



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—Glimpses of lace, tucking and similar materials have become as essential to the wardrobe of the grown-up as to that of the



WOMAN'S GIMMEE.

child. Innumerable blouses require them, and with their aid, it is possible to make the same bodice high or décolleté as required. The excellent May Manton model shown is perfectly adapted to its purpose, and at the same time can be made the foundation for any one of the fashionable waists that close at the back. As shown, yoke and sleeves are of batiste; lace, the body portion of muslin; but any suitable material can be substituted when a gimmeé is desired, and various combinations might be suggested for entire waists. Plisse chiffon, with guipure applique simulating a yoke, is charming. A yoke of tucking with lower portion of batiste, and lace applique between, is exceedingly handsome, and similar suggestions might be made by the score.

The gimmeé is cut with front and back only, the fitting being accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The yoking material is faced in, to square or round depth, as preferred, and the foundation is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. When a transparent effect is desired the material beneath the yoke can be cut away. The sleeves are of

ble. It so happens that the trim is raised in front toward the left side. So over the left temple a bunch of primroses nestles under the brim. The hat is faced all around with tulle arranged in tufts. The tucking is graduated so it looks very well. A wide band of black velvet ribbon is passed about the crown and tied with a few loops and ends, wired to serve as an upright at the left, where it meets the upturned brim.

A Pretty Idea.

A pretty idea is shown in a narrow vest of pale-colored cloth. It is pierced with three eyelets on either side as big as a nickel and heavily wrought in silk. Through these openings high-wide ribbon is laced, which holds the front together. The ends are tied and fall over the skirt. Liberty gams of children scarfs are fastened at one side or caught at the waistline and float on the skirt.

The "L'Alphon" Hairpin.

"L'Alphon" pins for the hair, which come in different designs, have the pin part double like a hairpin. It is pressed together before being slipped into the catch at the end, and springing out, the pressure holds it secure.

Beautiful French Festivals.

Pretty French hats in white have big embroidered centers splashed upon the flounces, the centers of both flowers and leaves with incrustations of lace, the solid embroidery outlining them.

Black and White Effects.

Black and white effects are quite as dominant as ever in the season's fashions, and certainly nothing can be so much more useful or appropriate for a greater variety of purposes.

Princess Gown or Walking Skirt.

Every girl player realizes the difficulty in attaining perfect neatness that lies in the waist and separate skirt. Button, hook or fasten them together as we will, the exercise that grows out of "putting," "driving" and the like, means danger of parting and consequent underlying anxiety. The princess skirt illustrated was designed



MISSSES' AND GIRLS' WRAPPER.

bishop style and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

To cut this gimmeé for a woman of medium size, two and a half yards of material thirty-two inches wide will be required, or one and seven-eighths yards of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, and seven-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, to make as illustrated.

Misses' and Girls' Wrapper.

A tasteful wrapper, or lounging robe, that can be slipped on in her own room and be worn during the hours of privacy and rest is essential to the comfort of the growing girl as it is to that of her elders. The tasteful garment illustrated in the large drawing exactly fits the need and is absolutely simple at the same time that it is made on graceful lines. The model designed by May Manton is made from dimity, showing pink spots on a white ground, but all washable materials are suitable as well as light-weight flannels and flannelette for the cooler days. The fronts are slightly full at the neck and widen out to form the skirt portion. The back is full at the neck and drawn in with gathers at the waist line, below which point it falls in graceful folds. The neck is finished with a deep turnover collar and the sleeves are in bishop style. At the waist is a ribbon that is tied slightly toward the left side and holds the fulness in place.

To cut this wrapper for a girl twelve years of age, six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or four and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

Novel Adornment For Coifs.

A novel adornment for coifs and covers of dressy toiletts consists in covering them with embroidery forming part of Chinese garments. The embroidery is not cut out and applied, but pieces of the garment itself where the embroidery shows are cut into the required shape, and form the entire covers. To produce the desired effect contrasting colors are employed, the embroidered designs appearing in various shades on a ground of black, white, dark blue or black red.

A Tucked Tutu Frig.

A light-weight hat is a joy to the heart. One of these is a picture shape of fancy black-lace straw, soft enough to be bent to suit the lines of the pro-

posed. It so happens that the trim is raised in front toward the left side. So over the left temple a bunch of primroses nestles under the brim. The hat is faced all around with tulle arranged in tufts. The tucking is graduated so it looks very well. A wide band of black velvet ribbon is passed about the crown and tied with a few loops and ends, wired to serve as an upright at the left, where it meets the upturned brim.

A pretty idea is shown in a narrow vest of pale-colored cloth. It is pierced with three eyelets on either side as big as a nickel and heavily wrought in silk. Through these openings high-wide ribbon is laced, which holds the front together. The ends are tied and fall over the skirt. Liberty gams of children scarfs are fastened at one side or caught at the waistline and float on the skirt.

"L'Alphon" pins for the hair, which come in different designs, have the pin part double like a hairpin. It is pressed together before being slipped into the catch at the end, and springing out, the pressure holds it secure.

Beautiful French festivals in white have big embroidered centers splashed upon the flounces, the centers of both flowers and leaves with incrustations of lace, the solid embroidery outlining them.

Black and white effects are quite as dominant as ever in the season's fashions, and certainly nothing can be so much more useful or appropriate for a greater variety of purposes.

Every girl player realizes the difficulty in attaining perfect neatness that lies in the waist and separate skirt. Button, hook or fasten them together as we will, the exercise that grows out of "putting," "driving" and the like, means danger of parting and consequent underlying anxiety. The princess skirt illustrated was designed

bishop style and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

To cut this gimmeé for a woman of medium size, two and a half yards of material thirty-two inches wide will be required, or one and seven-eighths yards of all-over lace eighteen inches wide, and seven-eighths yards thirty-two inches wide, to make as illustrated.

Misses' and Girls' Wrapper. A tasteful wrapper, or lounging robe, that can be slipped on in her own room and be worn during the hours of privacy and rest is essential to the comfort of the growing girl as it is to that of her elders.

The tasteful garment illustrated in the large drawing exactly fits the need and is absolutely simple at the same time that it is made on graceful lines. The model designed by May Manton is made from dimity, showing pink spots on a white ground, but all washable materials are suitable as well as light-weight flannels and flannelette for the cooler days.

The fronts are slightly full at the neck and widen out to form the skirt portion. The back is full at the neck and drawn in with gathers at the waist line, below which point it falls in graceful folds. The neck is finished with a deep turnover collar and the sleeves are in bishop style. At the waist is a ribbon that is tied slightly toward the left side and holds the fulness in place.

To cut this wrapper for a girl twelve years of age, six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or four and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

Novel Adornment For Coifs. A novel adornment for coifs and covers of dressy toiletts consists in covering them with embroidery forming part of Chinese garments. The embroidery is not cut out and applied, but pieces of the garment itself where the embroidery shows are cut into the required shape, and form the entire covers.

To produce the desired effect contrasting colors are employed, the embroidered designs appearing in various shades on a ground of black, white, dark blue or black red.

A light-weight hat is a joy to the heart. One of these is a picture shape of fancy black-lace straw, soft enough to be bent to suit the lines of the pro-



WOMAN'S REALM

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER.

So Varied Are Modes That Every Woman Can Find Becoming Styles.

The most bewitching creations in every department of woman's dress greet one on all sides. The efforts of milliner, tailor and dressmaker are no longer tentative, but represent the assured styles for the coming half year, wherefore one may with confidence go forth to buy. It would be difficult to make mistakes in purchasing where everything is so artistic unless one is quite without sense of the requirements of her own particular type of beauty.

The close effect to the knees is observable in all the new skirts, and below is a liberal flare, both in walking and dressy skirts. The Eton and bolero hold their own, but are somewhat shorter than in the winter, reaching hardly to the waist line. Closely fitted jackets, however, have skirts that extend well below that line.

The corslet skirt has added shoulder straps of the same material, thus giving an impression of completeness when the coat is removed; but the fashion, as a whole, is not destined to live long. It is too unsuited to most figures, giving a "sectional" appearance that is the reverse of graceful, except when worn with just the right kind of bolero as an adjunct.

One snail in the shortsightedness of the prophets who, for two years, have predicted the abolition of the shirt waist. It never was so popular. The richest silks, the flimsiest muslins, the daintiest flannels simply beg to be made into shirt waists.

Richness of decoration is characteristic of all the new modes, but richness subdued by marvellously good taste. A touch of Persian eclecticism—a hint of gilt—a suggestion of black on a light ground, or the reverse—subtle and delicate effects everywhere and nothing glaring mark the spring styles. The same is true of the many details that go so far toward making perfection in a costume. The new pocket-books, chainettes and purses are adorned with dull gold, semi-precious stones, or softly hued enamel and antique silver. Waist bags large enough to hold purse, handkerchief, cards, vinaigrette, and often a tiny powder puff and mirror, are seen in delicate suede or velvet. Girdles and belts are decorative to the last degree and often furnish the one touch of color in the costume.

Fancy braids are used extensively. The great majority show an intermingling of gilt, tinsel or colored silk, and many of them are made entirely of tinsel and chenille or silk in all widths from an eighth of an inch to an inch and a half or two inches. In the thinnest mixtures silver is often preferred to gilt, but both are worn.

Every season sees a softening of the severe tailor effect that was so popular a year or two ago, and this spring even lace and applique are seen. The lace must be of the heavier, coarser varieties, such as Russian or Irish guipure. Galons embroidered in Oriental colorings are employed on tailored gowns as collars, waistcoat edges, coat facings and belts. The Bulgarian and Turkish embroideries that have long been thought highly desirable for household decoration, in soft cushion covers, table scarfs and draperies, have been taken possession of by the dressmaker and are used extensively for trimming. The creamy tint of the canvas ground and the richly dull reds, yellows, blues, greens and purples of the silks and wools in the embroidered designs seldom fail to harmonize with any color or fabric. These embroideries are effective as facing for revers or lapels and for stocks, belts and waistbands.—New York Tribune.

Golf in Girls' Colleges. The golf craze of the last few years has found its way to nearly all the girls' colleges. Sometimes the college has its own course or makes arrangements with some other club. Smith College has a unique arrangement. The college and town together own a golf course, which is proving itself too small for the number of enthusiasts who flock to the links on all possible occasions. The course is about three miles from the college and is a piece of farm land bought for the purpose and worked over into fairly good condition. The pretty, old-fashioned little farmhouse serves as an excellent clubhouse, where the members rendezvous and where the popular Wednesday afternoon tea is given. The club boasts of some fairly good players and of a few excellent ones who have won cups on other courses.

One of the most interesting features of the college girls' golf club is the mixture of the student and faculty element. It is an immense satisfaction to the girl who may have flunked in history to be able to offer suggestions to the very instructor with whom she flunked about the proper bend of the elbow or the most approved grip of a brassie, and the joy of winning in a match with a professor compensates for many anxious moments in the classroom. The match games are occasions of great interest. The bulletin boards fairly bristle with these notices, the players seem to live with their clubs, and the corners of the recreation halls are stacked with caddy bags, while the back campus serves as a practice green, and putting contests are inaugurated by the aid of the willing gardener, who tends a flower pot from the conservatory to take the place of the regulation hole in the centre of the green.

Despite the growing interest in golf, tennis still holds its place with college girls, and the tournaments are the most exciting events of the spring and fall. It is a college tradition that in the fall one sees the better playing, while in the spring it is more of a social event.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Wedding Chest. The newest idea for engaged girls is the wedding chest, and even girls who are not engaged are the secret possessors of this sentimental and at

the same time sensible article. The wedding chest may be a trunk of latest style, or it may be a fine cedar chest, or of carved wood all beautifully ornamented, or it may be a plain wooden affair prettily carved and lined with flowered chintz. Some of the handsome chests are lined with quilted and scented satin, but sachet bags can be put in any of them for that matter.

The idea is to fill the chest with pretty things to wear or for the furnishing or decoration of a home. One girl is filling hers with dainty lingerie which she is making herself, another is buying things from time to time and filling her chest with them. Not alone things to wear, such as gloves, lingerie and dainty hosiery, but pieces of lace, tawesty squares for covering sofa pillows, handsome table covers, etc.

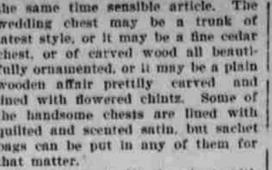
Another girl is making a fine collection of table linen—napkins, doilies, centrepieces, and so on. She already has a number of beautiful pieces in linen and lace, some hemstitched, some embroidered and some with elaborate draw-work. Pretty lists of china and bric-a-brac go into the chest of another girl, while still another is making a collection of after dinner coffee cups and tiny spoons.

Thus the girls are slowly collecting pretty things and saving them for use in their new homes. As a rule their friends know of the chests and take pleasure in helping fill them, although some of the girls like to feel that everything was bought with their own money and selected by their own taste. Viewed in any light, the idea is a pretty one and full of charming and sensible sentiment.

Where Married Women Vote. As the result of an act recently passed in New Zealand, the electoral list in the cities and boroughs has been enlarged, and now includes every freeholder, every one who pays rates and every one who pays a rent of at least \$50 yearly. The wife of any man thus qualified is entitled to a place on the electoral list. The effect of this measure will be to give practically every married woman a vote on such matters as lighting, drainage, water supply, fire prevention, sanitation, prevention of nuisances, inspection of milk and dairies, the pulling down of unhealthy dwelling houses, the prevention of overcrowding, erection of workers' dwellings, the beautifying of towns by planting, provision for recreation, the establishing of technical schools, the siting of museums and libraries, and the prevention or regulation of Sunday entertainments. The arrangements of hospitals and charitable aids are in part under the city councils and boroughs, giving the women of New Zealand a field of activities and influence.

The Care of Parasols. An umbrella or parasol should never be put away tightly folded, or the silk will soon split. Let the folds lie loosely. When an umbrella is wet don't put it in an umbrella-stand ferule down, unless you want to ruin it, as the water will run down the silk and lodge under the ring that secures the ribs, and it will stay there and rot the silk. Neither should you leave a wet or damp umbrella open to dry, for the silk thereby is stretched and becomes harsh and stiff, and soon cracks and splits. An umbrella will last twice its accustomed time if it is treated properly. When you close it shake your umbrella well then close it, and stand it handle downward, where the water will run off. The case should never be put on an umbrella unless one is carrying it in dry weather on the street, and it should be removed and the hand that confines the folds opened before it is laid away.

The Bunch of Cherries. Red and yellow cherries in natural colors are bunched together to make a smart handle to the wooden stick of a dark-blue taffeta covered sunshade. This is really extremely pretty. The children will try to borrow it to play with the pretty "cherries ripe."



HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

There is an Art in Giving It Luster and Brilliance.

There is more in ironing table linen than has been dreamed of in many housewives' philosophy. There is no reason why the linen of even a coarse quality should not have a glister and shine that is the peculiar property of all properly ironed linen.

We see cheap table cloths starched to give them "body," but if the starch was avoided and the linen properly laundered and used with silence cloth beneath it, it would look far better. We cannot deceive folks into thinking a coarse table cloth is of the finest damask texture, but we can have a common cloth look as well if properly ironed as one far more costly improperly laundered.

Linen by good rights should be dried only enough to make it possible to iron it well. It is well impossible to iron out wrinkles that have once dried in; even with good sprinkling this is a difficult task to do, as any one may know who has tried it. After the linen is washed and rinsed until quite clean, then let it hang in the sun if possible until just dry enough to iron nicely. Have the iron hot, a lukewarm iron will not do. Fold the cloth lengthwise, if at all, for the first pressing; press hard and iron smoothly until the linen is quite dry; unless it is perfectly dry it will not have that lustre and brilliance that all well ironed linen has. Fold the cloth lengthwise until it is narrow enough to suit the taste, and then crosswise folding is allowable.

The only points to be observed are these: Iron the linen before it is dry and iron it until it is perfectly dry. This will insure perfect work. Avoid starch in linen as you would upon silk or such fabrics. It is entirely out of place.

Table linen should be ironed in the same way as table cloths, and all fancy foldings avoided. Sometimes in hotels fancy foldings are used, but for the home table let the napkins be folded in plain squares and be ironed so perfectly that their gloss will be an attractive feature of the table decorations.

Hot irons and clean, with a good ironing board or table, covered with a folded blanket tacked firmly in place, linen not too dry, and a good strong pressure, are the main things needed in ironing table linen, and there is no reason why the linen should not look as well every day as far as these points go as when it is set for "company."—Kansas City Star.

As to Summer Furnishing. In the furnishing of summer cottages the keynote is coolness and the absence of color. Pale blues, shimmering greens and faint lavenders alternate with white in the selections for the seaside and the mountain home. Rooms which lack sunlight may be cheered by a lavish use of yellow, in its various shades; but other apartments will be best adorned by those indeterminate and finely toned tints which do not proclaim their presence, and are a good foil for the outdoor splendor of garden, fields and sky. Flowers, massed in great bouquets, each plant with its own bloom and leaves, single stalks of lilies in slender crystal jars, roses in bowls, branches of laurel or of forest trees in the empty fireplace, and tangles of brier and vine looped around curtains and trailing from mirrors and sconces, are peculiarly charming. When the daisies, in their generous gold and white, cover the meadows with a cloth let down from heaven, the poorest parlor in the tiniest seaside cottage may be adorned with sumptuous beauty. A great armful of daisies, distributed with loving skill, in the dining-room and living-rooms of a house, surpasses in happy effect the most gorgeous product of the cultivated garden.—Collier's Weekly.

Modern Military Men Fastidious. Reports from Luzon say that Funston and the other American officers, when they set out to capture Aguinaldo, were equipped with a tooth brush, a towel and half a blanket apiece. How striking a contrast between the classical and the modern conquerors! When Alexander of Macedon went over to Asia, it is not recorded that his luggage contained tooth brushes or towels or blankets. Hannibal crushed Italy with no heavy baggage of that sort. Julius Caesar made Gaul a Roman province without burdening his transportation train with so weighty a load, and there is no mention of such luxuries in the annals of Alaric, of Attila, of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan. Campaign conditions change as the centuries roll by, and it may be that Aguinaldo could not have been taken captive if the expedition against him had not been suitably furnished with tooth brushes, towels and half-blankets.—New York Tribune.

Energetic Lovemaking in Japan. Strange suits are filed at times in the Japanese law courts, but none more curious than one which is now before the local court of Usuki-Machi, in the Oita prefecture. In this case a cultivator brings an action in which he seeks to have the court compel a Japanese girl to reciprocate the affection which he alleged he has demonstrated toward her, with her consent, for several years. He has wooed the lady, he declares, since 1897, and she has recently looked with favor upon him and accepted "baked sweetmeats" at his hands. She invited him to her house a few days ago, and after partaking of various delicacies at his expense, slipped away and left him to be unceremoniously kicked out by her friends. On these grounds he prays for the intervention of the court to compel her to return his love. The judge is taking time to consider the matter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Ambition vs. Contentment. The difference between making a living and making money is illustrated in a conversation that took place thirty years ago between a man who went West and made a fortune and a man who remained on a farm in New England and did not. To sum up the Western man said to the New Englander: "You needn't tell me how I live; I know all about it. If you had a farm given to you at the beginning and you have lived on it for forty years, you're come out within fifty cents of the amount of capital you began with."—Christian Register.

Capable Sign Artists. The makers of the big and gaudy advertisements which so offend our every side are not, as might be supposed, mere inartistic dabblers. They are frequently real artists, who have had years of training even abroad, but who find that more legitimate forms of art afford them only a precarious livelihood.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

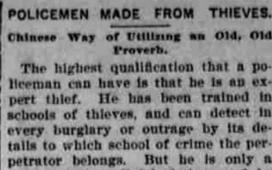
Fish Patties.—Pick up fine any nice cold fish and add half a pint of cream to a pint of fish; season with salt, cayenne pepper and a little melted butter. Bake in patty shells.

Tapoca and Banana Pudding.—One coffee-spoonful of fine tapoca dissolved in a quart of cold water; cook until transparent, then add one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon juice and four bananas sliced thin; when cold serve with milk and sugar.

Alabama Biscuits.—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed, one teaspoonful of salt; mix into a stiff dough with ice water, work until the dough blisters; roll out the dough three-quarters of an inch thick; cut with a small biscuit-cutter and bake in a moderate oven.

Cherry Delight.—Cherry delight is a novel dessert. Pit and stew a quart of morello cherries and add sufficient sugar to sweeten palatably. Butter six slices of stale bread and arrange on a platter, pouring over each a generous allowance of the hot stewed fruit, then set away until thoroughly chilled.

Potato Roses.—Two cups well seasoned washed potatoes add the yolks of two eggs and white of one; beat well together. Place in a pastry bag with a tube having a star-shaped opening and press it through. As the potato comes from the tube guide it in a circle, winding it around until it comes to a point. The little pieces of potato will resemble roses. Place a bit of butter on each one and put in the oven to brown slightly.



POLICEMEN MADE FROM THIEVES.

Chinese Way of Utilizing an Old, Old Proverb.

The highest qualification that a policeman can have is that he is an expert thief. He has been trained in schools of thieves, and can detect in every burglary or outrage by its details to which school of crime the perpetrator belongs. But he is only a thief wearing official clothes, and he merely catches enough thieves to save himself a beating, and then he selects strangers or those who have failed to give him his proper share of the plunder from his own district. When a thief or gang nothing short of awful tortures by his superiors, the local magistrates and judges, will cause the policeman to capture the gang who are making his fortune as well as their own.

In certain towns, not thirty miles from Peking, live some highly respected men of wealth, noted for their correct lives, their virtue and probity. Their houses are castles, and they have many servants. Once or twice a year they go to visit their friends in Peking. During their brief stay are committed some daring and successful robberies, always in the houses of the rich, and articles of great value are taken. The victims are peacefully drugged by the perfume of a burning anesthetic, which the thief avoids by filling his mouth with cold water and taking little breath. Quickly, by the aid of his fire-pan, he locates the gold and precious stones, and then he vanishes into the night and leaves no trace to the vulgar gaze of his coming and going.

These are the great thieves, and they are rarely caught. They work alone and in evil deeds they follow the Scriptural advice to charity. "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand is doing." I asked a Chinese magistrate why the police did not pay a visit to the palaces of those great men of probity and virtue. But he shook his head. It would be a rash thing to do. There are stories that when the police have tried they either found nothing but an indignant man of such virtue that his outcries aroused the neighborhood, and the minions of the law had to flee, or every policeman disappeared, and rumor has it that the castle courtyard in that village is their tomb.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Growing Indifference to Wealth. An interesting fact that one encounters is that strong men care less and less for wealth. It becomes a mere counter in the game that they play for power or for sport, and oftentimes of all from sheer habit. Having once begun the game they suffer ennui if they stop. It is here that our highest educational problem is—to train young men to "cultivate their souls" without losing their vigor.

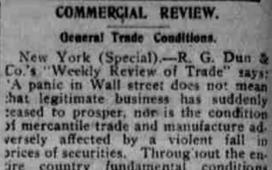
And the truly cultivated man, the strong man who has both benevolence and the highest resources of mind and character—such a man soon discovers that it is no longer necessary to be rich. To such a man the accumulation of great wealth for his personal enjoyment is a sheer waste of energy. A right and well-balanced philosophy will emerge in due time from our boundless activity, and we shall see a sound culture give balance to our stronger personalities as it now sweetens chiefly those that are less strong.—The World's Work.

Modern Military Men Fastidious. Reports from Luzon say that Funston and the other American officers, when they set out to capture Aguinaldo, were equipped with a tooth brush, a towel and half a blanket apiece. How striking a contrast between the classical and the modern conquerors! When Alexander of Macedon went over to Asia, it is not recorded that his luggage contained tooth brushes or towels or blankets. Hannibal crushed Italy with no heavy baggage of that sort. Julius Caesar made Gaul a Roman province without burdening his transportation train with so weighty a load, and there is no mention of such luxuries in the annals of Alaric, of Attila, of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan. Campaign conditions change as the centuries roll by, and it may be that Aguinaldo could not have been taken captive if the expedition against him had not been suitably furnished with tooth brushes, towels and half-blankets.—New York Tribune.

Energetic Lovemaking in Japan. Strange suits are filed at times in the Japanese law courts, but none more curious than one which is now before the local court of Usuki-Machi, in the Oita prefecture. In this case a cultivator brings an action in which he seeks to have the court compel a Japanese girl to reciprocate the affection which he alleged he has demonstrated toward her, with her consent, for several years. He has wooed the lady, he declares, since 1897, and she has recently looked with favor upon him and accepted "baked sweetmeats" at his hands. She invited him to her house a few days ago, and after partaking of various delicacies at his expense, slipped away and left him to be unceremoniously kicked out by her friends. On these grounds he prays for the intervention of the court to compel her to return his love. The judge is taking time to consider the matter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Ambition vs. Contentment. The difference between making a living and making money is illustrated in a conversation that took place thirty years ago between a man who went West and made a fortune and a man who remained on a farm in New England and did not. To sum up the Western man said to the New Englander: "You needn't tell me how I live; I know all about it. If you had a farm given to you at the beginning and you have lived on it for forty years, you're come out within fifty cents of the amount of capital you began with."—Christian Register.

Capable Sign Artists. The makers of the big and gaudy advertisements which so offend our every side are not, as might be supposed, mere inartistic dabblers. They are frequently real artists, who have had years of training even abroad, but who find that more legitimate forms of art afford them only a precarious livelihood.



COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dan & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "A panic in Wall street does not mean that legitimate business has suddenly ceased to prosper, nor is the condition of mercantile trade and manufacture adversely affected by a violent fall in prices of securities. Throughout the entire country fundamental conditions were never as sound as at the present time, reports from nearly every city this week showing an exceptional volume of transaction, and payments promptly met.

"Production is not overtaking demand at the finished steel mills, and all Pittsburgh plants are two months behind orders, while ninety days is the limit at many.

"Although the total number of furnaces in blast on May 1 was 40 smaller than on February 1, 1900, the Iron Age estimates the weekly capacity at 301,225 tons, which exceeds all previous high water marks.

"Corn eased off a few cents, but is still about to reach a plateau of nearly 75 per cent above the quotation at the corresponding date in the two preceding years. For the week arrivals aggregated 3,247,094 bushels against 2,156,302 last year. Foreign purchasers have been given out of the domestic market by the high quotations, and Atlantic exports for the week have been 1,211,244 bushels, compared with 3,709,830 a year ago.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston rose to an unusual point, aggregating 163,348 cases for the week against 179,371 in the previous week and 68,151 in the corresponding period last year.

"Recovery in the price of cotton was July temporary, and heavy liquidation of options was accompanied by a fall in spot quotations, uplands to the lowest figure recorded this year.

"Failures for the week numbered 187 in the United States against 92 last year, and 26 in Canada against 15 last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. Flour.—Best Patent, \$4.73; 4.50; High Grade Extra, \$4.54; 4.00; Minnesotaakers, \$2.90; 2.50. Wheat.—No. 2, 1.10; No. 2 red, 79 1/2; 80 1/2; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 78 1/2; Baltimore, 79 1/2. Corn.—New York, No. 2, 5 1/4; Philadelphia, No. 2, 4 3/4; Baltimore, No. 2, 50 1/2. Oats.—New York, No. 2, 3 1/2; Philadelphia, No. 2, 3 1/2; Baltimore, No. 2, 3 1/2. Rye.—New York, No. 2, 6 1/2; Philadelphia, No. 2, 6 1/2; Baltimore, No. 2, 6 1/2. Mill Feed.—Light weight, \$1.80 per 100; medium, \$1.75 per 100. Hay.—No. 1, timothy, \$17.00; No. 1 clover, \$15.50; No. 2, \$14.00. Beans and Peas.—Choice hand picked, \$2.30; 2.25. Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice new, \$1.60; 1.55. Black peas, per bushel, choice new, \$1.55; 1.50. Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions, per bushel, \$1.40; Cabbage, Danbury, per ton, \$12.00; 11.00. Charleston and North Carolina, per crate, \$2.50; 2.00. Celery, Florida, per crate, \$2.00; 2.50. Apples, per bbl, \$2.00; 2.75. Oranges, \$2.00; 3.00. Strawberries, per quart, 12 1/2.

Potatoes.—White, Maryland and Pennsylvania primes per bushel, 45 1/2; 40. New York primes, per bushel, 45 1/2; 40. Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 42 1/2; 40. New Bermuda, per bbl, No. 1, 16.00; 17.00. No. 2, 15.00; 16.00. No. 3, 14.00; 15.00. No. 4, 13.00; 14.00. No. 5, 12.00; 13.00. No. 6, 11.00; 12.00. No. 7, 10.00; 11.00. No. 8, 9.00; 10.00. No. 9, 8.00; 9.00. No. 10, 7.00; 8.00. No. 11, 6.00; 7.00. No. 12, 5.00; 6.00. No. 13, 4.00; 5.00. No. 14, 3.00; 4.00. No. 15, 2.00; 3.00. No. 16, 1.00; 2.00. No. 17, 0.50; 1.00. No. 18, 0.25; 0.50. No. 19, 0.10; 0.25. No. 20, 0.05; 0.10. No. 21, 0.02; 0.05. No. 22, 0.01; 0.02. No. 23, 0.005; 0.01. No. 24, 0.002; 0.005. No. 25, 0.001; 0.002. No. 26, 0.0005; 0.001. No. 27, 0.0002; 0.0005. No. 28, 0.0001; 0.0002. No. 29, 0.00005; 0.00