saving device, is a high chair from the elevation of which may be done the main dishwashing, and all the small ironing which requires no special expenditure of strength. Women have learned, and men have learned for them, that an unnecessary expenditure of strength upon the part of the house-mother, means early fading, and perhaps permanent invalidism, a little later along in life. And there is no longer any disgrace in a woman sitting down to her work whenever she can. To stand while preparing vegetables, for instance, is more than foolish, it is a criminal waste of strength which should be reserved for other occasions. We can't have our cake and our penny too. If we overdraw our bank account of strength today, there is no reserve for tomorrow, and if we borrow at a discount the interest mounts up so rapidly that before we know it we are bankrupt in health and never see the time when we can catch up again. Saving health and strength is often more important than saving money.

ECONOMY HINTS.

Mrs. Gookin.

Anent newspapers, there are dozens of uses for them in the home subsequent to their primary purpose of enlightening the intellect. Cloths are spared by first using paper to rub grease from dish, or pot, or pan; lamp chimneys and glass vessels as well as windows yield to paper treatment. And, coming on down from one's own wants, a roll of paper is often very acceptable to a poor neighbor who has nothing for her shelves but coarse wood. I have seen the mantels and other furniture of humble cottages wearing an air of freshness and cleanliness under the influence of paper lambrequins, cut in various patterns, according to taste. These pleasant nights will soon be followed by the biting ones of winter, and many a young girl now lounging in idleness can contribute immensely to the comfort of the same poor neighbor, by combining two or more worn skirts into coverlets, with one or two layers of paper between. None but those who have experimented, know the warmth in such a covering.

One who burns wood may have an unlimited supply of lye water that is just right for household purposes. Window netting tacked to the bottom of a box frame makes a sieve for separating the fine from the coarser ashpan contents. A large jar standing in an out-of-the-way place makes the nicest of "leaches" for the same, and the leaching process is simply to pour water upon the ashes, stir several times, let settle, and find then one of the nicest cleansing fluids for countless from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896. household purposes.

CUBA'S STAMPS.

Their Sale Is Aiding the Island in Its Fight for Liberty.

"One of the smartest things that the Cuban republic, that it to be, did was to issue postage stamps," remarked a state departmen official. "Of course, these stamps will not be used on letters for some time yet. Those who bought the stamps, however, are not so anxious in that direction. The great majority of persons bought the stamps because they could contribute in this small way to help on a good work. There are about 60,000 stamp collectors in this country, and hardly any telling how many there are throughout the world. Well, word went out that the new series of Cuban republic stamps were out, and immediately came orders for the stamps.

"The full set costs 60 cents, and the great majority of stamp collectors had to get the full set, though the more modest collector had to content themselves with an incomplete set. The receipts from this source must have been very large. Of course, the idea is that the money which was raised was and is being used in helping to make Cuba free."

VAGRANT VERSE.

A LITTLE TALK ON FINANCE.

Query by Ye Farmer:

What's a-goin' to happen in that comin' happy day
When all the bloomin' silverites have gone an' had their way?
When gold has gone to ruin, and there's silver debts to pay,
What's a-goin' to happen then, ye Prophets, tell us, pray?

What's to save the people from the Western Silver-bugs
A-cornerin' the market and a-puttin' on their lugs,
A-lendin' us their silver, and expectin' us to pay
Back our debts in silver—what's to happen, eh?

Answer by Ye Politicians:

What's to happen? What's to happen in the coming happy day!
This—come hither, brother; bend your waiting ear this way—
Why should not hay pass for cash? Why may not the law
Give a legal-tender side to a bale of straw?

That's the vital point, my friend; that's the worst of gold;
Other things are made these days in much greater fold,
Where there are countless other things—sticks and stones and sand—
Lying all about this truly fertile land.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

BUT ONCE.

We pass this way but once, dear heart!
Musing above the birch logs' flare,
The booming of the mighty mart
Borne to us through snow-laden air,
Our talk is of Life's little day
Between us and the embers' glow
A phantom wavers, spent and gray,
The Year that died awhile ago.

We pass this way but once. The seeds,
From lax or heedful hands that fall,
Will yield their kind. Lush, noisome weeds,
Our wild remorse cannot recall;
Sweet herbs of grace and goodly grain
We idly strew or plant with prayers—
Others will reap, for loss or gain,
And cursing us, will burn our tares.

We pass this way but once. Though hard
And steep the climb through blinding heat
And cruel frost, and sharp the shard
'Gainst which we dash our hurrying feet,
Our toil and hurt leave scanty trace—
A blood stain on a displaced stone,
Vague lettering on a bowlder's face,
Perchance the echo of a moan.

We pass this way but once. The joy
That might be ours today, withheld
(As you might dally with a toy),
Changes, like fairy-gold of eld,
To withered leaves that mock our tears.
The love denied, the hope delayed,
Whate'er the wealth of future years,
Remain, for aye, a debt unpaid.

With thy true eyes on mine, dear heart,
As at the margin of the sea
Which thee and me one day must part,
Forgive all that I would not be,
Assail thou me, while I cast out,
Dark fancies that have wrought me pain;
Let love's strong faith bear down weak doubt;
We shall not pass this way again.

—Harper's Bazar.

THE SCISSORS.

We're a jolly pair of twins,
And we always work together.
We are always bright and sharp,
However dull the weather.
Whenever little Maidie
Takes her work-box in her lap,
We are always up and ready
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

Chorus.—Snip, snip, snap,
Snip, snip, snap.
We are always up and ready
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

We cut the pretty patches
To piece the pretty quilt;
Each square the next one matches,
Their posies never wilt.
We trim the edges neatly,
With never a mishap,
And what music sounds so sweetly
As our "Snip, snip, snap?"

We cut the dolly's mantle;
We shape the dolly's dress,
Oh, half the clever things we do
You'd never, never guess!
For food or sleep or playtime
We do not care a rap,
But are ready, night and daytime,
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

Chorus.—Snip, snip, snap,
Snip, snip, snap.
But are ready, night and daytime,
With our "Snip, snip, snap!"

—St. Nicholas.

KATRINKA.

Katrinka, fresh as the morning,
Gazed from her casement low;
Far off, the great-sailed windmills
Stood darkly in a row,
And the sky with the changing splendor
Of dawn was all aglow.

"I wonder," thought the maiden,
Thrilled with the glorious sight,
"If all the beauty around us,
And all the love and delight,
Comes flooding the earth at sunrise
To bide with us, day and night?

"I wonder if all the goodness
That makes us steady and true
Glides softly in with the dawning
To gladden us through and through—
To lift our hearts to the Giver,
And help us in all we do?

"Yet whether we lose it or keep it,
Depends upon many a thing:
Whether we're lazy or busy,
Whether we grumble or sing;
Whether our thoughts are noble,
Or whether they grovel and sting.

"Oh, the wonderful sky!" sighed Katrinka,
"How grand!—But the day has begun.
There's breakfast, and spinning and mending,
And kettles to shine—one by one—
Good-by, you dear, beautiful morning!
There's so much to do; I must run."

Bright little maiden, Katrinka,
In the land of the dyke and the sea!
They who live in the glow of the dawning
Are, all the world over, like thee.
Bearers of sunlight and gladness,
Faithful in shadow and sadness—
The path of the day is diviner
Wherever their light may be.

USEFUL HINTS.

Kerosene has manifold uses. It will, if applied at once, neutralize fruit stains. The discolored part must be washed in it before applying soap and water. When cleaning windows or mirrors a teaspoonful or two of kerosene mixed with the water will cut the dirt and make the work easier.

To Clean Bottles.—Take common toilet paper, roll lengthwise, and throw in strong hot suds with a little soda; fill the bottles with the liquid and allow them to stand for about ten minutes, then shake vigorously and rinse.

Rugs and Carpets that have been cleansed with naphtha will resist the ravages of moths.

For a Burn.—Bind the place immediately with a linen rag dipped in linseed oil and lime-water; if nothing else is at hand, rub on vaseline and cover thickly with flour.

A manufacturer declares that the reason umbrellas wear out so soon is becaused they are misused. The usual method is to place them to dry handle up; they should be stood with the ferule up and the handle down, as they dry more uniformly.

A piece of charcoal placed upon the shelves of the refrigerator will absorb unpleasant odors and keep it sweet smelling. Refrigerators should be scrubbed with boiling water and soda, and left open until thoroughly dry.

Foe to the Oyster.

The most active enemy of the oyster is the starfish. At first sight it might not appear easy for the starfish to force open the tightly clenched shell of a living oyster. The operation requires some skill on the part of those who can wield an oyster knife. The tactics of the starfish, in fact, were long a mystery to men of science. Dr. Paulus Schiemenz now undertakes to enlighten us on the subject in the pages of the Journal of the Marine Biological association. It has been surmised that the starfish lays siege to the oyster and starves him into surrender or again that it kills the oyster with some poison it has the power of secreting. Neither supposition, says Dr. Schiemenz, is correct. The starfish, as he has demonstrated by experiment, opens the shell by sheer force, persistently applied. This is does by an ingenious system of leverage that forms a curious study in mechanics.

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ils."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly, sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—MRS. VANNATTA, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Expense.

Detroit Tribune.

"Isn't the perspective of your landscape somewhat at fault."

The artist shrugged his shoulders.

"That scene," he rejoined, "is laid within ten minutes' walk of the postoffice, high and dry, and with gas and water. I had to govern myself accordingly. It won't do to make your pictures too expensive in these hard times."

LOCAL NOTICES.

24 HOURS SHORTEST

To Los Angeles and California

Via the Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route). A handsome new Pullman Tourist Sleeper will leave St. Paul every Tuesday at 7:30 a. m., running through to Los Angeles via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route without change, arriving at Los Angeles the following Saturday at noon. This is positively the shortest route to California, and the only one that avoids any Sunday traveling. The cars are as complete and comfortable as the standard Pullman, while the rates are very much lower. Full information will be furnished gladly by C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent of the Chicago Great Western Railway, corner Fifth and Robert streets.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that George H. Allen has not been in our employ since the 20th inst. Any payments made him or credits given him since that date on our account are without authority and will not be recognized by us. Allen & Co.

Santa Fe Route—California Limited.

Beginning Nov. 4, the Santa Fe Route will resume its celebrated California Limited train as a semi-weekly service, leaving Kansas City, Thursdays and Sundays, at 9:50 a. m., reaching Los Angeles in 56 hours, and San Diego in 60½ hours.

Equipment of superb Vestibuled Pullman Palace Sleepers, Buffet Smoking Car and Dining Car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Another express train, carrying both Palace and Tourist Sleepers, leaves Kansas City at 2:25 p. m. daily for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. Inquire of C. C. Carpenter, Passenger Agent, 513 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN,

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

TONIGHT, The Minstrel of Clare.

Matinee Wednesday, MAVOURNEEN, Prices, 25c and 50c

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, The Irish Comedian and Singer.

Tuesday Night and Wednesday Matinee — MAVOURNEEN.

Wednesday Night........ — THE IRISH ARTIST.

Next Attraction—ROBERT MANTELL.

GRAND — Best Production ever seen here.

"TRILBY." A. M. Palmer's Co. Matinee, - Wednesday.

Next Sunday Night—Harry Blaney in "A Boy Wanted."

The Lecture Event of the Season.

Seats Now Selling at HOWARD, FARWELL & Co's FOR LECTURES OF

IAN MACLAREN

Rev. Dr. Watson, D. D., at

PEOPLE'S CHURCH

Thursday Night, Oct. 29th—Subject: "Readings From the Annals of Drumtochty."

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 29th—Subject: "Certain Traits of Scottish Character."

Prices nights, $1.00 to $1.50.

Prices Afternoon, 75c to $1.00.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. AGATHA'S CONSERVATORY Of Music and Art.

26 East Exchange St., St. Paul. Piano, violin, guitar, banjo and mandolin taught. Lessons given in drawing and painting. Call or send for prospectus.