ergie crossed the brook.

mening water, loath to go, nist rock and fero; sid it is silver flow many a twist and turn, mill watted far below— great the call forsook; disabed its trill, parried till eggie crossed the brook.

slipt through the willow leaves, all apon her hair; sets the true of autumn sheaves are a witching spare, and penting heart perceives set to a look; as yell was wrought, there was caught against the brook.

sers sang a merry lay, ating on the hill: ating on the hill: a beside the brook that day gran soft and still. grassoft and still.
libescens might live for sye,
letures in a book;
alreet things
alledest wings—
aggis crossed the brook.

beyond the parrow tide daisign she drew; daisles at her side tie her shoe. kel my clumsiness. or my fingers shook! Peggie crossed the brook. —Harper's Bazar.

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BEY AND NERO. story of a Pig and a Dog, COMMENCE BLANCHARD,

UR hero's name was Dombey, Nobody at the old farmhouse had ever dreamed of making a household pet of a little black pig, but before they began to think about the oddity of the undertakbeen accomplished, and the ruled the household from

ed in this way; Dombey. brothers and sisters, was sanny pen one morning in ringtime. He closely rehis brothers and sisters in clean cut toes, in his delipointed ears, in his pretty his short, curly, wiggling ast, but not least, in his squeal-perhaps the loudest of them all. But there distinct mark of difference him and the others-while snowy white. Dombey was with a beautiful white star

very first his mother on him with disdain. Then grew to dislike, and the a hatred which almost m Dombey's death. No one teason. They surmised, lat on account of his somappeared to his mother an mess rather than of light. it was only turee days old at which stood in a corner of skioned kitchen, near the Then his paradise began. with sweet milk out of a He was washed and ad brushed every morning. stant care, and everybody boy, looking, if anything, still more bthem and fondie them. took kindly to all the petred. Why shouldn't he? of love are planted in the my little animal, whatever in life. And Dombey did is tried to show the family reciated the love and care apon him, and this end in m be played under the apple be orehard, he would bring uple he could find and lay it ag at the feet of his mishalways waited, too, for her tp, and rub his ears, and that a good little pig he was! try tail would wiggle with te would start out again to

taker of the family had been happy by Dombey's coming— , the great black Newwhose home the farm had Vo years. During all these to had been the most immage of the household, not take kindly at all to Re. He even felt a certain mpt for his mistress should be interested in so a object as a pig, and a that. Who before had of any one ever making a pat of a pig! He certainly and to dog he knew had the of such a happening. stud that his own food to him regularly. His He was still allowed to enstoon unp by the fireplace Best of all, his misthis the usual attention Then he began to take office of the little pig, and as new larger he and Nero be-lisuds. Then he began to take abed together in the Frog

ad the barn every morning. bly to stray from shelter. with apples under the When the fall chard. worked mischief by getting p patch and pulling up of plants. Dombey tet them when the size patch adjoined the the apple trees grew. often the hired men he wire fence, Dombey

mes a week, at least. one discovered how He would go to the the orehard, and

to love dirt. on the wide veranarounded three sides of balin.

EGIE CROSSED THE BROOK. the house. The house stood upon the side of the hill. A flight of steps led from the verauda to the lawn. few feet from the steps a jagged stone wall separated the lawn from the It grieves me to tell what happened there one stormy morning November. Dombey and Nero were indulging in their rainy day romp, when the latter, coming round the corner with all the force of his many pounds, ran full tilt into Dombey, who had just reached the edge of the steps leading down to the wall.

Dombey, with a pitiful cry, was hurled down the steps against the sharp stones. He struggled feebly for a few moments, then, with a moan, his little life passed away. Nero had bounded after him, and, in his dumb way, tried to rouse the little fellow. It was of no avail. Then Nero understood, and with one sharp, piercing wail threw himself down beside Dombey in an abandonment of grief. Never again would they play tag together never again would they pull the tur-

nips and hunt apples!

The family had been busy all the morning and had not thought about their pets. When dinner time came and no Dombey scratched at the door, clamoring for admittance, inquiry was made for him.

Some one had seen him and Nero racing on the veranda. Another had seen Nero run into him, and thought that the blow must have given the little fellow a hard tumble down the steps. Then Bridget remembered to have heard an agonizing cry.

They went to the veranda to look,

and there they found Dombey dead, and poor Nero beside him watching, with one paw thrown across the little pig's back.

They buried him that afternoon just as the sun came out of the clouds for the first and last time that day. red rays bathed in full glory the little grave under the apple tree, in the cor per of the orchard which he loved so well. When the family left him Nero guarded the grave.

A year has passed since his little life went out. Nero has grown old and melancholy. He still spends hours at the grave. Nothing can induce him to stay on the veranda. He has never been seen to go down those steps to the orchard since that fatal When he visits the grave he goes over the wall at the rear of the barn.

Everyone misses Dombey. No other pet has taken his place. The dearest souvenir of him which remains is the door leading from the back entry to the kitchen, where he was wont to scratch his entrance into and out of the house. It was his way of knocking .- New York Herald.

A Born Diplomat.

He is a small boy who likes to have the things that he wants and he is diplomatic about getting them. The other day he had gone out to make a call with his mamma upon an old friend.

"Now, dear," said mamma, as they stood on the doorstep, "remember that you are not to ask for anything." "Yes, mamma," answered the small

"I have been busy almost all the morning making crullers," said the friend as she entered the room and greeted them. A beatific expression spread over the small boy's face. "I like to hear you talk about

crullers," he said with a smile of more than childlike innocence. "Why, are you foud of them?"

asked the mamma's friend in a pleased tone. "Oh, yes, very," said the small

"I didn't ask for them, mamma, he cried in a tone of indignant protest, as the door closed on the crullermaker, who had gone to bring in a sample. - New York Times.

Lost Art of Being Fanny.

A hard tone pervades most of the jokes of the day. Periodicals that are supposed to be published for laughing purposes only are given over to flippaut remarks about divorce, henpecked husbands, mannish women, and cooing lovers. In place of the old-time stories that illustrated odd phases of American character, the humor of the day seems to re volve about three or four subjects that were sacred in the first place, and that now have been worn threadbare. No real humorists have arisen to counterbalance! this downward

drift. If any young writer shows promise as a humorist he succumbs to the glamour of the epigram and becomes cynical, or proves that he is merely a "specialist" and can do no more than hammer away on one note.

To be genuine, humor must be broad and kindly. It must acknowledge no literary rules and must not know the meaning of flippancy. As matters stand now, Mark Twain is the last of the real American humorists. -Denver Republican.

Twin Telescope.

An interesting telescope has just been put in position at Potsdam, says the Scientific American. It is a duplicate instrument, being composed of two tubes, side by side, the larger one for photographic purposes and the other is to be used visually and as an aid to keeping the images stationary upon the plate during long exposures. The photographic one has a diameter of thirty-two inches and a focal length of forty feet. The visual objective is slightly longer in focus, being forty-one and a half feet, and twenty inches in diameter. For this instrument which will be employed to determine the motion of the stars in the line of sight by means of the spectroscope, a special dome has been

Mineral Wealth of Siberia. Hardly any mineral can be named that is not obtainable somewhere in ed to tear it down two Siberia in abundant amounts. The mountains surrounding the Kinghisian plains are known to contain not only gold, but also copper, silver and lead ore. The Altai Mountains, covering with full force, would an area ten times as large as Switzer against the wire fence, land, abound in copper ore, silver and moved from its and lead ore, gold and precious stones. awou Dombey, with the In the Kusnezki Valley are beds of the pink nose and his coal so vast as to suggest comparison with the Pennsylvania fields, all ordinary traditions, richest and most extensive gold de-When it posits occur in Eastern Siberia, and d muldy he and Nero large petroleum deposits have recently been discovered on the Island of Sag-



CARNITURES FOR THE NECK. Collar Models Are as Various as the Materials For Making Them.

The woman whose wardrobe must oe limited can scarcely overestimate the value of having on hand a quanity of extra stocks, lace collars, boleos, novel berthas and fichus. Given a liberal supply of these, a single "best gown" may be changed from time to time to present the appearance of freshness for an unusual period. The skilful needle-woman usually can manufacture these garnitures after receiving a few general directions. Collar models of the present season are as various as the materials in which they may be made. They include the plain high stock, the high pointed shape, and those that curve upward at the back. The foundation collar is of white taffets. Over this is batiste, outlined with narrow lace the muslin shirt transparent. motifs in which baby-ribbon plays a needle-woman who desired to reproknotted at a point five and one-half inches below the neck-band. Beyond cravats and scarf effects, whether of net, or silk lawn.

Narrow ribbons are among the garnitures employed for the taffeta stock. These are from one-quarter to threequarters of an inch in width, and often are adjustable. The wider ribbons are passed twice about the neck and tied in a small bow in the front. freely employed both by itself and Narrow ribbon velvet and baby-ribbon are used plentifully upon stocks of mousseline de soie, and a pretty ends with deep tucks, into which are conceit consists in concealing the fastening in the centre of the back under a succession of diminutive bows. Jabots are returning to favor, and seen, reminiscent of a time that is these are most useful among the past, when every detail of dress be numerous forms of neck garnitures, supplying a pretty falness to slender figures. A simple method of making lace three to five inches wide and shirr the plain edges together. Discovered stock .- Harper's Bazar.

Danish Woman a Shoemaker. An old proverb says, "Shoemaker, stick to your last," but in Denmark the shoemakers are in a quandary how to live up to the proverb, and the cause of all the trouble is a bright, good-looking Danish girl, Bertha Olesen, who has recently invaded the trade and compelled the ancient guild of the shoemakers to accept her as a ing.

in Frederikshavn, Denmark. Four patterns. the members were flurried does not fully describe the situation. Finally one guileless member found a way out of the difficulty. "Grant the request," he said. "She is like all women; she does not know her own mind. She will soon tire of her fad and we will never hear of her again, The advice was followed, but not with the result auticipated.

A few weeks ago Miss Olesen pre-sented herself before the members of the guild in the City of Kolding and submitted a pair of shoes made in every detail by herself, as a proof of her skill and knowledge of the trade, gathered in with a ribbon or tape. according to old established customs, and applied for a membership in the guild. Her master proof was care fully examined and found to be per feet in every detail and so beautifully finished that the examining members not alone granted her a membership, deftly round the waist. but also awarded her the guild medal which is only presented on most extraordinary occasions, and it was further decided to have the shoes sent to the Danish department of the Paris Exposition as the first pair of and, as far as known, by a woman in

Miss Oleson is now twenty-one years of age. She expresses herself as delighted with her trade and would not exchange it for domestic or any other employment. She expects to establish herself in Copenhagen as a custom shoemaker and hopes to induce other women to come to her and

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain's Home. Highbury is a most comfortable and be admired in a land where houses must echo with the tread of generations before they are considered true homes. It seems very modern even to Mrs. Chamberlain, who formerly dwelt in a quaint old home in Smem, Massachusetts, that was erected by the Cabot family in 1750, and is redolent with the memories of her Puritan ancestors.

Her English house breathes the

grounds gradually slope down to a broad valley, which is girdled by hills. The library is entirely lined with pook-cases, adorned with fantastic carving most beautifully executed. Above the book-case runs a broad oak shelf upon which are many exquisite bits of pottery. In the passage ing to the Secretary's apartment hang the royal letters patent creating the American Royal Fishery Commission, with the great seal attached, handsomely framed. Perhaps a sentiment attaches to this parchment, for it was when on a commission in regard to this matter that Mr. Chamberlain met the American girl who became his third wife. - Harper's Bazar,

Woman's Building at the Paris Fair. According to the Paris Figaro, the Palais de la Femme at the Paris Exposition has foreseen everything. will be the natural and agreeable refuge, a salon of good company, a house full of attractions, and the special exposition of all that interests

women, and children also, for the mother should meet with the highest consideration there. Large spaces, with all possible commodities, are reserved for the bakery, the restaurant, the tea-room, and also for the display of all objects which interest woman, her toilet, her occupa-

tions, and also the pleasures and arts in which she figures. In leaving the building a rich woman will know where to go to buy whatever she wants, and a poor woman how to earn her living.

Furthermore, there is a large hall on the second floor, with electric elevators. Performances of various

alternate in this theatre. Novelties in Shirt Waists. The white shirt waist is undeniably the favorite this season, and the very soft, fine lawns and muslins are in greater demand than linens and piques. Low-necked and sleeveless silk slips are worn under some of draped smoothly thin cream-colored these, leaving the arms and neck of a colored silk slip is worn under these part. Honiton figure designs would waists, yokes and sleeves of lace are prove the best mediums for the very pretty and effective. A tucked voke inserted, with stripes of em duce this design at home. The stock broidery, run with ribbon is a pretty fastens invisibly in the centre of the fancy, and black ribbon looks particuback. At the centre of the front is larly well. Sleeves, the seams of placed a soft full bow composed of which are connected by entre-deux of two loops and a centre knot. The embroidery, are pretty for the slender long ends that remain are loosely arm. Colored shirts of cambric and muslin, with deep square collars, showing a transparent bib and collar this knot the pointed embroidered of lace, are cool and summery looking, ends hang loose. The mid-length and shirts of soft washing silks, knot is to be seen in nearly all fancy tucked and with transparent yokes, or insertions of lace in white or black, chiffon, mousseline de soie, Brussels are new and smart. A pale blue is inserted effectively round the shoulder, with pointed straps of tinted lace.

Fancies in Neckwear.

Tulle will be more used as a foundation for lace appliques and embroideries than lisse this year. It will be with an admixture of lace. Several tulle cravats are ornamented at the run broad satin ribbons. The long crepe de chine scarves and shawis, fringed and embroidered, are also spoke grace.

The white tulle bow is in high favor for neck trimming and hat strings. these at home is to double a length of These bows are fresh, dainty and co quettish, and add a feminine graze to the tailor-made costume. Another tribute the fulness upon a backing of fancy is the short scarf, the ends emribbon (an inch wide or less) in such broidered with glycinia, both flowers mauner as to produce the effect of a and berries being formed of petals in butterfly cravat at the neck, and ad- relief composed of mauve mousseline just to fancy ribbon taffeta or lace- de soie, the pistils and foliage being embroidered in colored silk.



Black taffeta silk Eton coats are ornamented with rows of white stitch-

fellow craftsman, and this is how it The bandanna ties worn a few came about: Miss Olesen is the months ago are supplanted by the daughter of a respectable shoemaker softer and lighter tones of the Persian

Evening gowns may certainly be

elaborate, with that curiously simple elaboration which necessitates best taste with au almost unlimited expenditure. Suede gloves are very much worn,

as they always are in summer, for the reason that they are much cooler than the glace glove. Pastel tints are the popular shades. One feature of French underclothes is that they are never made with

yokes. They are fitted with darts, and where fulness is necessary it is Stitchings and tuckings form an important part of blouses and accordionplaited mousselines and chiffons are again to the fore. When worn with out a coat, these look best with a high, swathed band or broad ribbon twisted

Colored lawn petticoats have not usurped the place occupied by silk skirts, but they are a very welcome feature in this department of dress as they are much cooler than silk. They are worn with cotton gowns chiefly shoes ever made by a Danish woman, and ought to match the gown in color. Some of them are elaborately trimmed

with lace. Since the tailor gown has become an accepted feature of the feminine wardrobe, the vest is an important item for fashionable consideration. This year especially open-fronted coats will be very fashionable, and women who desire to vary their coat costumes are ordering two or three sleeveless waistcoats.

Toques are the prevailing style of Highbury is a most comfortable and hat, perhaps, but there are hats with commodious house, but it is too new to fluted brims, hats with bell crowns and hats with almost no crowns at Polka dots of straw on black malines formed into a toque are very effective. Straw applied to net and lace applique on straw are especially pretty features of the new millinery.

Nearly every gown has a narrow belt made of stitched satin or taffeta drawn and fastened invisibly in front in the effort to secure the Parisian girdle effect, which makes the back spirit of the present. It stands upon appear short and the line over the the brow of an eminence, and the bust to the waist unnaturally long. It is these details in dress that now distinguish the smart from the dowdy

> She had incidentally mentioned an entertainment given the preceding evening, and the chronic bachelor said he hadn't heard of it, "It was in all the papers," she said

in surprise. "But I never read the society

iews," he replied.

"Why not?" she asked.
"Because," he answered, "that is where the accounts of weddings are printed, and I always try to avoid the sad things of life,"-Chicago Post.

INDIAN MESSIAH DANCE.

MOST REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MANI-FESTATION KNOWN TO ANY RACE.

he Researches of Our Ethnological Bu reau Among the Various Tribes Have Revealed the Secrets of the Red Men's Ghost Dance-Indian Statecraft.

EPORT comes from the Tongue River country that the Indians of that region are restless and making preparations to inaugurate a series of ghost or Messiah dances. The military authorities have been appealed to and if the excitement continues in all probability there will eventually be a conflict between the red man and the troops which will end disastrously for the former. It is more than a matter of pity that this Government at its very formation did not take definite steps for the scientific investigation of kinds, concerts, and conferences will the Messiah dance as practiced by the various tribes and thus preserve to all future generations an accurate story of the origin of one of the most remarkable religious manifestations known to any race or time. Since the United States Ethnological Bureau has been given latitude in its study of the Indian much valuable information in regard to this dance has been secured and made permanent. The work of Professor Mooney among the various tribes in the study of the ghost dance has proved invaluable.

We are beginning to dimly realize that the North American Indian was a past master in statecraft and that to-day as a Cherokee, au Arapaho, an Apache, or a prairie Sioux he is not a stupid mass of flesh and bones, but a progressive, intelligent human, who needs only fair treatment, honest handling and decent opportunity to make a far more creditable citizen than a considerable percentage of the white men to be found in the average city ward. The greatest offense ever charged against the North American Indian was no more than the worst said of the Filipino to-day—he resisted where he believed himself to be right, and his opponent, the inevitable white man, to be wrong. And in this connection there has been more trash and falsehood written about his Messigh dance than all the tears of the gentle recording angel can ever wash out. You have seen good Methodist brethren at the height of psalm-singing in the camp meetings go through many nat position, it will "awake" next peculiar gyrations and say many peculiar things. Yet they were act-ing under no different primary influences than the Indian in his leaping and jumping Messiah dance. With the Indian it is as with all men, he has been looking to the unanswering skies for ages to see the sign of the coming of the harbinger of joy-the one who is to restore youth to the face of the earth and peace to the body and minds of the inhabitants thereof.

will be white in color. The Indian's red skin is but an indication that at one distant time he offended the Great Spirit and his color was changed from of innocence, when the Messiah appears before him and by his presence the persons of Marquette and Joliet doubles up. they believed and said that this was the token that the Messiah was near and that his eventful appearance was a matter of short moment. So on the nor the earth seemed so beautiful" as on the day when they approached. It required but a matter of a few years to convince the Indian that the white men were not the forerunners of the Messiah, but of the evil spirit, bearing in their hands the instruments of ravage and ruin. This discovery, though, did not destroy the Indian be-lief that the Messiah would come. Regularly prophets appeared among the tribes and foretold the coming of the Indian Christ. The tribes were warned that they

must cease their idolatrous reverence for the medicine men, that they must quit the use of liquor, drive all dogs from their camps, no longer make war upon women. By ceasing these evils they prepared themselves for the Messiah's appearance. The prophets passed through all the regions of the The prophets Columbian River tribes; they came to the Sioux upon the Missouri; they visited the Winnebagoes and the Chippewas and passed among all the tribes of the Ohio Valley Territory. So is immersed in the water. powerful was their influence that on one occasion an entire tribe of the Chippewas left the Lake Superior region and traveled to Detroit, where they had been told the Messiah would meet them. Great was the excitement always when the prophets appeared and forctold the coming of the Delivered. The dance originated as a religious ceremony, and with the Indians it has always been kept as a part of his religious demonstrations When commanded by the prophets to prepare for the Messiah, who was to restore his land to him, return the buffalo and drive away the white man, he fitted his body and spirit for the eventful time by the dance which is now termed "ghost." Although elaborate in all its parts, there is in its origin nothing more than this. In late years the dance has been observed as a rule when the Indian was smarting under treacherous treatment received from Government officials, plunder by contractors, hungry and usulted. Entering the dance with these emotions, it has not seemed strange to those who knew him that he should readily reach a frenzied state of mind, and later rise against the Government. The Indian is human, something which has not always been admitted even by philanthropists. He belongs to the universal brotherhood,

There are picturesque features to the Messiah dance of keenest interest to those close to the study of the progression of religious frenzies through different bodies of men in different climes. The shirt worn, the musical instruments used, the songs sung, the manner of praying, the physical exhaustion, all are part of a ceretwo and one cuarter onness

mony probably as old as the world it- FOR ENGLAND'S ARMY. orous effort to suppress the dauce, but not with any remarkable degree of The last serious Indian revolt with which the Messiah dauce had intimate connection was that of 1890-92 covering the killing of Sitting Bull on the Grand River and the Wounded Knee fight in which the Indian women and children were slaugh tered in dozens by Custer's Seventh hot for "revenge" even upon the In-dian babe clinging in terror to the breast of its fleeing mother.-H. I. Cleveland, in Chicago Times-Herald

CURIOUS FACTS.

At Clifton, W. Va., Frank Hinkle, while sharpening an indelible pencil, a small piece of it lodged in his eye, discoloring the ball to a deep purple. One eye is blue and the other purple,

California is known as the "Land of Wonderful Trees," and Mariposa Grove is known far and wide as "The Big Tree Country." "Wawona, sometimes called the "Tunnel Tree, has a roadway cut through the solid heart. The tunnel is twenty-seven feet through, ten feet high and ten feet wide.

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, where on its border four coun tries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined and spend their days in farming the laud or working in the valuable calamine mine of which it boasts.

The curious gymnastic feats which parrots sometimes perform in their ages have been ascribed to the desire of the birds to vary the monotony of their life in captivity. That was the opinion of Mrs. Maudsley, the wife of the Central American explorer, until she lived in the forest region near Copan, where she saw the parrots, in a state of perfect freedom, indulging in all the feats practised by their caged

Remarkable experiments were lately reported to the Cambridge Philosophical Society by Miss Pertz and Francis Darwin, If a "sleeping plaut" is placed in a dark room after the leaves have assumed the noctor morning, i. e., assume the diurnal position, in spite of darkness. Still more remarkably, if one-sided illuminations cause the leaves to take oblique positions, they will resume such positions on awaking next day, though in darkness.

They have some very curious criminal laws in Mexico. Forinstance, it is twice as much of an offence to mutilate the face of a woman as that of a man. The law seems to be based on In the Indian belief their Messiah | the idea that a woman's best posses sion is her beauty, and that to mar i does her a great injury. There is an other curious law. If a person should be wounded in an encounter the punwhite to red. But he will be restored ishment to the offender is fixed by the to the white skin, the emblem or mark | number of days his victim has to stay in the hospital or under a doctor' care. A line is fixed at forty days in makes the very "hills leap and laugh the way of a general division. If the with joy." When the Indians of injured man occupies more than forty the way of a general division. If the central Illinois first saw white men in days in his recovery the penalty

"Great-Grauny Tells Me."

A German officer has confided to M. A. P., says the London Mail, a story 5f the aucient shoemakers' guild by demanding to be registered as an apprentice to her father. To say that the members were flurried does not knew every detail of his uniform from head to foot.

"I believe," said the officer, "he'd see by looking at you en face if the gold lace at the back of your collar were tarnished!"

In this quicksightedness little Prince Edward of York resembles him. Not long ago, while showing a lady a toy book of soldiers, the child pointed out some slight mistake made by the draughtsman in a Highlander's uniform.

"How do you know all this?" asked the friend.

"Well, Great-Grauny tells me, you see!" was the reply. "She and I talk about soldiers!"

Fish Electrocution.

A Russian inventor has patented a method of fishing which is based on the electrocution of the nibbling fish by a powerful current. One side of the secondary of an induction coil is connected by means of an insulated wire twisted around the fishing line. to the baited book, and the other side claimed that on closing the switch an electric current passes through the insulated conductor, the fish-hook, the body of the fish which may have seized the hook, and the water, of sufficient power to shock the fish into insensibility or to kill it as the case may be.

Paper Tints Pleasing to the Eye. Persons who write one or two letters a day and who read little can have no idea of the effect of certain tints of paper on the human eye. Paper mann-paper on the human eye. Paper mann-Ducks, per th...... produce tints that will please and gratify. Nearly all bookkeepers wear spectacles, not because they work harder than anybody else or use their eyes more, but for the reason that the paper in their ledgers and the ink used are of tints that tend to injure and destroy the optic nerve. One large manufacturer of writing papers attributes his success entirely to having discovered a tint that rests the eye. Mourning Dress in Philadelphia.

The most striking style in mourning dress for women, which is now frequently seen on Chestnut Street, is a bright-colored shirt waist, with the mourning band around the left sleeve, and a black skirt. Dressmakers say the style among women is attaining wonderful approval, and in time the mourning veil and sombre clothes will be no more .- Philadelphia Record.

Comparative Weights of Hats. The average silk hat, size 71, weighs five ounces; the average stiff derby hat of the same size weighs four and one-half ounces; the average straw hat of the same size weighs

PUPILS TO RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING.

Will Add Four Million Troops to the Country's Fighting Strongth - The Earl of Meath at the Head of the Gigantic Undertaking.

England is about taking an important step in preparing material for future military service. It is proposed to make every public school boy in the land a semi-official adjunct of the British army, compelling him to take thorough military training under government inspection so long as he remains in the public schools, and providing for the establishment of school boy militia in the shape of cadet corps and battalions under the direct control of the war office. The schools are to receive therefrom \$500,000 a year by way of support.

Unless some unforeseen circumstance comes up to change present arrangements, the resolution will be presented to Parliament within the next few weeks. The new plan will affect about 4,000,000 boys in the United Kingdom. They are those in what are called the board schools-the schools supported by government and attended by the children of the middle and lower classes, as distinguished from the private schools patronized by "gentlemen's" sons, with which the Education Board has nothing to do. Most



of the boys who enter English board schools do so at the age of 11 or 12, and leave at 14 or 15. Following the new plan, in these three years they will have learned the manual of arms thoroughly, as well as marching and formation, using dummy guns. When the boys leave school the cadet corps will be ready to receive them, anywhere between the ages of 12 and 13. They will then be armed with carbines, will drill once or twice a week, practice marksmanship, go to camp for a month in summer; in fact, be simply a pocket edition of the volunteer regiments that exist now. After that their natural destination will be those regiments-one of the great aims of this movement being to establish a reserve for the volunteers exactly like that which the army reserve and the militia constitute in relation to the regular army. The originator of the whole big movement is the Earl of Meath, and the man who has helped him most to bring his dream to reality is one Paul Kruger; for both Parliament and the people it represents were never no ready for just this sort of thing as they are to-day.

MARKETS. PALTIMORE.

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HOG PRODUCTS—shis. \$
Clear ribeldes...... 13 50 Hams Mess Pork, per bar.... LARD-Cru Best refined BUTTER BUTTER-Fine Crmy 0 21 20 21 Under Fine Creamery Rolls, CHRESE CHEESE-N. Y. Fancy ... ? EGGS-State

LIVE POULTRE. fOBACCO-Md. Infer's .. \$ 1100 Fancy..... PEEF-Best Beeves \$ \$15 Hogs.... 3 00 5 70

MUSERAT..... Raccoon Otter

FLOUR—Southern \$
WHEAT—No, 2 Red ...
RYE—Western ...
CORN—No, 2 ...
OATS—No, 3 ...
BUTTER—state. EGGS-State...... 1014 PRILADELPHIA

FLOUR—Southern ... WHEAT—No. 2 Red ... CORN—No. 3 ... OATS—No. 2 ... BUTTER—State ... EGGS—Peans ft