Two Nights in June

From Black and White

"Some starlit garden wet with dew." The words echoed wildly in Brunton's mind as, escaping by favor of a French casement from the crowded reception room, he found himself in the pleasunce. Softly the thrill of the distant music rose and fell upon the still air, Less tuneful sounded the nearer hum of conversation and laughter, Glancing back toward the lighted windows the vague yearning for sympathy that had lain like a cord around his heart all day gripped him close. Then an affected laugh stung his ear and Brunton turned afresh toward solltude. Under his feet lay the smooth grass of the trim lawn. Overhead was the blue-black summer sky, star-flecked and cloudless. Lower the fairy lights, red, green and gold, twinkled like jewels among the dark foliage. About him hung the fragrance of the

Brunton was young: his soul, newfledged, was immature, nebulous, and his emotions still of the crudest. Yet as he looked sky-wards his spirit sunk at the thought of leaving so much beauty and sweetness for-he knew not what. Tomorrow he would leave England to join his regiment and few seemed to know or care. For the first time he felt constrained to mourn the lack of near relatives to fuss and weep over his departure. His coming to Mrs. Derricks' "at home" had been a mistake too. Having a few hours to fill in, he had come with the idea that it would pass the time pleasantly. Now he felt annoyed at his folly in so

Taking out a cigar he lit a match, which a sportive zephyr playfully extinguished. Among the shadows hid a rustic arbor, and stepping inside the shelter of its doorwoy, he struck a fresh gleam. Flaring up brightly it revealed, huddled up, close to the back wall of the arbor, a shrinking girlish

For one startled moment his keen gray eyes looked amazement into frightened "Why by Jove, Oh! I say." he ejac

ulated inconsequently. The girlish face, set in an aureole of golden hair, raised appeal to his. "Oh, please, please, don't tell any body. I only came out here to get away from the people." "Did you? Well, I say, that should

be a bond of union between us, for so The dying flicker of the wax-match

saw an expression of relief across the girl's face. "And you won't tell anybody about my coming out here. It would seem so rude to Mrs. Derrick,

"Not a soul, honor bright. But surely you didn't leave the house to crouch up here in the wark?"

'Oh, no! It was lovely among the stars and flowers and things; then i heard some one coming, and ran in here till he should go past and so you

He could tell that she was smiling little now, though there was still a little hesitating catch in her voice. "Won't you come out and walk

again?" He was longing to see her The darkness of the summer house was tantalizing, and chivalry rebelled at the rudeness of striking another 'And you will smoke?" she asked

rising, in reply to his query, and walk

"No. thanks I don't care to now

Suppose we stroll around? The starlight that revealed to Sylvia soldlerly form with short-cropped dark hair and a quite perceptible musache, showed Brunton a petite figure whose robe of shimmering white satin Graned loosely from the old lace that cutlined its square-cut bodice, a string of pearls around the slender neck the only ornament. For a moment convention triumphed

and they were bashful together. Thereafter the influence of the June night prevailed and they inclined to confi dence. Before they had completely en circled the lawn Sylvia knew that Brun on was a soldier, that tomorrow he would sail for India to join his regiment. "P. and O. China, awfully jolly deck cabin to myself." And ere they emerged from the long archway o roses Brunton knew that this was Syl via's first party, that she was an orphan and lived with her grandmam ca; that at that moment her grand mamma was playing whist in Mrs Derrick's ante-drawing room; that Syl herself passed endless evenings playing whist with grandmamma. Mrs Dawson (the companion) and a dummy. Also that a look in grandmamma's eye, which seemed to Sylvia to hold a suggestion that in the event of better partner being forthcoming Sylvia might be called upon to make up a set, had led to Sylvia's taking ref. uge in the garden, thus showing that out of her narrower life the woman had the more to tell.

'And you have never been anywhere?" This pityingly, from the height of his experiences which were yet to come.

'No. never. We always go to Tor quay in winter, but that's nearly just the same as being at home. Do you know, I've never, never once been out of doors at night before!" "Not even to a theater?"

"Poor little girl! I say "-struck by a sudden idea-"your guardian will be some time over whist, won't she?"

Why, yes. The game has just begun, and they won't finish under a "Well, suppose I take you some-

where for half an hour or so-to a theater or r , sic hall? My cab is wait-"Oh!" A gasp of delight followed

by the inevitable "But would it not be wrong?" and "I can't go dressed like Manlike, Brunton rode rough-shod

over both scrupies. "Oh, nobody will know. Wait here a moment while I run to the house and forage for wraps."

Leaving Sylvia in the safe zaclusion of the arbor, he vanished returning speedily clad in light top coat and

crush hat and bearing a heavy cloak of velvet and furs. "That!" breathed Sylvia in a horri-

whisper, when he showed his spoil. "Why, you've brought grandmamma's gable mantle!"

"Oh, that's all right, so long as it's big enough," replied her fellow sinner, with a man's easy indifference to aught but willity.

And as to the encompassing capacity of the matte. re could be no doubt. Swallowed up therein all that was visible of Sylvia was a pair of won-dering blue eyes and a fluff of golden at one end and two tiny white satin slippers at the other.

To Svivia the hansom was a charlot sent direct from fairyland for her onvenience to some enchanted world. The gayety and glitter of the London night delighted and amazed her. At Piccadilly circus Sylvia was entranced; in Leicester square she was in ec stades, and when, having reached the sung seclusion of a curtained box, she could gaze across a valley of dim smoke-wreathed figures, which the noving marvel of form and color defined as a ballet, she acted and moved as though in a dream world.

What they witnessed need not be detailed. It is not written in the daily papers? Suffice it to tell that Sirvia remained obvious to all Brunton's hints as to the lapse of time until he murmured that the hour neared 11. Safely in the hanson speeding home-

ward Sylvia returned to earth again and sighed at that she felt like Cinderella having to leave the ball at its height. And Brunton tentatively suggested that there had been no prince at her ball; whereupon Sylvia avowed hastily that of course he was the prince-then faltered and blushed, After that it must be confessed that the trees fringing Regent's park witnessed some callow lovemaking.

Yes Sylvia was sorry, very, very, very sorry he was going, and perhaps when he returned in three years he would have forgotten her. And Brun-ton was equally convinced of his own faithfulness, but feared the strain of ime and absence on hers.

Brunton thought he would like their ext meeting to take place, as this one had, in a garden; and Sylvia reembered that a certain green door in the high wall encircling her grandmother's grounds opened on a quite side road. It was quite near; they ould drive around that way and she would point it out.

Thereafter the stars witnessed a solon compact that, that day three years later, at the same hour. Sylvia would unlock the green door to give Brunton ntrance.

They were very much in earnest. Cwo real tears glistened in Sylvia's yer as she spoke of the years that the green door must remain closed. And Brunton's voice grew husky and he had difficulty in rendering his farevells as manly as he would have wished. So, as become young lovers, were the twain delightfully disconso-

Resentering Mrs. Derrick's garden cautiously, the culprits had scarcely gained the safe vantage of the shrubery before encountering an emissary in search of Sylvia. Lady Martingale was going, had been going for ten minutes, and both her cloak and her granddaughter were to seek,

Athwart the little green door the toonlight glinted softly, and Brunton, standing in the shadow of an ilex, would willingly have dropped the coming hour out of his life.

Since his return to England a few lays before the memory of this approaching meeting has persistenly occurred to him. As a man of honor he knew he dare not shirk it. An yet how painful to be forced to see Sylvia too look into those innocent truthful eyes-for of her constancy he had no doubt-and confess how he had changed, and to tell bodly that their meeting had been but an incident, of no He must deceive her as tenderly as

ossible, speak of Eleanor regretfully, at least not let Sylvia guess how entirely happy their union was, or that she, Svivia, had long ceased to be aught but a pretty, sentimental membrance to him

Even as he schooled himself a disant clock struck the hour, and with he first faint chime came the stealthy ound of an opening lock. She was

Gently turning the handle, he passed brough the green door and entered Lady Martingale's garden. Beside the great stone basin of the old fountain tood Sylvia, the mounlight sparkling on her hair and adding an ethereal glamor to the sheen of her robe. About or the tall Madonna Illies lent their fragrance to the night.

A swift pang smote him as he saw hat, as when they first met, she wore white, forgetting that he, too, had ought to recapture his former aspect or her view.

Her eyes met his in questioning apcal, and for a moment a mad rush of pity, romance, affection, call it what ou will, overcame him, and springng forward, he caught her hands, Sylvia!

"You had not forgotten?" 'No. And you?"

"I am here."

After the greeting there fell a sens of constraint, which Brunton realized was not all of his making. She was vely, even more lovely than of yore -taller, too, with the lapse of yearsand with an added something in her xpression that was new to him.

Behind them the fountain splashed nd murmured. Then Sylvia broke the lence, speaking as if in answer to his

"You-you have changed-are not the Of course you look older and eronzed. I don't mean that. But there something else-you're manner-Brunton felt there was no escape for m. He must tell her, and at once. "Sylvia," he began, breathlessly three years is h long time-

'Oh, yes; is it not?" she interposed agerly. "And, you know, one's circumstance lter-new people intervene."

"Yes, yes; so they do." Her unexpected acquiescence was disconcerting, but he doggedly stum-

"And, Sylvia, I wish to tell you-I now it seems mean and cruel-but last year I met Eleanor, and-"Hush!" interrupted Sylvia, suddenly raising her hand, and turning in an

attitude of listening expectancy toward the lighted windows of the house vis ible across the expanse of lawn. As they paused, mute, from an open easement came a feeble cry-vague plaintive, sending its message into the

Sylvia's eyes sought Brunton's-his ondering, hers lambent with materna

"My baby!" she said. A REMARKABLE NEW PLANET. One of the Asteroids That Has a Pe-

culiar Orbit. Of all the different departments of astronomical work "minor planet" discovery has seemed by far the least interesting and profitable. There seemed no end to their numbers-more than one hundred and fifty having been de tected within the last ten years; they

are too small for any markings to be observed on their surfaces or to afford fields for delightful speculations as to their climates and inhabitants; they are just wandering bowlders, as nuerous as the pebbles on the seashore, and with, for the most part, scarely more individuality to repay the asronomer for the toil of keeping a watch on their motions, and of comput ing their orbits, so that it was with a decided feeling of satisfaction that most astronomers saw the first half of the present year go by without a single

The last two months, however, have each brought a new capture; the first discovered by M. Charlois of the Nice observatory, on July 16, having no spe cial claims to attention, but the sec end, discovered by Herr Witt, of the Urania Observatory, Berlin, on Aug. 14, seems to have so remarkable an or bit that astronomers will think the labor spent on the discovery and observation of the other 430 or so of these little bodies well bestowed, since it has led to the discovery of this one.

The chief interest of "minor planet istronomy has lain in the sultability of some of them for use in the deter-mination of the fundamental unit of astronomy, the distance of the earth from the sun. Some of them come sufficiently near the earth every now and then for their distance to be determined with considerable precision, And as the relative distances of the various planets can easily be ascertained, to know the distance accurately of one is to know the distance of all.

But the 'minor planets," as a body, lie etween the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, and only one or two ever come acarer to the sun than the mean distance of Mars. The new planet, unlike all its brethren, if the first attempts at the alculation of its orbit are to be received, has its mean distance from the oun within that of Mars, and, traveling in a very eccentric orbit, will approach the earth, when it is at its nearest approach to both earth and sun at the same time-within fourteen millions of miles. It will be at such times our nearest neighbor in space, after the moon herself, but such close oppositions will only occur about once in thirty years. The time of revolution of the new planet is 645 days.

Like the other "pocket planets," it is f very small size, say twenty to twenty-five miles in diameter, but on the casion of a very close opposition, it will shine as a sixth magnitude star, and, therefore, be visible to the naked ye. Even at its most distant oppositions it will be of the eleventh magnitude, five or six times as bright-that s as most of the more recently discovered planets. This fact makes it most remarkable that it has not been discovered earlier, and creates the hope that other bodies nearer than Mars may be detected. At any rate, it will revive the interest in the search for small celestial wanderers, of which t is at present by far the most use ful and interesting.

TYPHOID EASILY SPREAD.

Comes in Water and May Be Caught in Almost Numberless Ways.

Typhoid fever is generally regarded at the present day, along with cholera and some other diseases, as belonging to the class of "water-borne" affections In other words, it is believed that the germs of such diseases are carried, and erhaps propagated, in water. There is little doubt that this theory of typhoid fever is correct, and that in tracing any extended epidemic of the dicase to its source we must first of all examine into the condition of the water samply.

Drinking water has been proved to be the cause of the spread of typhoid fever in many epidemics in this country and England, but there is little comfort in this for those who habitually drink omething stronger than water; be cause, although during an epidemic the rinking water may be made safe by wiling, this is not enough.

If the water is contaminated the germs may be introduced into the body while brushing the teeth or washing the face. Or, again, salads and fruits which are eaten raw may be contaminated by the water in which they are washed. Typhoid fever has sometimes been spread in a city whose water supply was above reproach by means of milk or ice.

Milk need not be watered in order to become a vehicle for typhoid germs. The germs may be introduced into cans and bottles, while these are being washed in water drawn from a con taminated well or brook, at the dairy, Although destroyed by boiling, typhoid terms will resist a freezing temperature for a long time, and have been found in ice cut from a pond poisoned with sewerage containing the bacilli of this disease. Another means of the spread of ty-

shold has recently been discovered in Oystermen frequently place vsters. systers in brackish water near the mouth of a creek or river in order to fatten them before they are brought to market. If this place happens to be near the mouth of a sewer containing yphoid polson, or if the creek water be ontaminated, the oysters will take the virus within their shells and so revenge themselves on those who eat them raw. In some puzzling cases of typhoid i

has been supposed that the food was infected by flies, which had carried the erms a long distance on their feet-a strong argument for the proper care of ood in the fly season. These are only a few :

which this disease may be they are enough to show that, so far from feeling surprised that the disorder should be so common, we may rather wonder that we are not all Its

THE SPINET.

Beneath the rafter, black and have, The ancient spinet stands spiders o'er its yellow keys liave stretched their filmy strands; Around its weak and tottering frame The airy cobwebs blow In liqu of silken topestries That moldered long ugo.

But windy nights a quaint old tune Comes stealing down the stair; for then she wakes the keys again-a ghost with powdered hair. The mice go dancing in and our To melodies she sung, When fashion trod the minust

And Washington was young.

Around her on the garret floo Her shining sating trail; haunting sorrow dims her eyes: Her face is proud and paic. But when I climb the creaking spec The gusty moonlight falls On nothing but the withered herbs That hang along the walls.

And yet the spinet tremules still

To that forgoiten tune ne ashes of a crumbled rose Upon the keys are strewn: And yonder chest below the caves Her gown of patin holds With sprige of broken lavender Between its faded folds -Minna Irving in the New England Mag-

COMPLIMENTS FOR AMERICAN CONSULS

GOOD WORK DONE BY THEM IN EXTENDING TRADE.

Praise from an English Source. They Well Deserve to Be Called Ambassadors of Commerce, But We Ought Not to Change Them Every Four Years.

rom the London Mail.

United States consuls are as thick s kings in Homer, or blackberries in the autumn. In nearly every city of the world-inland as well as maritime, and in many little towns-is to found an official of the United States, armed with a commission from his president, fortified by an exequatur from the government to which he is accredited, and protected in his offices by the coat-of-arms of his country.

In sixty towns and cities of the United Kingdom will the American eagle be noted by the observant traveler, somewhat rusted, no doubt, in our damp atmosphere, as he hangs sus-pended over the consular door, but none the less an evidence of the ubiquity of the people over whose broadand now expanding-lands he soars, Of these sixty consutar officers, about half are American citizens, the remainder being Englishmen, performing technical duties in the smaller places,

The thirty Americans, though primarily appointed also for the execution of specified office duties, have become brough public demand and intelligent direction from Washington (as have their colleagues throughout the world), pioneers of their country's foreign trade—"advance agents," of their man-ufacturers and shippers. I have been brought into contact with many of them in the course of the past ten years, and I have diligently noted their nethods in connection with, and their attitude of mind toward, these new and, I may almost say, incidental Something of what I have learned I set out here.

TRY TO BE PRACTICAL.

Said one consul to me, "Our people are not old enough yet to have learned the meaning of the 'bureaucrat:' our officials at home and abroad do not consult regulations, lest they may aceldentally do more than is expected of hem; and few of us would neglect a letter of inquiry on the ground that the information wanted would require onsiderable time, perhaps some ingenuity, to 'fish out.' Our manufacturers have only lately seriously entered the field of exporters, and we feel that we are in a position to help them. We don't write essays or send over academic discourses, but we try to be practical." For instance," I said.

"For instance," he answered, "I meet he proprietor of a newspaper. He tells me he is using American paper in his machine. I ask if there are faults to be found with the paper or with the business methods of the shippers. He makes several complaints of a technical nature, the most important of which refers to improper packing, and consequent injury to the goods en voyage. I make a report that night, and in thirty days it is in print in our journals, and before six weeks have passed I receive four letters from newspaper manufacturers, asking further particulars and detailed information. which is duly sent.

nt that you heard about this," I suggested.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION. "In one sense, yes, in another, no. I try to know everybody. I subscribe to and attend the chamber of commerce. I live my life among the merchants. I get to know them and the sort of business they do, that I may know where to go for information that may be frankly asked and honestly given; and I am glad to think that I have several times been helpful in goods to come here that we want to sell and you want to buy."

In another town a very large dealer in iron told me that he had just had a call from the American consul, who had asked him if he ever imported any American bo'ts and nuts. Upon his answering in the negative the suggestion was made that there was a possibility of business; but that as prices were cut so fine, the consulould not bein matters on unless he was supplied with price lists, showing discounts. Detailed figures were ultimately supplied the consul, showing the exact prices paid to the German. French and English manufacturer; and these, with samples, were sent to the United States, with full particulars as to freights, custom suse charges and trade terms. I do not know whether business was inaugurated through this action, but it was not the consul's fault if no result fol-

ASSIST OUR MANUFACTURERS. Calling once on a provincial consulfound his table covered with little bits of manufactured rubber, marked with prices. He had received a letter from a manufacturer in his own counhe explained, which inclosed a sample of rubber, and asked if that sample could compete in England; and if so, whether it was necessary to send over a traveler; or whether other many in means of opening the business could read, but be suggested. "I am sending him saynples of Finglish goods and prices," said the consul, 'and be can tell for himself what he can do.' "How did you get the samples?

sked. 'From the largest neeple here, and from another firm who do not manufacture I showed the former the letter and the sample and said: 'If this is a class of goods that does not compete with you, please tell me all about it.' They answered that I did compete with them, but that their price lists, were open to anybody, and they did not fear competition; so they gave me all the information I want ed. I find that large manufacturers rarely refuse information which may easily be obtained indirectly. They are too broadminded to put petry obstudes in the way."

"You had to go in person to get this nformation?" I asked. "Yes, it is all personal. couldn't get it, and letters are not fruitful: but a consul who sits in his

office all day is not much use as a ommercial traveler." You admit you are a commercial traveler?" I asked.

AMBASSADORS OF COMMERCE,

"Of course, some call us ambassa dors of commerce; but that is only high-falutin' for the same thing. England and the United States are essentially commercial countries, and consuls have important duties in connec-

resent moment than to discover wew market for a commodity. That is really achieving something; other consular duties are largely technical."

Those creditable sentiments animate many of the American consular officers. One I knew was extremely per-turbed because his country was shipping fabulous numbers of sides of bacon each year to England, and receiving regularly a pound or so a hundredweight less than Canada and Denmark were receiving. He made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and 🛣 finally sent a report to his country, telling the farmers what sort of pigs & to breed from, how to feed them, when to kill them, how to cut them up and how to cure them, demonstrating that if his directions were followed thous- & ands of pounds would be added to the income of his country. He has since, & he tells me, had a heavy correspond- & ence on the subject, and expects to see some packing houses established which shall cure for the British mar-

INTELLIGENT ASSISTANCE. I could multiply examples illustrative of the initiative and alertness of these onsuls, but the above will suffice to show that they are animated by a commendable national spirit of enterprise, which takes, like most Yankee enterprise, a very practical form. I think, however, their work in this direction only beginning. It has only lately had intelligent supervision and guidance from Washington, for it is only short time since a bureau of comment of state. That bureau has aleady exercised a perceptible influence n consular work, as is shown in increased volume and practicality of re-ports. The haphazard forwarding of these, according to the energy, acumen and mercantile knowledge of the con-

sul, is gradually being systematized.

American manufacturers ready for export business now turn naturally to the bureau. They formulate with the exactitude of business men a series of questions covering precisely the points on which they desire information, and the bureau procures answers through the consuls. The useful, but homely, "sausage casing" has not been thought too triffing a subject upon which to | \$ ask reports; leather has had attention, white lead has been examined, credit systems of different countries have & been reported on, markets for manufactured iron have been diligently & searched for American proprietary medicines have been looked into, pianos | \$ and markets for them have been exploited-these are a few of the subjects, recalled at haphazard, that are dealt with by American consuls, under direction from headquarters.

THE ONE FAULT.

The bureau of commerce, besides intiating inquiries, publishing the results in special numbers and editing and controlling the usual monthly volume of reports, systematizes the department statistics and maintains and develops a sort of foreign intelligence bureau. I am told this latter feature is appreciated and commended by exporting inquirers.

The fault in the American system is, of course, in the changes made with each incoming administration; but I am told that opinion is working fast for permanent tenure; and when this reform is accomplished American consuls will be, even more than now, active, alert and successful "forerunners of their country's foreign trade."

CONSIDER THE SPIDER.

His Wonderful Work Made Known by a Maryland Naturalist. From the Baltimore Sun.

Dr. Henry Laney, of Cumberland, who does considerable experimenting & along scientific lines for a pastime, has | * lately been studying the lyphonides, a species of spider that builds its web yer water along streams and rivers, with interesting results. His discoverles in some respects have been wonderf.:l. The investigation was made for the purpose of getting photographs of the web for a lecture on entomology before a scientific club.

After experimenting Dr. Laney found the spider commonly known as the water spider to be a willing, obedient worker; that by changing the position of the insect to a point he wanted him o work in the spider would proceed with his labor in a most accommodateg manner, as if nothing had hapned. Dr. Laney made a small wooden frame work, and in this he coaxed he spider to spin his web. Naturally, spider webs are not generally located conveniently for photographic purposes and Dr. I aney conceived the idea of a frame for the web that he could move to any place, so as to secure proper ight and conditions for a photograph. The willing worker Dr. Laney found along a creek near Cumberland where is carried on his investigation. After securing the web, which, in its

natural state, is comparatively invisible for photographic purposes, Dr. Laney proceeded first to make it tenacious by spraying it with an alcoholic solution of shellae from a medical atomizer. Though still comparatively nvisible after this treatment, the web ould be handled with ease without fear of tearing it. To develop the beauriful work of the spider, Dr. Laney, with onther atomizer, sprayed the web with solution of gallie acid, which made appear as if frost had settled upon The web now seemed to be covred with the morning's dew. To complete the effect, Dr. Laney captured the spider, put him in the death box and then coated him with a shellac. Deftly placing the insect in the web in a natural position, he was sprayed with gallic acid. Using black velvet s, a backgraound. Dr. Laney succeed-

d lin photographing one of the mosbeautiful and delicate pictures in nat Dr. Baney says: "The spiders display whoderful intelligence and mechanical 'skill in making these nets, Their inskinct is far above that of the ordinary Animal; indeed, it quite borders on reason. When a large spider desires to make a web for himself and he has some distance to stretch it, he does not swing himself, as most people suppose, and let the wind or his momentum take hira where it will. begins his web by starting the first guy very close up to the corner of the angle, He attaches to the other side of the angle, making a short guy. Every guy increases in length, the spider always using the last guy made to carry the next one over until he attains the position in which he wishes to place long and the first one only a foot in

length. The last two guys become the support of the net. These will each be reinforced by at least six strands, all tion with their export business. Per-sonal dignity need not be ruffled in attaches the web to that point and for both. The first part of a Chinese

THE LIADER

Scranton Store-124-126 Wyoming Ave.

Alteration and Rebuilding Sale.

Clippings from an Unusually Noteworthy Bargain List. Since Monday morning last there has been a conquest of money-saving chances in this store that has been looking for its equal since. Greater values than you ever dreamt of finding on any Bargain Monday you ever knew of are here every day this week and will continue during this entire sale. Lots that are closed in the course of the day are immediately replaced by others of even greater importance. Look in this space daily for new and profitable attractions.

\$1.00 kid gloves==49c

Ladies' kid gloves, of the finest leather, the kind we have always sold for one dollar, in sizes 5, 51/2, 53/4 and 6, a rare bargain for those who can be fitted, while they last

forty=nine cents.

Alteration Sale of Ladies' Suits

32 to 50 regular price \$9.98, capes in blue, braid trimmed, alteration sale

green, brown and black, reg- ed and beaded garments, ular price 6.98, alteration sale price. 2.98 former prices from \$4 to \$6. ular price 6.98, al-Eighteen serge suits extra price 2.98

grey, blue and black, plain boucle coats, in blue and black and also trimmed with braid, former price \$5, alregular price \$17, alteration sale price . 3.75 alteration sale price 9.98 1 lot ladies fur trimmed We have just a few of our capes, former price

high class suits left, the prices \$4.50, alteration to \$25, alteration to \$25, alteration Sale price....... 13.98 Ladies' Skirts

\$12.98, alteration \$12.98, alteration sale price...... 3.98 \$4.98, alteration 1.49 Alteration Sale of

Ladies' Bicycle Suits from \$2.50 to \$4. Six bicycle suits, including alteration sale price 1.59 shopping bag and leggings, 1 lot ladies' moire silk skirts former price \$6.98, alteration sale price **2.98** former price \$8.98, alteration sale price **5.98**

Alteration Sale of Ladies' Capes

One lot ladies suits, sizes One lot ladies' double former price \$1.50. price...... \$5.98 alteration sale price 95°C One lot ladies' capes, among One lot ladies' suits in which are fur trimmed, braid-

quality, in colors, castor, Fifty ladies' cheviot and

of which have been from \$20 sale price...... 1.49 Alteration Sale of

One lot ladies' suits, slight- 1 lot ladies' all wool skirts ly damaged, regular price in all colors, former price

1 lot ladies' skirts in plaids and checks, former price

Lebeck & Corin

************************** he crawls back over this same guy to the top again and repeats the act until he has spun eight strands, which make thirty-two angular divisions in the net. All spiders, as I have observed, make the same kind of a net with the same number of strands and

divisions. "Now he proceeds to put in the net work by starting from the center. where he attaches his web, then with a circular motion, traveling from guy to guy, spirning web as he goes, and he its natural moisture sticks it to each guy, earefully carrying the web in his hind feet to prevent it touching except at the point desired by him. When he has a small distance of the inside finished he goes to the outside the principals or witnesses. The greatof the net and finishes out any irregular part of the net that does not come within the radius of a circle. After the circle has been attained the same rotary motion is kept up until

the net is finished to the center. "Here comes the most comic feature of the work by the spider himself. As soon us the net is finished he puts every guy through the severest test by sharp, brisk jerkes, seemingly sufficient to tear the whole not to pieces. The spider's antics just then are certainly amusing. If the spider finds the web is not taut, he will go to the end of the guy rope, stretch it until it suits him, and reattach the guy, If the net still seems loose from the enter the guy will be carried from the center to some convenient point to give the net its proper shape. This s only done when necessary, displaying the great intelligence of the in-

A CHINESE LAW COURT.

It Very Often Presents a Scene of Wild Confusion.

From the North China Herald. For a peaceful people the Chinese appear to be a most litigious race. The moment that a quarrel begins to get serious, one or the other of the parties is likely to shout excitedly: "I will go to the city!"-that is to present his formal accusation at the yamen. The other side threatens the same, and while in a large percentage of cases outsiders contrive to suppress the immediate execution of the menace, every one recognizes that the trouble is only temporarily patched up and may break out in an aggravated form at any time. If the accusations presented in these Chinese courts were confined to anything like the facts in the case, there would be no case at all for nine-The last guy may be ten feet | tenths of them. Therefore it is considered indispensable to blend with the real grievance from 75 to 95 per cent. of fiction. The plaintiff does this as routine practice. So does the defendant. When the magistrate happens to iaid in the one cable, for the thorough support of the net. After this the case, or quite as likely he does so when spider travels to the point on the cable | he is in a very bad humor, which bodes performing those duties effectively. lets drop to the next guy, thereby lay- trial is likely to be somewhat like the There is no more patriotic service an ling the first angle guy of the net. Then | proceedure in one of our own courts, ton Star.

a great deal of formality and an apparent respect for the majesty of the law, and especially for its representative, the district magistrate, who is the Chinese unit of government. But it is not long before all resemblances to occidental procedure fades into thin air. There are now lawyers to protect the clients. If there really is any law bearing on the case in hand, no one but experts such as the yamen secretaries know what it is,

The magistrate is himself civil and criminal judge, jury, and practically the appellate court. There is no manner of restraint upon him in his mode of asking questions, in the subject of his inquiries or in his treatment of er part of the matter brought into a Chinese lawsuit would be entirely ruled out of any British court as totally lerelevant to the main issue. But in a Chinese case there often is no main issue, or issue of any kind, except the impatient shout of the official: of net building-the test of durability out with you!" (hela-ch'u la), whereupon all the parties retire and not improbably not one of them has the smallest idea where the case has now got to. Neither, perhaps, has the magistrate, but for the time he has had enough of it, and wants to smoke a pipe or two of opium, and will hear them again when he has a mere convenient season.

But before the case has been disnissed the respective parties have be no means been idle. Each of them has teld falsehoods enough to shock a company prospectus-maker, and as each party delivers himself of these fabrications the other finds it impossible to restrain himself, and hoursely bawls: "That is a tle" "To this it is necessary to reply, which is done with a volubility greatly in contrast to the quiet of the preliminary stages, when each replied in a few monesyllables only. From ejaculatory interruptions giving the other party the He, it is but a stage to angry collectures of some length, in which each party struggles to be heard, each reviles the other vociferously, and neither party is interrupted or reproved by the magistrate, who is now engaged in the process of making up his mind on the basis of what he sees and hears as to which side has the most of lie, or reason. In the worst stages of a case it often happens that the magistrate himself does the reviling, and, Chinese human nature being what it is, it also ometimes occurs that the worsted pary in the suit reviles the magistrate, although this is rash, for he may beat them severely for so doing, and then decide the case against them.

A Heartless Stratagem.

"How did they stop the elopement?" "Hy a destestable piece of trickery, ' re-They came very near getting away in

'Yes. But her father put his head out the window and shouted that her bat was on crooked, and when she grathed for it she upset the tandem."-Washing-