

terials, lace-trimmed, are a feature of gowns being fastened in this way, the season for young girls as well as It does away with many of the diffi-



May Manton waist illustrated is shown in dotted Swiss muslin with trimming of Valencennies lace and voke of inserted tucking, but is equally well suited to batiste, dimity, lawn and all similar materials as well as to albatross, veiling and the like, and

simple girlish silks. The foundation is a fitted lining that closes at the centre back. On it are arranged the round yoke, the full yoke can be cut away, or such thin' material as white batiste can be used. The sleeves are full and soft, with elbow puffs that terminate in frills of lace, but they can extend to the wrists if so desired. Pale pink Liberty ribbon is tied above the elbows and the same ribbon is used for belt and ro-

To cut this waist for a miss fourteen years of age, four and a baif yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and a quarter yards thirtytwo inches wide, or two yards fortyfour inches wide, will be required, with half a yard of inserted tucking

New York City.-Dainty, filmy ma-; fads this season, most of the French for their eiders. The charming little culties which the dressmaker encounters in trying to arrange the compliented fronts, but in nine cases out of ten it rulus the effect of the back, which is perhaps the most noticeable line in the gown

Organdy Turn-Overs.

Broad, soft collars of white organdy or white lawn are a highly becoming substitute for the stiff little linen turnovers, which are too severe for beauty. A broad, soft collar of lawn or organdy edged with lace or bordered with insertions of needlework or embroidery is a far more becoming piece of lingerie than a linen band. These new collars launder to perfection, and so need not be considered expensive.

Plat Skirts Again.

Flat skirts, similar to those worn a few years ago, are very likely to become fashionable again. They have neither gathers nor pleats round the hips nor in the back. These skirts have very little flare at the foot; whatever flare there is commences low down, and is almost exclusively reserved to the back

Gloves Worn in Three Shades. The colors of gloves have absolutely been reduced to three, namely, gray in shades from silver white to steel plain brule or biscuit, and the old lavender of 1860 revived. Suede gloves waist and the bertha; but, when pre- are considered more stylish than glace ferred, the lining material beneath the | kid, and owing to the length of sleeves only three inches are worn.

For the woman who wants to wear wrap of some sort in summer whether she needs one or not, there is the transparent bolero of tucked moussetine, outlined all around the edge with an applique of lace. Another of tucked cream taffeta is charming to wear with light gowns.

A Variety of Boas.

Boas of every concervable kind are worn this season. They are made of feathers, and flower petals, mousse-

line, net and lace, it hardly matters

which, so long as they are full and

fluffy enough to ruln quite the pretty

Dressy, pretty little aprons that cov-

and protect the frack of the playing

child serve the double purpose of mak

ing a most attractive effect and serv-

ing a practical end. The styl'sh May

Manton model Illustrated includes

many desirable features and is cut

after the latest model. It completely

covers the skirt, leaving only the

leeves exposed, and can, when desira-

ble, be worn with the guimpe alone;

or, for still greater coolness, over the

petticost, leaving the throat and arms

bare. As shown, the material is fine

white dimity, with sash of the same

and trimming of needlework; but In-

dia linen, cross-barred muslin, lawn

and other white materials can be sub-

stituted for the dressy sort, while ma-

dras, gingham and the like can be used

for the aprons designed for bardest

To cut this apron for a child eight

years of age, three yards of matrial

usnge.

contour of the neck and shoulders.



STYLISH BOX COAT

edging to trim as illustrated.

and four and a quarter yards of lace

Weman's Box Coat. The box coat makes a most desira ble, serviceable and stylish jacket for all round general wear. The May Manton model shown in the large drawing includes the latest features and is made from tan colored broadcloth, but covert cloth, cheviot, melton and both blue and black broadcloth are appropriate. The regulation box fronts extend well under the arms to meet the seamless back in shapely curved seams that are left open a few inches from the lower edge. The sleeves are two-seamed, in regular cost style, and are stitched to give a cuff effect. At the neck is a rollover collar of velvet that meets the fronts in pointed revers.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size, one and three-quarter yards of material fifty inches wide will be required, with one-quarter yard of velvet for collar.

The Fairy Cobweb. Surely fairy fingers have been employed to spin the dainty tissues of finest drawn thread or sewing allk which composes the modern veil. It is well to try a vell on some one elsesay, the abop attendant-before investing in it. Avoid, if you can, the in volved patterns, and large splashing designs, which distigure some vells. Unless you are ambitious of rivaling the "tattooed lady from the South Seas" you will not assume such a fantastic mask on your face. Cobweb veils have delicate tracery, but beware of too much pattern on a face veil.

Very Good Form.

Bewildering in numbers, size and styles are the silver or steel shoe buckles, so commonly worn with low shoes, slippers and ties. Consequently it is rather a relief to the eye to see dainty lady in her tallor-made gown f ecru lines, with a foot peeping out beneath the bem, and a little shoe nocent of buckles. The ties are half ow and are laced up with narrow rib-bon of black ribbed silk. They are stout and strong, and finished with a next butterfly bow.

A French Pail.

The plus of booking dresses up the and one and three-quarter yards of pack seems to be one of the French narrow insertion to trim as illustrated.



EVOLUTION OF THE GOVERNESS. Knows Art and Sciences and Has Many Other Accomplishments.

The resident lady governess, who, in romance, has always played such a vivid, telling part, and who, in real life, drew a salary a cook would de spise, and accepted suubs a housemaid would resent, is no more. In her place has appeared the lady tutor, who does not expect to entangle the affections of the young gentleman of the family, scept a pittance in exchange for the instruction she gives, or play the part of mental maid of all work to a crew of noisy, restless, badly spoiled chil-First and foremost she is a college graduate, with a sheepskin, a lot of self-respect and several specialties. She has either graduated with a view to making private instruction, as she calls it, her life work, or she will take a position as summer tutor to children whose parents wish them to be conched in certain lines; and this she does merely to tide over a dull season or accumulate funds for further intellectual expansion at home or abroad.

Whether a professional or temporary tutoress, she does not pretend to give training in all the arts, sciences and accomplishments as her incompetent predecessor was always willing to guarantee. This up-to-date private astructor will conduct courses in American history and in biology, or higher mathematics and English, or German literature with music, and the hoice is usually dependent upon what lines the young lady has followed with the greatest interest at college. In winter and in the city the tutoress prefers to have her clientele and go from house to house, giving hours or half hours of instruction, as do the

music teachers. When the parents, as is usually the case in summer, want a resident tutoress for the children it would blanch with horror the cheek of the old-style story book governess to hear the bold style in which the collegebred tutoress speaks up for her rights. She is, as a rule, willing to take the children for instruction just so many hours every day; her own hours of privacy and recreation must be refour times as big as that paid in the days of Jane Eyre and her sister helots.

Not often do the parents offer any serious objections or haggle over terms, and they respect the simply dressed, dignified, clever young women who know their value and their business. A wise parent sets a deal of store by the moral and mental influence this type of instructress exerts on the children, and this year a new requirement has crept into the terms on which a private instructress is engaged. This is athletics. The lutoress who can play golf, swim, row, ride, drive, has a fine wrist for tennis, a good hand on the tiller, and is not afraid of an automobile, can get double the price given her sister who is ali intellectual fire, but lacks in muscle. Not only does this muscular tutor

get a higher price for her time and talents, but, as one young woman who had a good post last summer found out, she secures by her skill and brawn the particular respect of her boy scholars, and enjoys a delightful social value, which, without her physical grace and outdoor accomplishments, would never have fallen to her share.-Washington Star.

Reigning Fancy of the

Tailor made suits with coquettish adjuncts are the reigning fancy of the hour. They are trimmed for the most part with stitched bands of some light color, the material being either cloth, in the Ladies' Home Journal. silk or linen. Mohair comes in for its share of attention, and of the usual trimming for such a gown is ecru batiste perforated and embroidered. For example, a costume worn recently by one of the season's brides was a navy blue mohair made with both blouse and skirt laid in box pleats. Those on the skirt end below the trimming in the shape of a deep-fitted flounce. The trimming which formed the short bolero jacket on the bodice, with sides that descended the skirt and encircled it in a wide band, was of ecru pastise perforated and embroidered with white cord. A charming model of light weight black (loth has a skirt cut with a deep-shaped flounce, on which is mounted a serpentine trimming of white taffets, elaborately stitched and perforated. Gold thread being used to fill in the perforations. The same trimming appears on the sides of the jacket, which are cut to fall below the waist line. The collar is of heavy cream lace. A recently imported frock of gray canvas has a skirt laid in box plents, about an inch and a half wide at the waist line, and widealing out to three three that space at the bottom of the skirt. The pleats are stitched within an inch of the bottom of the skirt, forming a boxpleated flounce, deeper behind than in front. On the bodice is a yoke of shirred gray mousseline de sole, marked off into diamonds with lines of black velvet.-Chicago Record-Hernid.

The Walking Stick For Women. Certain rumors as to things fashionable may be said to recur in cycles. The disappearance of the blouse, the revival of the crinoline, the restoration of the patch and the coming of powdered hair are all predicted at intervals, but fulfilment of the prophecy tarries. Just now the walking stick is enjoying attention, and we are being gravely informed in various directions that "amart people" are carsying them, and that they are the latest mode. But inquiries and observation do not support the present gossip any more than on past occasions when similar reports have been started. One good and sufficient reason against any general adoption of them at present is that with long skirts and no pockets overburdened womankind cannot undertake to carry anything forther than she is now compelled to bear. As it is, she must stick her mite of a handkerchief into the opening of bit of embroidery in the corners, where glove, must take her money in a little incrustations of black. The chain purse on her wrist, and if more items are necessary they must be con-yeyed in a ber at her side. An inves-

devoted to sticks and umbrellas does not reveal anything specially prepared for feminine demands. The modern young man, it is true, is catered for with so much grandeur in the matter of gold mountings that it is possible some ladles may have said that they were too good for the unornamental sex, and should be transferred to themselves.-New York Commercial Advertisor.

To Wear a Shirt Waist Well. Every woman wears a shirt waist, out not a great many wear them well. To look one's best in a shirt

waist it must be put on properly and t must fit. If a shirt waist is adjust ed properly the effect is neat and trim provided that it is spotlessly clean and that all the appropriate accessories that go with it-collar, tie and beltare also spotless. Fluffy little ties and leweled belts with a wash waist are entirely out of place. With the shirt waist of to-day the straight-front corset, the equestrienne

corset, the ribbon-girdle corset or the corset waist is worn. During the summer have plenty of changes in corsets. Buy cheap ones, they wear and keep their shape quite as well as the more expensive varieties, and you will be able to afford it. Over your corset wear a corset cover that ends at the waist line. Then put on your shirt waist and pin with a safety pin the centre of your waist to a ribbon or tape sewn at the very edge of the back of your corset. Pin it so it will be taut, but not so that it will drag. The sides of the waist draw down nicely and smoothly and pin to the corset direct. Then put on your skirt and after adjusting it properly pin the front of your skirt to the centre front of your waist. Your belt and collar are thea ready to put on.

Not only will your shirt waist look well if the above suggestions are followed, but your skirt will keep in place, -American Queen.

The Open Sunburst.

Not golden, but black and white are the rays of the "open sunburst" which is executed in hand embroidery on the yoke of a bodice, the collar band or perhaps the "half-bishops" of the sleeves on mademoiselle's golden linen oress. The rays are emphasized with white and black, as they could not be in blid black. A meteoric spected, and her salary is Just about forth in the modern tollette. The world of stars and suns has burst edges of the pieces of embroidery are stitched with black to the gown. The skirt is probably made with a graduated circular flounce, beaded, you may be sure, with a hand-embroidered band of open sun-bursts. If the effect is good on gold-colored linen it is just as effective in sea-green linen.

It is difficult to devise a more coollooking costnme than one of green, relieved with knots of black, or tiny applications of embroidery in black and white. Such a color scheme rests the eye in the hot months, when one wearles of the profusion of currant reds, cranberry pink foulards and glowing tints generally.

Landscape Gardening For Women.

Landscape gardening is a calling other. A young man would be expected to devote some years to its study and practice before he could be intrusted with the commission of work of much importance, and there is no reason why less should be expected of a woman. Good work is demanded, and in order to meet the demand there must be thorough knowledge of all its details, and this can only come through practical experience. If a woman has aptitude for the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession, and is willing to serve an apprentice of the profession of the profession and the profession of the profe hat must be learned the same as any ticeship at it, as a man must, there s no reason why she should not undertake the work, provided she is physically strong.-Eben E. Rexford

Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson, of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania, has been made a doctor of science by the University. She was one of the founders of the archaeological department in the university, one of the first members of the American Exploration Soclety, and is a member of many scientific societies in different parts of the

She has been sent to Rome and to Egypt on archaeological tours, and through her co-operation with the British Egyptian Research Association, Philadelphia and the university have received valuable relics from the Nile Valley.

Why a Girl Can't Throw. A suburban physician, who has often een amused at the efforts of the Bryn Mawr girls, was talking the other day. "It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately, as a boy throws," he said. throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a free movement, such as is possible with a boy, because her collar bone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports, where this action is brought into play, she may excel; but she may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw."-Philadelphia Record.

The Girl Bank Messenger, The girl bank messenger on her way to make a deposit has her hands very much engaged. On rainy days she who has not adopted the abbreviated skirt is seen handleapped as follows: Umbrella, handkerchief, pocketbook and passbook all held in one hand, while the other is holding her dress up, all of which suggests that it is surprising that highway robberles of this class are so uncommon.-New York Herald.

The use of plus to hold up stray hairs at the back of the head is passing out of fashion, and little black velvet bows are preferred instead. After the hairs are gathered up as if for the pin, the velvet may be slipped bereath them, and then tied in a bow.

Collars For Mourning Wes Pretty little collars for mourning nive a black hemstitched edge and a bit of embroidery in the corners, with algas are pretty and fine, in butterflice, the bow knot, and others equally attractive.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

laternational Lesson Comments For June 30.

Review of the Second Quarter, I Cor. xv., 12-26-Golden Text, I Cor. vi., 14-Summary of the Twelve Preceding Lessions.

Introduction.—The leasons of the quarter have been filled with more than ordinary interest. Beginning with the resurrection we have studied all the recorded appearances of Christ both before and after His ascension. Following the ascension the Holy Spirit was given, and then we were encouraged with the fact that Christ is still our High Priest in heaven. The "studies in the life of Jesus" which have continued for eighteen months are now closed for the present, and we are to turn our attention to truth in other parts of the sacred Scriptures.

Lesson 1. Topic: The risen Christ. Place: At and near Calvary. Christ was crucified on Friday, April 7; rose early Sunday morning, April 9; several women were early at the tomb; the stone was rolled away; the women entered the sepulchre; Christ was not there; two angels and accept in the form of men; their faces were like lightning and their garments were dazzling; the women were afraid; the angels told them Christ had risen; the go to tell the disciples, who cannot believe: Peter and John run to the tomb.

2. Topic: Jesus making Himself known. Place: Near the sepulchre. Mary Magdalene returned and stood near the tomb.

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2. Topic: Jesus making Himself known. Place: Near the sepulchre and she did not know where they had laid Him; turning ghe saw Jesus, but supposed Him to be the gardener; He spoke her name; she knew Him; He sent her to tell the disciples He had risen.

3. Topic: Christ the fulfilment of products.

Him; He sent her to tell the disciples He had risen.

3. Topic: Christ the fulfilment of prophecy. Place: Emmans and Jerusalem. Two disciples journey to Emmans, a village seven and one-half miles northwest of Jerusalem. They talk together and are sad; Jesus draws near; they do not know Him. He questions them; they relate what had recently occurred; Jesus explains the Scriptures; they arrive at Emmans; Jesus is urged to abide with them; makes Himself known; vanishes out of their sight; they return to Jerusalem.

4. Topic: Jesus convincing the apostles of His recurrection. Place: Jerusalem. It is the evening of the resurrection Sunday; the disciples assembled; Thomas absent; occus enters; shows His hands and feet; blesses them; gives them authority over sin; Thomas would not believe; one week later Jesus appears again; Thomas present; sees Christ and is convinced that He has really arisen; Jesus pronounces a blessing on those who believe though they have not seen.

has really arisen; Jesus pronounces a blessing on those who believe though they have not seen.

5. Topic: Peter's love for Christ, Place: The sea of Galilee. The disciples in Galilee: Peter and six others go a fishing; toil all night and catch nothing; Jesus appears on the shore; tells them to cast the net on the right side of the ship; it is filled with fash; they know Him; after they dine Jesus asks Simon a question: "Lovest thou Me more than these!" Peter replies, "Thou knowest that I love Thee?" This is repeated three times; Peter told to feed and care for the sneep.

6. Topic: Christ commissioning His apostles. Place: A mountain in Galilee. An appointment has been made by Jesus to meet the disciples in Galilee. The apostles and many disciples are present. Jesus appears before them: they worship Him; some doubted, Jesus tells them of His power; commissions them to go, to teach all nations and to baptize; promises to be with them alway.

7. Tonic Christ's parting words Place.

all nations and to baptize; promises to be with them alway.

7. Topic: Christ's parting words. Place: Mount Olivet. Jesus opens their understanding; shows from the Scriptures that Christ must have suffered and have risen from the dead; speaks of the great salvation that is provided for all nations; leads the disciples out to Bethany; they ask Him to restore the kingdom to Israel; He promises the Holy Spirit to them; they are to tarry in Jerusalem; while they behold He is parted from them; He will come sgain.

type of the good things to come. The high priest was a type of Christ, who is our great High Priest in beaven. He is now at the right hand of God the Father, making intercession for us. The offerings were a type of Christ, He was infinitely more precious than the Mosaic offerings. Christ gave Himself a sacrifice for sin, once for all.

10. Topic: Saul's conversion. Place: Jerusalem. Paul is in the temple with those who are observing the forms of the Nazarite vow; his enemies charge him with polluting the temple; they drag him out; he is rescued by the Roman guard; is permitted to speak for himself; speaks of his life before his conversion; tells of his conversion; how the Lord appeared to him, near Damascus, at noon; how Ananias ca... to him, and instructed and baptized him.

11. Topic: The glorified Saviour. Place: The Isle of Patmos. John the apostle is banished to Patmos for his testimony for Christ. He was in the Spirit on the Lord's day; hears a voice behind him; turns and sees seven golden candlesticks, and in the midst one like the Son of man. Jesus is clothed like a priest; His hair was like wool, eyes like fire, feet like burnished brass, ovice like the sound of many waters, countenance like the sun; John fell as dead.

countenance like the sun; John fell as dead.

12. Topic: The happy state of the rightcous. Place: Patmos. John saw a new heaven, a new earth, and the new Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven. All tears, pain and death are passed away. The one who overcometh shall inherit all things; there is no temple; no need of the sun or moon; i.e. Lamb is the light thereof. The gates are never shut; there is no night there; nothing enter that defileth; those enter whose names are in the book of life. John, by means of strong figurative language, undertakes to give us an idea of the glory that swaits he finally faithful. But the most profound knowledge and the strongest imagination can earry its possessor only a short distance in fathoming these heavenly mysteries.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Professor Dewar is after the abso-

Elbridge T. Gerry is credited with starting the melon-growing fad at Newport, R. I. Alfonso XIII. is not a black Span-

iard. He is fair and has blue eyes and curty hair. Ambassador White has taken a house at Sassnitz, near Berlin, Germany, for three months.

S. R. Crockett, the novelist, has a great collection of indexed scrap-books from which to draw his material.

The Duke of Cambridge, rounding out his eighty-second year, is the first member of the British royal family to attain that age. Vice-President Roosevelt has prom-

sed to deliver an address at the cele bration of the quarter centenary of Celorado's Statehood.

Secretary Long has accepted an invitation to be present at the celebration of Old Home Week at Portland, Me., August 10 to 17. Senator Allison, of Iowa, says that he is too old to be a Presidential can-didate in 1904, and names Governor Shaw as a suitable nominee.

Former Senator Towne, of Minne-sots, and Governor McMillin, of Ten-nessee, have gone into a \$2,500,000 company to hunt oil in Texas.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS.

June 30 .- True to Christ .- John xv., 7-16: Col IIL 17; Matt. xxvill., 16-20-Allernate Missionary Topic: Early Methodist Pioncers.

This tople brings us to the very heart of our faith. We are not asked to believe something about threat though that is involved, but rather to become allied to Christ. The true disciple is not be who accepts Christian doctrine, but he who has accept-Jesus Christ as his Muster and end. The chief work of Jesus seemed to be to win a few men and women to himself-a company which would, under all circumstances, be loyal to him because tuey believed in him and loved him with all their hearts. What he sought when he was upon earth the Lord seeks to-day. He is looking for men and women and young people who follow him because they regard him above all others. He asks that these shall believe the truth about him-that is necessary. But the prime requisite is loyalty to his person Loyalty to Christ the Keynote o Christianity.- It would be interesting to study the gospels and the epistles

to see how many times the phrase "for Jesus sake" is used. Our Lord himself often referred to this motive when talking to his closest alsciples And in his last interview with them before his crucifixion, while put the memorial cup and the memorial bread, he said, "Do this in remem-

the memorial cup and bread, he said, "Do this in remembrance of me." Paul uses the term "for Jesus' sake" or its equivalent in most of his letters. Both Peter and most of his letters. John refer to the same motive as the controlling one in their own lives, as it should be in the lives of all the disciples of Christ. What Loyalty to Christ Involves,

"I have chosen you," said theist, he which he means that his choice of th disciples preceded and was funds mental to their choice of him. Ther can be no real loyalty to Christ with out a clear conviction of his choice of us. This must be definite and clear Christ's call must be responded fully and completely. Along with the call must go a determination to d all that Christ commands. "Ye are my friends," says Christ, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." We must do all things in his name. And, last of all, we must abide in him. This is the very essence of loyalty to Christ We cannot follow him, or obey him, or bring forth the fruits of a Christian

life, unless we abide in him. How all of these act and react upon one another are illustrated in the lives of the disciples. They followed Christ they sought to do his will, and they came to abide in him. The more they sought to abide in him the easier the found the following of him and obe dience to him. As they progressed in love increased. Their growing love for him made it easier for them to serve, and more and more inevitabtheir abiding.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

June 30 .- Whatever: I Will Strive to Do What o ever He Would Like to Have Me Do." John xv., 7.16; Matt. xxviii. 18-20.

Scripture Verses-Ps. cxix. 9, 11; Matt. v. 16; Gal. v. 22-26; 1 Tim. iv. 8.12; vl. 5-14; 2 Tim. ii. 15, 16, 19-22; Titus II, 11-14; Jas. 1, 21, 22, 26, 27; 1 John II, 1-3,

LESSON THOUGHTS.

SELECTIONS.
The root of all our good deeds must lie in the profound realization that we are "children of God by faith in Jesus Christ," and from that source service cannot but burst forth in blessing. Where God wants his children to go, what God wants his children to do, if we have fully grasped this truth, if we actually believe it, there

will be our place and work.

I care not where it is, wherever
God in his providence has put you to do your work as a man among men, as a woman among women, there, however lowly the lot, however humble the task, there is the place to ex-labit your divine courage and pa tience and faith and zeal and hope

MAMS' HORN BLASTS



are but perversions of our biessings. Christ is not deswas despised.

The spirit of Je-

ans in you Internal determine externals. It is botter-to of-

fond a customer than to offend your conscience. You cannot rent the attic to God when malice has the front parlor.

As distance lengthen; kindness often The force of love accomplishes more

than the love of force. The true preaching for the times

thinker usually means that he has coased to filter his thoughts.

It is no use preaching Christ as the Savior of Society if you neglect Him as the Savior of the soul. Work for six days is the true wor-

ship of God and worship on the seventh the best work for the world.

fit is not so much the repetition of Christ's life so much as the reproduc-tion of His likeness that is needed. There are too many people in the churches who will not want to go to heaven because they can neither rule nor rain there.

An acre of bananas will produce, in An acre of bananas will produce, in weight, 133 times as much as an acre of wheat. Banana flour is coming into use. Brewers are experimenting with bananas as a substitute for barley. From the fibre of the plant, rope, canvas and thin clothing are being made. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions. New York (Special)—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Confirmation by the Agricultural Bureau of recent private estimates of the wheat crop has given to business a tone of greater confidence. Retail opera-tions both East and West, are larger, and distribution of merchandise by the wholesale trade is increasing in dry goods and boots and shoes. The labor situation is gradually mending.

"Pig iron production on June I was at the rate of 314,505 tons weekly, according to statistics compiled by the "Iron Age."

"Iron Age."

"Prices are easier, Bessemer' pig showing a loss of about \$0 a ton compared with the quotation in February last year when the production was near present figures. This absence of inflation in prices is the best symptom in the market and precludes the possibility of a collapse like last year.

"In finished products there is great activity owing to the large amount of goods to be delivered July 1.

"Seasonable weather has somewhat aroused the drygoods market. There is noted such activity that dealers are overwhelmed, but the various divisions of manufacture are fairly occupied and heavy supplies of print cloths at Fall

heavy supplies of print cloths at Fall River have decreased. "Wheat declined to a more reasona-ble level with withdrawal of speculative support. The Government report of condition on June 1 was chiefly responsible. A crop this year equal to the greatest ever harvested was indicated by the official statement, and, as cated by the official statement, and, as department figures have generally proved below the final yield, there was heavy selling of options with a fall below 80 cents for cash wheat at this city. Foreign, buying promptly decreased with the prospect of more satisfactory terms. Atlantic exports for the week, flour included, were 2,036,083 bushels, against 1500 the beautiful the prospect for the control of the second second leaves the control of the contr 4,520,144 the previous week. Corn also lost in value, although crop news was not especially bright. Atlantic exports

are still unsatisfactory, amounting to 2.187,525 bushels, against 3,206,593 a year ago. "Failures for the week numbered 179 in the United States against 162 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 21 last

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, \$4,00a4.85; High Grade Extra, \$4,10a4.35; Minnesota bakers, \$2,90a3.10.
Wheat.—New York No. 2, red, 751/a
a703/c; Philadelphia No. 2, red, 751/a
70c; Baltimore, 751/a761/c.
Corn.—New York, No. 2, 461/c;
Philadelphia No. 2, 441/a441/4c; Baltimore, No. 2, 47248/c

more, No. 2, 47a48c.
Oats.—New York, No. 2, 32c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 34c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 33a34c.
Rye.—New York, No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58a50c.

Hay.-The market is easy.

quote: No. 1 timothy, \$16,00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14.50015.00. GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETA-

BLES.—Onions, spring per 100 bunches, 65a75c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, es, 05a75c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, \$1,50a1,60. Asparagus, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per dozen, primes, \$1,25a 1,50. Cabbage Noriolk, per bbl, 60a 80c. Celery, Florida, per crate, \$1,50a 2,00. Apples, \$2,25a4,50. Green peas, per bushel, 90ca \$1,00. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 20a25c. String beans, Savannah, per basket, green, \$1,50a \$1,75. Strawberries, per quart, 4a8c. POTATOES—We qwote: White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per St. Paul struck the keynote when he wrote to the Romans, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God." When we call to remembrance all the undeserved mercies of God to us, how can we refuse a complete and willing service—"What ever he would like to have us do."

We are members of the Christian Endeavor Society by the will of God; it is also his will that we serve him here actively, as individuals and as members of committees. If we fail to do want he would like to have us do in our society work, we displease God, and are not faithful to this trust which he has committed to us.

SELECTIONS.

Strawberrics, per quart, 4a8c.

POTATOES.—We qwote: What port bushel, 75a8oc; do New York, prime, per bushel, 75a8oc; do new Savannah, No. 2, \$2.00a2.50; do. new Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.00a4.25; do. new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 2, \$2.00a2.50; do. new, North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.00a4.25; do. North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, \$3.75a4.25; do. new Savannah, No. 2, \$2.00a2.50; do. new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.00a4.25; do. new, North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.20a4.25; do. new North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, \$3.75a.25; do. new Savannah, No. 2, \$2.00a2.50; do. new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.00a4.25; do. new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, \$4.00a4.25; do. new, North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, \$3.25a3.75. Yams, choice, bright, North Carolina, per bbl, Soca\$1.00.

Beams and peas.—New York marrow, choice band bisket.

Beans and peas.—New York marrow, choice hand picked, \$2,50a2.55; Black-eye peas, per bushel, choice, \$1,75a1.80; Black peas, per bushel, choice, \$1,70a1.75. Green peas, per bushel, \$1.25. Nearby white beans, per bushel, \$1.50a

PROVISIONS —Bulk shoulders, 8a 814c; do. short ribs 954c; do, clear sides 95c; bacon rib sides, roc; do. clear sides, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 11½c; sugar cured shoulders 9c. Hams, small 11½c; large 11c; smoked skinned hams, 12½c; pienic hams, 8½c. Lard—Best refined pure, in tierces, ½c; in tubs, 9¼c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, \$16.co. LIVE POULTRY.—Hens, 10½c;

LIVE POULTRY.—Hens, 10½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens 14a20c. Ducks 7a0c. Spring incks. 15a16c. Gresse, apiece, 25a35c.

Butter.—Creamery, 20a20½c; factory, 15a16c; imitation creamery, 14a17c; State dairy, 8a19c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania 13½a 14c; Southern, 12a13c; Western storage,

HIDES -Green saked, 61/3c; South ern, 6%c; green, 6c; dry flint, 13c; dry salted, 11c; dry cali, 10c; dry glue 6%c. Bull hides per lb, green 5%a6c. Goatskins, 15a25c. Callakins, green salted 5a86c. Sheepskins 56a75c. Spring lead you in His lambskins, 30a4oc.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa.-Cattle steady; exera \$5.00a6.00; prime \$5.70a5.80; good, gra \$5.00a6.00; prime \$5.70a5.80; good. \$5.40a5.00. Hogs higher; prime assorted mediums. \$0.20a6.25; heavy hogs. [6.15a6.22½; best Yorkers. \$6.20a6.25½; light do \$6.15a6.20; common to fair Yorkers. \$6.10a6.15; skips. \$4.50a5.50; roughs. \$4.00a5.80. Sheep 4low; best wethers. \$3.70a3.85; culls and common. \$1.50a.2.50; choice yearlings. \$4.60a4.75; common to good. \$3.00a4.50; veal calves. \$6.00a6.25.

The true presenting for the times.

There can be no initiation of Christ where there is no latimacy with Him.

There is no sense and there may be sin in getting up steam for anything but service.

The man who calls himself a free thinker usually means that he has can.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Wyoming bas a coap mine Russia leads in barley production. Labor Day preparations have began North Carolina has 190 cotton mills. London imports 4,000,000 parasols as-

England's cotton factories employ 233,000 women. Reddifch, Eng., makes 70,000,000 The Pan-American exhibits include a

The Pan-American exhibits include a 122-pound potato.

Boston carpenters want the eightbour day in July.

In St. Petersburg cabmen charge half as much for women as for men.

Tasmania's tetors engaged by farmers often work with their pupils in the fields.

There is just now a dearth of sewing girls in New York so marked as to lead to the suggestion to import from