

excellent May Manton model to is tasteful and smart, yet ough for ease. For immediit can be made from washarial without the fitted front preferred; for later, cool se it will be found admirable ges, challie, veiling and all ight goods, and with the linmeans additional smartsingle dart can be stitched ed, so making a permanently or can be laced to allow of age as becomes necessary in

trated, the material is a cotin made over the lining and with needlework. The e cut at elbow length and with frills, and the chic litis is included in shoulder and m seams, its long terminating ing tied in a bow. s a soft-draped collar of har-

is as illustrated for a woman size six and three-fourths material forty-four inches right and one-half yards thiracks wide will be required.

Erer-Popular Shirt Waist. or changes autumn may have

get City.-No woman's war- They come in delicate shades and in complete without a morning all sorts of pretty soft materials, and s comfortable at the same make a pleasing addition to the cosis well fitting and attract- tume. They are useful, too, for even o a light a protection over bare shoulders or an unlined frock when warn from exercising, is all that is needed to prevent a cold. They are much more sensible and are better in many ways than larger wraps.

Renovating a Black Silk Waist.

The easiest and most satisfactory way to renovate the walst of black or dark silk is to cut away the entire up per portion and add a guimpe of nev fabrie-satin matelasse, foulard, tucked silk, jet over taffeta, shirred mousse line de sole, polka-dotted surah, etc. cutting the sleeves off to the elbow and adding new black sleeve ruffles. and an inside trill or cuff-lining of ma terial matching the yoke and collar The belt should be of fabric like the bodier, if one wishes to add to, not take from, the length of the waist.

Gun Metal Paillettes,

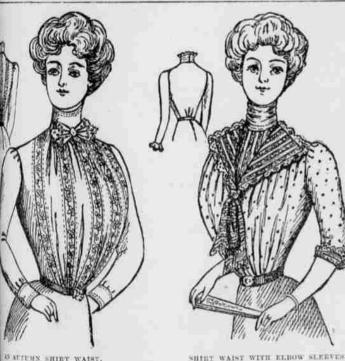
Gun metal sleeve-links, scarf pins. chatelaines and dog collars have been worn for some time, now comes paliletters, sun-bursts and small beads made of this metal. They are not sparkling. and in fact, rather dull looking like oxidized silver. But gun metal pas sementeric makes one more novelty in the realm of dress, and is, therefore welcome as a shower in sultry weather. The gun metal paillettes are not effective on black or white. Their use should be confined exclusively to gray or manye.

Narrow Girdles.

How narrow the girdles have become, a mere line of black velvet about the waist, to all appearances. Black velvet belting is a useful article for the purpose; the under side is already stiffened with some webbing that re sembles closely woven Hercules braid. You can get the belting in two widths one a trifle narrower than the other The assortment of gilded or silver clasps and buckles is generally at hand to make a selection while you purchase the belting.

Pale Cherry Pink For Silk Dresses.

A pink used frequently upon gray silk dresses is vivid in spite of its being an undertone. If you can imagine : pale cherry-pink, you have it exactly. It looks like cherry juice weakened with water. Velvet ribbon of this shade outlines a design around the it is certain that simple odd chemisette and paneling of a gray of till be generally worn. The toman silk for afternoon wear. A line



the thin goods of immediate

to the silks, challies and

hines which will come later.

achow sleeves and the plas

levers of lace, it becomes

ough for dinner; with long

of striped Valenciennes.

ece, made in elbow length

in the medium size, as il-

oc-quarter yards thirty

fedging and one and one-

hadras, with bands of em-

lo menn equal success in

stuffs and in silks, eash-

challis for cool weather

sing is in two pieces only,

under-arm seams and sin-

and fits to perfection.

are in shirt style, with

The neck is finished with

the fitted band, with

an a plisse bow, but rib-

ollar can be substitut-

We waist for a woman of

two and a half yards of

rty-two inches wide, or

Quarter yards twenty-one

will be required. To trim

will require four and a

finsertion one and a quar-

dy Shoulder Scarfs.

ad is unlined, but it can be

of lining, will be required.

mr.hi-hand scarf of lace.

by Manton design illustrated of it follows the foot of the bodice and If of the large cut is suited it is used as piping to the gored breadths of the skirt.

Popular Garment For Autumn.

The Eton jacket gives every indiention of continued and increased popularity. It will be the most general outside garment for autumn, as it was ted plainer finish it is not too for spring. The jaunty May Manton for general morning utility. model illustrated is simple of constructhe matrial is Liberty foultion, and has the merit of becoming m rose pink, with plastron open or closed at a touch. As shown it is of mixed gray cheviot, and makes and back are attached to part of a general utility gown, but the after which the waist is design is equally well suited to black the shoulders and underand tan cloth that can be worn with plastron is attached to the any skirt, and to pique, duck and the and hooked over at the left. like. The fronts are fitted with single is are faced and edged with darts. The back is seamless, the snug les. The sleeves, which are effect being gained by under-arm The collar and revers are self si with rollover cuffs of the faced, finished with rever tailor stitch the throat is a soft stock of ing. The sleeves are two scamed, and ik allk, and below the revers fit snugly, with just enough fulness at the shoulders to prevent overtight ness. They are stitched to simulate bree and one-eighth yards cuffs at the wrists. The closing is acfil twenty-one inches wide. complished with a single button and outtonhole. When worn open the s wide, with five-eighths of fronts are thrown back, as shown in ace eighteen inches wide, the sketch. The model is lined throughout with white satin, and can be worn with the daintiest white waist shirt waist design Illuswithout danger of solling it, but any ttain to appeal to all lovcolor preferred can be substituted. ty clothes. As shown it



Year. They are pretty fourteen me of the greatest obstacles tombers and road officials attended.

shoulder scarfs are benot much wider than a terial thicess. are seen when not in and a qu of course, not as long, will be ;

Research State Charles Commission (Commission Commission Commissio

Good Roads Potes

Services and a second s

A Departure.

O far as progressive road-building under the Armstrong-Higbie good ronds law goes Oneida County continues to set a pace for the remainder of the rural countles of the State. Its achievement in this direction has already called for favorable comment in these columns, but a new departure in method at New York Mills, an important suburb of Utlea, claims attention as calculated to inspire not envy, but emulation, elsewhere.

This method is the apparently simple one of employment of county prisoners. The advantages appear to be varied, with economy as the most conspicuous. The good roads law provides that the State shall bear fifty per cent, of the total cost, the county thirty-five per cent, and the propertyowners along the line of improvement fifteen per cont. The employment of the prisoners therefore reduces the cost very materially, since board and lodging is their only remuneration. The district pays the county twentyfive cents per day per prisoner, and the local taxpayers are asked to pay their road tax in cash, instead of working it out, as many do-the money being turned into the highway fund. The county, of course, pays the guards -five of these being used for the forty prisoners employed at New York Mills and the party is housed in camp near the scene of labor.

This system represents in Oneida the first use of State money in the employment of prison labor. It does not conflict with labor unions, and the return to the community in good roads is manifestly substantial. The direct advantage to the county, in the matter of economy, must be material should the system be adopted generally, and the indirect benefit not only to the community, but to the State, in providing wholesome and useful open-air la bor as a force combative of depravity is not to be denied.

With the county taking the contract for State aid roads as a county, and then employing its prisoners. Oneida has stumbled upon a plan which should furnish a lively incentive in the crea tion of improved highways throughout the State.-New York Mail and Ex-

Good Roads Must Come.

Large as the wheelmen vote is, can is not the only fact that makes the good roads plank in the platform of the various parties significant. There is a far greater social importance attach ing to the appearance of such an issua in a national platform than the wheelmen themselves dream of. One of the great causes of that relative as well as absolute increase in the urban part of the population of the country shown in every recent census is the prevailingly bad condition of the country roads especially in winter and spring. Farm values are materially affected by the condition of adjacent roads, and muciof the sense of isolation and loneliness that increases the lunacy totals in rural counties is due to the difficulties of local travel for half the year. Much ill health, too, is traceable to the fact that after winter's storms, when winds have so dried off the fields just over the fence that walking across lots is tolerable, the roads, by constant use and the dragging of mud, remain miry sources of atmospheric moisture for days together, and continual tempta tions to the youths of earnest temperaments to seek life in the cities and

This is not merely a material issue. It does not concern merely the pleasure of the wheelman or the prosperity and health of the farmer, important as are all of these. Whatever discour ages the centrifugal forces that send back to the country for rest and pure air and contact with the warm mother heart of nature those who are ill and city weary is a drawback to the vigor, the progress and the sanity of the race. The country ought to be not only a great continent-wide sanitarium, but inviting to the aggressive and progressive elements, and, like any other useful organism, its efficiency largely depends on the freedom of the circulation through its veins and arteries, the roads.-New York Press.

Aids Bural Free Delivery. Good roads and rural free delivery very naturally go together. Testimony shows that in some instances lack of the former makes it impossible to secure the latter, now being so rapidly extended in the agricultural sections of many of our States. First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath says that the construction of good roads has been a prerequisite of the establishment of the rural free delivery service. and it is reasonable to presume that this condition will continue indefinitely. In one county in Indiana the farmers expended \$2600 to grade and gravel a road in order to obtain rural free delivery. The poor country wagon road is a chief obstacle confronting the Postoffice Department in the efforts to extend this system, particularly in the Middle, Southern and Wesern States. Roads must be in such condition that carriers can cover sufficient territory in a given time and with regularity in December and March as well as in the settled weather of early summer. A community desiring rural free delivery must therefore show sufficient energy and spirit of progress by doing something to establish and maintain

A Lesson in Road Building. An object lesson in the construction of good roads was given in the out skirts of Doylestown, Penn., by Gov. ernment experts. A sample good road. one mile long, was built near the Na tional Farm School, under the super vision of E. G. Harrison, United States special agent. The committee

aving the work in charge designated iday, June 15, as State Good Roads when the public was invited to mearhat has been accomplished. ax of jearvas held in the afternoon sconer of odge, United States Direc-Misng for something to turn of this pile Road Inquiry. Many

brims rotected cruiser of the De

NAVAJO INDIAN HOMES

As Rude and Primitive Now as They Have Been For Centuries.

In New Mexico and Arizona the Navajo Indians, who have been but little affected by the murch of civilzation, have homes which show unchanged the ideas of hundreds years ago. Rude and primitive as the houses of the Navaloes-hogans, they call them-are, every detail is dictated by rules strictly adhered to. The erection of one is real ceremonial, followed

by an elaborate ritual of dedication. Thousands of examples of these queer Navajo houses are to be found in the Navajo reservation and hunleeds more are built every year. The hogaus are hidden away so effectually that travelers unaccustomed to the country might go for days and not see more than a dozen and get the hapression that the country is practically uninhabited, yet the tribe numbers

The site the Navajo prefers for his Lome is either a sheltered nook in a mesa or a southern slope on the edge of a grove of pinon or cedar, Seldom is a house built close to a spring or other water. It is probable that this custom of half-concealed habitation is a survival from the time when the Navajoes lived by plunder and momentarily expected reprisals from their victims. When the site is selected the family moves to the taking all their possessions with them, including the flocks of sheep and goats and herds of horses and cattle. The hosteen, as the head of the family is called, drives the ponies and cattle; he carries his arms, for the coyotes may be troublesome at night, two or three blankets and a buckskin on his saddle, but nothing more. After him comes a flock of sheep and goats, bleating and nibbling at the bushes and grass as they slowly trot along, urged by the dust-begrimed squaw and her children.

Search is made for suitable trees. Three of them must terminate in spreading forks, but the other two, which are intended for the door frame, are chosen for their straightness. The timbers are taid on the ground with their forked ends together, somewhat in the form of the letter T, extreme care being taken to have the butt of one log point exactly to the north, another to the south, and the third to the west. The straight timbers are then laid down, with the small ends close to the forks of the north and south timbers, and their butt ends pointing due east.

When the tsadi, or frame of five timbers, is completed the sides of the structure are filled in with smaller poles and branches of trees, set as closely as possible on the ground, and faced and bound together. At the same time, other workers construct the door frame, which, in appearance, is like a dormer window. Two straight poles, with forked tops, are driven into the ground at the base of and close inside of the doorway timbers, a cross stick is placed in the forks and another on the door way timbers, at the same level. This provides the basis for a flat roof, the space between it and the apex of the hogan on the sloping side being left open for a smoke hole. The sides of the projecting doorway are filled in with upright sticks. The entire structure is next covered with cedar bark, and earth is then thrown on to a thickness of about six inches, making the hut perfectly wind and water proof. This completes the house. - Scientific American.

Some Chinese Virtues.

In these history making days in the Far East all items connected with our Mongolian neighbors are of interest, so when Mrs, M-, who had resided in China and employed Chinese and Japanese servants in this country. made some observations upon their characteristics at a luncheon recently every one listened.

"You know," she said, "that no insult can be greater to a Japanese than to call him a Chinaman. My brother has a Japanese valet, an invaluable servant, by the way, and he came in the other day with a black eye and forn garments, the explanation being tlint he had been taken for a Chinaman by some neighboring men and resented it with persnasive violence. "'Dey knows me Jap now,' he re-

marked with a satisfied grin. "In the estimation of the Japanese their similarity may be compared to common clay and to fine porcelain-Mongolian both, undoubtedly, but the Japanese so superior that it is radically another composition altogether, and yet, oddly enough, there are certain qualities about the Chinese that their more aristocratic neighbors appreciate and make use of-qualities, oo, of a particularly high order-honesty, accuracy and a faithful adherence to a promise make them invaluable for a business position. It is a significant fact that positions of trust at banks and the cashiers in Important business houses, even in Japan, are always held by Chinese employes. our hot anger just now against the Chinese it is just as well to remember that, after all, they have national virtues."-New York Tellume

The Pointo in Ireland. The potato does not appear to oc cupy the position which it held some years ago as the stable food of the rural population of Ireland. The comparative cheapness of foreign flour has done much to alter the state of things. "A bit of cakebread and a drop of tea" will be the reply to an inquiry as to the present diet of the poorest peasantry in the country. Even the wholesome Indian meal is ousted from it position by the bread and tea While the potato has decreased in importance as a general article of dlet, it is, however, still in extensive use over a large area of the country.

Chinese Idea of Patriotism.

There is no patriotism in China. This was strikingly exemplified in the late war, when, on the occasion of the captage of the northern squadron, one of ships belonging to the Shanghai ... it happened to be included. The captain of her at once went to see the Japanese Admiral and demanded that he and his ship should be allowed to-go free. "For," he said, "I don't belong to this fleet." 'The point of view that his ship was a Chinese ship and his country was at war with Japan did not seem to appeal to him in any way.-London Daily Mail.

INCREDIBLE FAMILIE HORRORS.

Devoured by Jackals. From Bareilly, capital of the district of that name in the northwest provluces of India, a New York man now engaged in ameliorating the condition of the famished natives writes to his mother in New York City:

"We're very busy with the poor fam-Ine children I brought from Rajpootana. I had a great time bringing the boys from Beawar. I had a party of fifty-eight girls and forty-two boys, It is a thirty hours' ride by train from here, with six or seven changes, and at each change it was only with great difficulty I got them to the next train. They would scramble and fight like wild beasts over some stray grain or bit of food lying on the platform."

After describing the fearful disease ridden, emaclated state of the children. the writer adds: "Our consolation is in the fact that our other children, so well and hearty looking now, were once just as bad. All these children are either orphans or one parent has died and the other deserted them, not being able to provide food even for themselves. We have now 175 children, and it takes us just about all our time to look after them

"The famine is something awful, and one of its worst aspects is a water famine. Water the amount of your clothes' boiler full costs an equivalent of fifty cents in some places. It was very scarce where I went-Beawarvalued for drinking purposes, while bathing was out of the question. Hence dirt and filth and famine reigned, and when cholera broke out, as it did one day, it swept away thousands, 1800 dying one day and 1900 the next.

"The things that go on are really too horrible to write of-people half dead with weakness being attacked, killed and eaten by hungry jackals on the very high road, while some other poor fellow, not far off, sees it, and knows his turn will come next, though he is powerless to run away or help himself.

"The Government, railways, native rajahs and all are doing everything they can, employing hundreds of thousands in building wells, tanks, roads and so forth.

"One of the worst features is that even if the rains come in time the people have neither money to buy seed with nor bullocks to plow with, the latter having all died off."

WORDS OF WISDOM

Guilt has very quick ears to an accusation.-Fielding

Talebearers are just as bad as the talemakers. Sheridan.

Home, in one form or another, is the great object of life.-J. G. Holland.

The fortune which nobody sees makes man happy and unenvied.-Bacon. He will never have true friends who is afraid of making enemies.-Hazlitt. The haughty are always the victims

Happiness does away with ugliness, and even makes the beauty of beauty Amiel.

Never be afraid of what is good; the good is always the road to what is true.-Hamerton. We hear the rain fall, but not the

snow. Bitter grief is loud, calm grief is silent.-Auerbach. Flatterers are but the shadows of princes' bodies, the least thick cloud

makes them invisible.-John Webster, There is no remembrance which time does not obliterate; no pain which death does not terminate.-Cervantes. He only confers favors generously who appears, when they are once con-

ferred, to remember them no more,-

Johnson. A rich man is an honest man, no thanks to him, for he would be a double knave to cheat mankind when he had no need of it.-Daniel Defoe,

A Golden Honeymoon

An intrepld soldier of fortune aunounced joyfully the other day that he had wooed and won the rich Miss Blank. The man to whom this good news was confided tried to beam and gush forth congratulations. But he knew that his friend would have married Xantippe herself if she had a fortune, so he felt rather sorry for Miss Blank, but knowing that Miss Blank had an uncertain temper, white eye lashes and a waist almost as big as her fortune he felt rather sorry for his impecunious friend. But be managed to smile as be shook his hand, saying:

'How long, old man, do you think the honeymoon will fast?" "Honeymoon?" cried the newly engaged soldier of fortune. "Den't call honeymoon! It is my harvest

moon!"-New York Commercial Ad-The American Court. A court chamber is seemingly misnomer in the home of the President of the United States. The his-

toric Blue Room, where the President and his lady and the Cabinet officers and their wives welcome the public. has, however, lately received this ambitious designation. It is an exquisitely beautiful apartment, placed in the centre of the suite of state drawing rooms, and when the ladies who compose Mr. McKinley's personal and official household gather there it is a picture worthy of a world palace, Some sigh that we are far from the days of Jefferson and Jackson; but the American court is a popular institution at the American capital.-Suc

Butter Made From Peabuts.

Peanut butter is the latest of the many uses to which the little nut is put, and is becoming an imporant commercial product. Peanut butter is made by grinding the nuts very fine and reducing the mass to a pasty substance, a portion at least, of the large amount of oil contained being removed. Some salt is added for flavoring, and the result is a cheap and nourishing

Not So Sure About His Joke. Sometimes a Joke reacts. A young man in Auburn, to play a joke barber, paid him thirty-five old-fashloned cents. Later, when he found that the barber had sold one of the coins for \$35 he did not feel so well satisfied with his joke, or at least thought it had become misplaced .-Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

IN THE PROMISED LAND.

Stricken Sufferers See Others Half Dead | Little-Known Settlement of Hardy, Godfearing and Contented People

On the spurs of the Powder River Mountains, just east of the Grand Ronde River, in Wallawo County, Ore. He thousands of acres of fertile, heav By timbered well-watered Government land, says the Portland Oregonian. There is probably no other region in the United States of which there is so little known by the outside world as this. It is fifty miles to Elgin, the nearest railroad point, over a road

which is none of the best. A few years ago about fifty families of West Virginia mountaineers, tired of struggling for a livelihood on the hills of their native State, began to look about for a better place where they could better their condition. By some means their attention was directed to eastern Oregon, and, rising like a flock of migratory birds, they flew West and settled down on these

The head of each family took up 160 acres of land, under the homestead law, and at once began to clear away the forest and open a farm. So de lighted were the settlers with their new location that they named it "The Promisel Land," and the settlement is known by that name all over the State

Clearing away and disposing of the heavy timber was no easy task. Great trees, many of them more than 100 feet high and from two to three feet in diameter, were cut down, sawed into lengths that could be moved rolled together and burned, just to get rid of them. It seemed like wan ton destruction to burn these magnificent trees, but there was no other way, and the monarch of the forest had to go. The newcomers cut logs and built for themselves cabins more or less pretentious, according to their means. Each one helped the other and these "home raisings" served the double purpose of making homes and promoting sociability.

The men are strong, hardy, sober industrious and sensitive, quick and willing to do an act of kindness, and equally quick to resent an insult or an injury. The women are pictures of health and robust womanhood. The people are noted for their hospitality. The visitor, be he friend or stranger, is always welcomed in the old-time Southern manner. The best his host can provide is set before him, and an offer to pay is regarded as an insult. The members of the community are primitive in the manner of living, as pioneers must be, but their kindheart edness, their hospitality and their keep sense of honor proclaim the gentle blood of the "old dominion." Promised Land" is a neighborhood all to itself, being so remote from every settlement, the people do not suffer for want of elbow room.

No One Caught On.

"There is bound to be a fly in the honey," said the disconsolate-looking of their own rash conclusions. - Le "There's always some small citizen. circumstance that prevents joy from being complete."

"What is the trouble now?" "The leading paper of my community printed my picture the other

day. "That was nice." "And it said that I was one of the people whom everybody knew; that my fame was such that it had spread beyond the confines of my native city

and was carrying light into the region beyond.

"Splendid." "Then they got a bit rushed in the office and put my friend Wiggin's

name unde "That was a little unforturate." "It isn't the worst. Not a soul no ticed it except my wife. And all she sald was that she didn't think it looked much like Wiggins!"-Washington Star.

A certain liveryman in Detroit who is slow to take up modern improve ments has been timid about using the telephone, which only recently became a part of his establishment. He so awkward in communicating with people telephonically that he never an swers the ring or "calls up" unless ab solute necessity so requires. This necessity came the other day, when there was no one in the office but himself. Going to the telephone, h rang up a grain and hay dealer and bawled:

"Bring down some hay."

"Who is it for?" inquired the dealer. "What's that?" was the nervous response of the liveryman.

"I said who is the hay for. How can I send hay unless I know who it

"Why," was the curt answer, "it's for the horses, of course. You didn't suppose I cat hay, did you?" The hay did not come that day,

A Gallant Judge.

In a case before a Paris court, in which a popular actress has had to appear as a witness, the judge seems to have shown considerable diffidence about asking the lady, as he was in duty bound to do, what was her age, Evidently he considered that such a question, put to such a witness, would be a direct incitement to perjury. The way in which he got out of the

difficulty was ingenious, although decidedly irregular. He asked her her age before she had been sworn. "How old are you, madam?" be sald.

After a little hesitation the lady owned to being twenty-nine years of

'And now that you have told the court your age," continued the gallant judge, "you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."-Kansas City Globe.

Unique Horticulture.

George Febrey, residing near the College of St. James, Washington County, has a plum tree on which he expects to grow, besides plums, peaches, almonds, apricots and nectarines. He sawed the top off of the plum tree and grafted on an almond branch, on which he has now budded peaches, apricots and nectarines. Some time ago he bored a hole through an elm tree and inserted a growing Concord grapevine, which, when it had grown so it filled the hole, was cut off at one end. The vine continued to grow, being fed with sap from the elm tree, and bore luscious grapes.-BaltiJEWISH DIVORCE

Imuted According to the Rabbinical Law of the Talmud.

A scene in real life recalling in some espects the famous divorcement depicted by Israel Zangwill in his "Chiliren of the Ghetto," was enacted in Baltimore when Mrs. Lens G. Wolf was granted a divorce according to rabbinical law from her husband, Maurice Wolf, says the Baltimore

The trial took place at 653 West Lumbard street, the residence of Rev. Dr. S. Shaffer, rabbi of the Green street synagogue. A suit for divorce between the couple is now pending in the civil courts of that city. The old Talmudic law, however, requires those persons who have been married according to the orthodox Hebrew ritual to be divorced also by the religious law. For this reason Mrs. Wolf insisted on securing the religious divorce.

Had Mrs. Wolf neglected to get the religious divorce she could not be remarried by an orthodox rabbl, even if the divorce had been granted in the civil courts. The judges were assured that the action in the civil courts would result in Mrs. Wolf being granted a divorce. Mr. Wolf was much affected by the proceedings, and, before the trial was concluded, was so overcome that he fainted.

Ten persons are required to be present at the trial for a religious divorce. Three of them serve as judges. The judges at the trial were Rev. Dr. Shaffer, Rabbi H. Bearman and Mr. L. Strauss. The law requires also that the writing of the divorcement be in ancient Hebraic characters. As Mr Wolf was unable to perform the task a skilled Hebrew writer, Mr. Isaac Cohn, wrote the decree. One of the remaining persons served as a substitute for the husband in delivering the writing of divorcement from him to his wife.

Two of the witnesses were required to sign the decree, and the three remaining persons served as witnesses.

The judges did not hear the evidence in the case in detail, but confined themselves to accepting the general statement made by the wife, who said she had found it impossible to live with her husband. The husband assented to the granting of the decree.

After considering the case the judges decided to grant the divorce. If a civil decree is also granted both will be permitted to marry again. The trial lasted about two hours.

Sentiment Not Appreciated. The prince of Wales can be cutting

as well as courteous, and when he isn't in the mood for feminine pleasantries he will not take them even from society beauties. Recently at a large bazaar the prince, being tired, entered the refreshment room and asked a certain well-known society beauty, who was performing the role of waitress, for a cup of tea. This was soon brought to his royal highness, who, smiling, asked her how much he owed her for it. The price of the cup of tea, your royal highness, is half a crown ordinarily, but (taking a sip from the tea cup) when I drink from it the price is one guinea." "I see," replied the prince, quietly, placing a guinea on the table. Then, placing half crown beside it, he said: "The guinea liquidates my first debt, and now might I trouble you to bring me an ordinary cup of tea, as I am thirsty?" The social beauty was too crushed to bring his royal highness the second cup.-New York Press.

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