Oh maiden with deep eyes,
Why do you hurry so?
A world of sorrow lies
Out where you long to go;
You put your books away
And coil your braided treames,
And, turning from wild play,
Are stately in long drusses
Why do you hurry so?

"You are Impertinent, nephew. At

caller. I am sure it is my little friend

"Do you not wish even to see her?"

"Never! Or, if you insist, I shall go

into this little aute-room and look at

is the only concession I shall make,"

and the young man stepped quickly

into the next room as the opposite

door opened to admit the visitor;

through the slit Andrew could make

out the graceful silhouette of a young

"How do you do, Mrs. Harmon?"

said the girl, as she entered the room.

on the orphan asylum that you lent

mamma. May I stay a moment with

She continued to keep her back to

ward Andrew, and he, now beginning

cluded that she must be frightfully

"Sit down here, dear, beside me,

and Mrs. Harmon easily contrived to

place the girl just opposite the small

room; and the young man, approaching

his eye to the crack, was struck by the

"Well, Rosamond, what are you do-

ing nowadays? Are you going out

"No, very little. I had a card for

Mrs. Laton's ten this afternoon, but I

wrote her I was ill. You will not be-

tray me, will you?" and she laughed a

merry laugh that set Andrew's heart

"Do you not care for such affairs?"

"Sure, Mrs. Harmon, you do not

think it would be amusing to spend an

hour or two watching Mrs. Laton's

flirtations, with no one to talk to, but

the insipid women and stupid men of

"Severe? Well, with a woman like

Mrs. Laton I do not think one can be

Instinctively Mrs. Harmon raised

Andrew, and, under pretext of arrang-

ing the portiere, she crossed the room

and, as she rearranged the drapery,

"It's nearly five-you'll be late for

But her warning was unheeded: An

drew did not budge. As for the girl by

the fire, she was still full of her idea.

"Do you know Mrs. Laton, Mrs. Har-

"Sensible? Well, I don't know them.

but they think themselves so superior

Andrew was fast waxing angry. He

would have liked to strangle this girl.

whose superb health and triumphant

"And when will you get married, my

"Why not?" repeated Rosamond, a

shadow of melancholy coming over her

face that Andrew admired in spite of

himself. "Because I am a little fool

who cannot do as the rest do. I would

wish to love my husband and to have

him love me. I would wish to marry

a man whom I should single from

among the rest for his goodness and

intelligence. I would wish to have a confidence in him, and above all to be

As the girl spoke she had become

animated with a gentle exultation,

which was not without its effect on

"Well, Rosamond," said Mrs. Har-

mon, "why do you not realize your

"Because there are no young men nowadays who pre to look for a girl who pleases them. Marriage for them

is a matter of business, nothing more,

and the woman herself does not count

They marry when they have lost their

money, and the little heart they pos-

Mrs. Laton or another."

essed has been frittered away on some

Again Mrs. Harmon arose, and pre-

tending she had an order to give, ex-

cused herself and hastened to her

"Well, aunt, she has given us a nice

"Hurry, Andrew; it is late, and you

dressing down, eh? For a 'charming girl,' I would back her against the

the young mar behind the door.

dear?" suggested Mrs. Harrion, again

throwing herself into the breach.

beauty irritated him.

"I shall never marry."

"Indeed? Why not?"

proud of him."

dream?"

whispered to her nephew:

clare that all men are stupid.

"You are severe, my child."

pretty face he beheld.

asked Mrs. Harmon.

'I have brought back the little books

Rosamond, the 'charming girl' I spoke

"I shall flee, then."

BENERE EN BEREITE BENERE B

girl.

you?"

ugly.

muchy

to vibrating.

too much so.

your ten."

gowns."

mon?" she asked.

NSCONCED in the depths of | day, aunt, or do you, too, give your her big arm-chair, a smile friends rea at five o'clock?' lighting up her fine old face "You are impertment, n that her white hair framed my age a woman does not give five with a crown of snow, Mrs. Harmon o'clock firtations. It is not even a was considering her nephew Andrew, a good-looking young fellow of twenty-eight, who, for his part, was considering the timepiece on the mantel, whose handa were already well past three o'clock.

"Well, Andrew, do you find my clock her through the crack of the door. That very interesting?"

In some confusion the young man stammered an excuse, but she went

'Now don't deny it, you naughty fellow. You wanted to know if your visit had lasted long enough for you to take your departure decently."

"Not at all, aunt. Your guess is quite wrong, for I haven't the slightest intention of going yet. But why do you keep a regular sun-dial like that in our drawing room?"

"Perhaps because I was born so long ago that it is I and not the clock that is behind time. But come-instead of criticising my drawing room, tell me to get tired of the game, had about conwhat you are going to do when you

"In the first place, I am not going to leave here for some time; but when I have wearied you with my presence until you cannot stand it any longer. it will be time for me to go to Mrs. Laton's tea."

"Mrs. Laton-Pauline Laton?" "The same."

"Ah, yes; I used to see her some time ago. I remember her vaguely-a large woman, dark---"

"She is a blonde, nunt." "Indeed? She used to be a brunette. And so you are sighing at the feet of Mrs. Laton?"

"We are all sighing at her feet." "She must enjoy it."

"Well, I rather think she does," "Is it fun?"

"Yes, after a fashion. We are always the same little circle of friends, and then, beside Mrs. Laton, there's a sister, a rather good-looking girl, and a few other young matrons and bache

"And what do you do besides look at these women?" "We take ter, we gossip and we

"Oh, oh!" "But my dear aunt, one must do something between 5 o'clock and din-

"Evidently; and flirting is what you have found to do?"

"It's a way to kill time."

"I scarcely know just what you mean by the term. Explain it to me." "Oh, impossible. A definition for the word has long been sought, but it has not yet been found. But, given a in tele-a-tele with a young | reply, and to turn the conversation she man who is not a fool, and I warrant | went on. "But you are wrong to deyou it won't be long before you have practical demonstration. Flirtation are some who are quite sensible." is a manner of becoming discreetly indiscreet. To know how to flirt is no common accomplishment. It is a veri-

table science." "And is love a science, too?" "No: it is rather an art."

"And marriage-what is it?" "On, that is philosophy." "Indeed? At what age does one at-

tain this philosophy?"
"As late as possible." "It seems to me that at twenty-eight "Aunt, aunt!" cried Andrew, spring-

ing from his chair, "confess that you are concecting some terrible plot. You look as guilty as a conspirator." Mrs. Harmon smiled a fine smile and

enjoyed for a moment the consternation in her victim's face. Then she answered, after a pause: "Yes, you are right. I wish to get

"In heaven's name, what have I done comic seriousness; and as the old lady still smiled, he continued. "See here,

to you?" gasped the young man, with aunt, I should never have suspected you of such a thing. You, a woman of intelligence, a superior woman, de-scending to the role of matchmaker! It is a terrible shattering of my

"Come, come, my poor boy, do not be so cast down. The girl is charming. I can assure you."

"Of course," Andrew burst out, "the girl is always charming. Oh, I know her; I can see her now; she may not be exactly pretty, but as you have said, she is charming. She dresses admirably, and makes all her own gowns. she stood at the head of her class in ool, and attends lectures now, Moreover, she has taken cooking lessons and can put up preserves. She plays the plane, she sings, she paints, and she has a tidy fortune in her own right. Bah! No. a thousand times, no! I do not want this miracle of perfection. I know a thing or two, aunt, even if I don't look it, and if I marry I shall marry a woman who suits me. But I know girls—they are all allke. and I know what they are and what they are worth. There isn't one who sults me, or can suit me, and I shall

"And you go to take ten at Mrs. Laton's," murmured Mrs. Harmon, be-tween her teeth, while a disturbing sion came into her clear-seein

have almost missed your tea."
"My tea." he repeated. "Bother my
tea! Is there nothing else in the world quisitorial look Andrew lost counten-sance a little; he could not deny that to matrimony he preferred flirting

Oh stay a little while,
Why do you hurry so?
I see you sweetly smile,
And heaven is here below;
But oh you long to flee
From youth and maiden glory,
To grieve too late and he
The pathos of the story—
Why do you hurry so?
—Chicago Record-Herald.

had portrayed so truthfully.

The Country Editor. It has been frequently stated that he editor of a country newspaper works harder for less pay than any man of similar ability in his commu nity. There is no doubt some truth in this, but it is far from being a fair

A similar statement might be made to apply to the country doctor or lawyer, and with quite as much truth There are poor editors, poor lawyers, poor farmers, poor merchants and so on along the line, but as a rule we do not have to look far to discover the

Just a man's ability to get a few hundred dollars together for printing machinery does not make him an edior, any more than the purchase of a few bottles of pills and boxes of powders makes a man a doctor. There must be something more than mer-

No doubt the country editor does work hard, and in very many instances he works in the dark. If he gets out a poor newspaper he must expect to be ill paid, and generally it s the editor of a poor newspaper that does the hardest work.

Fortunately there are very many editors of country newspapers who do not come under this head, and in every instance it will be found that they are live, hustling men who run their papers on business principles and are not satisfied with putting "any old thing" in type just so long as it will fill the required space.

Backed up by brains there are hard er roads to travel than publishing a country newspaper, but without at least a normal supply of "gray matter" it is tortuous and full of snares and pitfalls.-Fourth Estate.

Presented Himself to Be Hanged. Lord Wolseley tells an amusing story of his experience with Abel Erasmus, the Boer, who has just come nto the British lines in South Africa.

In 1879 Wolseley was making a campaign against Sekukini, the chief of the Bapedis near Swazlland. After he had captured the chief and put down the rebellion, he asked Sekukini her eyes to the door that concealed how he dared make war against a great power like England. The Kaffir replied that he had been urged on by Erasmus.

toria, Lord Wolseley made a speech, in which he said that if he ever found that Erasmus had incited the chiefs

Boer appeared at Wolseley's office, and said to the secretary, Sir Henry Brack-"Yes, yes," the old lady hastened to enbury:

very important business to transact. I have heard that Sir Garnet Wolseley has declared that he will hang me whenever he can lay hands on me, so I do not mean that they are all stupid. I have come to be hanged."

that they are wearisome. They are billty of consulting Sir Garnet, who vain, insufferable bores, with their was in the next room, and it happened blase airs and their ideas that they are irresistible because they can flirt with Mrs. Laton, who has bleached hair. not stop to discuss other matters, even so important as hangings. Accordingsmears paint on her face as if it were ly he returned to the Boer, and pacia palette, and whose brains are good fied him by suggesting that the bus for nothing but to devise outrageous iness could stand over for a day or Again Mrs. Harmon cast an uneasy glance toward the little room, in which departed in good health and in better temper.-Youth's Companion.

> A curious outcome of technical eduention for women was shown during the past year in the case of a man who by failure in business was reduced to poverty. He had a capable family, and his daughters at once sought for situations as Cressmakers and milliners. In the latter trade there was no prospect of immediate remuneration, as it is customary for the beginners to give three months of service, both spring and fall, without receiving wages. The second daughter got a place to sew in a dressmaking establishment at small wages, and the father's efforts to make a living were hampered by his advanced years. Then the mother took a hand. She had been raised on a farm and sought and found employment tying up vegetables for market. In this industry the chief requisites are careful counting and honesty, early rising and industry. She actually made enough money to keep the family for three months, but then she did not have to spend money to dress up to the situation, and was paid for her work at the end of each day.-Philadelphia Record.

A stamp sold the other week for £227, the highest price ever realized in a public salesroom for any one stamp, although Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at whose rooms it was sold, tell us that they bave another copy unused which will shortly be offered for sale, and is expected to fetch up ward of £400. The stamp is the first issue of Roumania used for the province of Moldavia in 1854, blue on blu paper, with the arms of the provin and the value, eighty-one paras, equ to about 7d. in our money. Incredible as it may appear, there are other stamps believed to be of even greater value than either of these.-Loudon

What It Indicates Any woman who will flatter a ma a else is perfectly willing to be.-New AGRICULTURAL.

Encourage the Woodpackers.

woodpeckers, which are posed to destroy trees by drilling, really destroy the insects in the trees. thus performing a service by saving the trees. They should be encouraged to remain in the orchard, as the very fact that woodpeckers are at work is evidence that they are needed on the

One Use of Trailing Vines.

Many trailing vines can be used for covering bare spots on the lawn around the house or under trees. English ivy will remain uninjured on the ground, even if the winters are too severe for when trained on walls. Put the plants four or five feet apart, making the ground very rich with well-rotted manure, which should be worked into the soil.

An Excellent Compound. Fish oil is the basis for nearly all the compounds for destroying lice on stock and also for preventing attacks from files and mosquitoes. An excellent preparation is to dissolve an ounce of naphthaline (powdered) in a plat of kerosene (which may require several days), and add it to one gallon of fish oil. Next add a gill of spirits turpentine and a gill of crude carbolle acid, placing the mixture in a jug for use when wanted, always shaking well before using. The mixture may be apalled by spraying or with a sponge.

Keep One Breed of Fowls.

It is much easier and much better in every way to keep only one breed of fowls. It may, perhaps, cost a trifle more to get a good start, but when once on the right road the cost will be no more, and the satisfaction one gets from a well kept flock of pure bred fowls, to say nothing of the money side of the question, is sufficient incentive for one's guidance. Take, for instance, a flock of 100 pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, all ex actly alike, and what prettier sight could one wish? And this does not apply alone to this breed. There are dozens of others equally as attractive and as profitable.

Several pure breeds run together soon develop mongrels; possibly no doubt they are superior to the old-time barnyard fowls, but mongrels just the same. They cost as much to feed, and require as much attention in every way as the pure breed, while they ar neither as good layers or table fowls as are the pure breeds. Keep only one breed, and let that one be some good standard variety that you fancy most. -Home and Farm.

Poultry Notes. Por soft-shelled eggs give lime water.

Fowls thrive best in high dry locali ties with a sandy soil. When chickens are droopy or weak

Light, nutritious and easily digested food is what confined fowls require to do well.

One way of losing money is to keep lot of cockerels long after they have ceased to grow. Under usual conditions a variety of

food is better than any medicine that can be given fowls. The main thing in raising early

brollers is to get them to weigh two pounds as soon as possible. Water enters largely into the composition of an egg and it is therefore

necessary that hens have plenty of it, pure and clean. etc., are properly looked after there

is no such pest about as vermin to attack the little chicks. Then why neglect the poultry yard and suffer the consequence? sirable mothers, but if the farmer expects to hatch with bens he must train

a few of his last year's pullets to set

and take care of the young in order

that he may not run short of good mothers, for they are balf the battle in poultry raising. Setting Hens in the Poultry House. Other things being equal, a chicken hatched in early April is worth twice as much as one hatched in June. It costs a little more to raise it, but on the other hand an April chicken is less likely to be troubled with lice. A pullet of the medium sized breeds hatched in April ought to begin laying in October, and will produce eggs when they are high, while a late pul-

let reserves her energies for providing

eggs when they are low. The cocker-



NEST FOR SITTING HEN. The only place for hens or chickens

at my command is an ordinary henhouse in which I keep twelve hens. If a hen was set in the honhouse the other hens would lay in the nest, and when chickens hatched, the hen, it trying to defend them from invaders was likely to step on and kill them. So I got a box eighteen inches long. fourteen inches wide and eighteen luches high. The top was taken off and split so that one strip was seven inches wide, which was natled to one side of the opening, as shown in the cut. Two short pieces were pailed on this at a and b to hold the door. This box is used for a nest in which to set the hens, and it stands on the floor. Several holes are bored in the box for

When a hen shows a strong inclina-When a hen shows a strong inclina-tion to sit I make a nest in the box, put in two or three china eggs and shut the hen in. The next afternoon I open the door and lift her off to feed. After she becomes accustomed to the new nest the real eggs are put under her. Keep the box closed during the day and open late in the afternoon, so she can come off to feed.

this care, the door is simply taken of at noon and replaced at night. Almos all the hens lay before noon, and the sitting hen is not apt to be disturbed after dinner. I have frequently bought sitting hens from people who did not care to set them. If a hen is carefully moved after dark, there is seldom any trouble about her sitting in the ne quarters.-Will Dana, in New England Homestead.

A Demand For Good Horsel

The excessive drain upon the supply

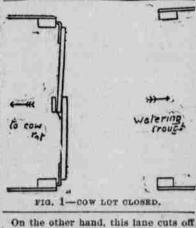
of horses for military purposes in the last few years has practically depleted this country's number of good horses, and there exists to-day an actuni shortage which cannot be mude good for several years. The demand has been chiefly for heavy horsesthose sultable for cavalry and for dragging heavy provision trains. Horses that would answer too requirements for these purposes have been shipped to South Africa, Manila and Europe in great quantities. It has been impossible to meet the needs of all requirements because of the lack of suitable animals. The demand now is for heavy draft horses, good animals for horseback riding, and even for roadsters. Breeding and rearing of any of these must return good profits to the farmer or owner. Horse flesh in the last few years seems to have recovered from the low depression it reached a few years ago. Then the animals reached the lowest stage of demoralization possible, but the losses sustained by owners of horses then were not wholly an evil. There was some good that came out of it. Not the least of these was the cleaning out of all the poor and inferior animals that had been accumulating in the country. Years before the depression prices for horses had been so good that people paid exorbitant sums for pretty inferior horseflesh. Breeders found that they could sell almost anything they raised, and in a few years the country was flooded with poor horses. The depression in prices cleaned out these inferior animals. Some were shot, others froze to death on the Western prairies and some were shipped away. Only the man with good horses decided that he would not sacrifice his stock, and he clung to his

favorite animals, Now the country is actually depleted of good horses, and there never was a better time to breed. The type of animal that is needed should be an incentive to every owner of good horse flesh to raise some for market. Poor horses will never again pay in this country. If the present boom continues it will never include the inferior animals which a few years ago found a market. If one cannot raise animals suitable to do their work well in the world, it will be better to abandon the business entirely. The farmer with fair intelligence, who has good stock to begin with never had a bet ter chance to make money from raising good horses, and the time to begin is when the supply is low, and the

Crossing a Lane.

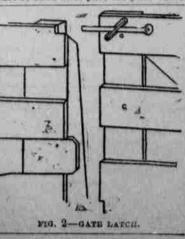
Smith, in American Cultivator.

Where a farm has but one well and the stock must be watered from the same pump that supplies the family, the following suggestion may prove helpful. With us, in order that the cattle may have free access to water, a lane leads directly from the cow lot at the rear of the barn to the watering trough, thus avoiding the inconvenence of twice or three times a day having to drive them through the barnyard intervening between the house and barn. There are no gates to open and the yard is not made unsightly by the cattle



direct communication with a muchvisited field of truck and small fruits, and to avoid the continual opening of two gates, we hit upon the plan shown in the engraving, whereby both gates open inward, and while temporarily opening a passageway to the field they close the cow lot, as in Fig. 1. Mid way between the gates is set a block for them to strike against, with a shoulder a little lower for them to rest on when in this position. Then a four-inch hook is fastened in the forward edge of one of the gates, and in the other gate, two staples to receive it, one on each side, so that whichever gate is thrown back first there is staple in place to receive the book.

To make the gate close flush with the fence on the outside, the latch must be such as to pass the post. This



can be done with a sliding bar, but more convenient latch is such a ope as is used on stable doors, placed as near he top of the gate as possible. the top of the gate as possible. A notch is cut from the top of the post making an incline over which the latch will pass and drop down. Fig. 2. This makes a latch which cannot be opened accidentally or otherwise by cattle on the losids of the lane.—G. M. Shull, in American Agriculturist.



Penalty For Neglected Highways.

THE Postoffice Department is trying to use the rural free delivery experiment as an argument in favor of good roads, and where the experiment has failed to improve the bad roads along the routes the service will have to be abandoned

The department has gone over the records to see how many routes were interrupted by the condition of the roads last spring, and has sent out notices that unless the roads are im proved to prevent similar interruption this spring these routes will have to be abandoned. The records show that a great many routes were interrupted from one to seven days last spring. There were forty of these routes it

Iowa, twelve in Illinois, ten in Wisconsin and a less number in other Western and Southern States, record against Iowa is not so bad as it seems because that State has a great many more rural free delivery routes than any other State, and, like Illinois, the State suffers at times from had roads which cannot be im proved.

The department admits that it will have to give some consideration to the difficulty in building roads in Iowa and Illinois, where the depth of the soil makes it almost impossible to construct roads that will be passable at all seasons of the year. It is admitted that there are routes in Illinois and Iown where everything possible has been done to make good roads for the greater part of the year, but during the spring freshets these may be impassable for a few days.

The order is meant to apply to those routes where the people are indifferent to the condition of the roads and have allowed them to become impassable through neglect. The inspectors will report on the routes that are interrupted this spring, and where the interruption is due to neglect of the roads they will be abandoned. Where the interruption is due to conditions which cannot be overcome the department will make allowances and continue the service.

But the department regards rural free delivery as an argument and an inducement to build good roads, and wherever the people are indifferent to the advantages of the service the departmnt holds that the experiment is a failure. The demand for rural free delivery is greater than the department can meet with the appropriation by Congress, and it will favor those communities which show most appreciation by building roads over which the Government can send mails with the least possible interruption country is depleted of stock.-E. P.

Prepared For Summer. In the late spring after the ground has settled, the roads should be prepared for summer travel by being shaped up with the "road machine" or When this work is "road grader." done, the ground is comparatively dry, and consequently the heavier road scraper is required and can be bandled on the roads. It is somewhat unfortunate that this tool is ordinarily called a road grader, sluce the name has possibly led to a misconception as to an important use of the machine. As an instrument of road construction this machine is used to give a crown to the road; but as an instrument of maintenance, it should be used only to smooth the surface and restore the original crown. Apparently some operators assume that the machine is not to be used except to increase the crown of the road. Employed in this way the crown is made too great, and a big ridge of loose earth is left in the middle of the road which only slowly consolidates and which is likely to be washed into the side ditches to make trouble there. Since the introduction of the road machine there has developed a strong tendency to increase the crown of the road unduly. Doubtless the object is to secure better drainage of the road bed, but piling up the earth is an inadequate substitute for the drainage. Side slopes steeper than just enough to turn the water into the side ditches are a detriment. Other things being equal, the best road to travel on or to haul a load over is a perfectly flat one.

Good Roads a Necessity.' With many expression of apprecia tion for the warm hospitality extended by the business men of Philadelphia, the convention of the Southern Industrial Association adjourned to meet next year in Memphis, Tenn. Before adjourning the following reso tion was adopted:

Whereas, The territory of many of the Southern States is entirely or largely remote from water navigation,

Whereas, The more prosperous countries of Europe have realized from the earliest periods the vital importance of good roads, and that much of theh prosperity depends upon a system of fine roads, and,

Whereas, We of the South realize the great disadvantage under which we are marketing our valuable pro duets; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Southern Industrial Association in convention as sembled, do hereby earnestly urge upon the attention of all good citizen of the South the importance of the improvement of the roads, and de hereby memorialize the Legislatures of the various Southern States to take up this important matter and to enac such laws as will tend toward the bet terment of the roads of their respect

Poorly Drained Roads. It is the settled opinion of road ex-perts that farmers would better aban-don dirt roadmaking unless they do it scientifically. If the dirt roadway b at least in the course of years, while the elaborately graded and good-to-look-at, but insufficiently drained han-diwork of the unscientific roadmakers falls an easy victim to the first severe rainy season, because it has not had ime to be packed by trame.

Glittering generalities selders promote the gold of truth.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW General Jedte Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: "Development of fresh labor troubles is a feature of the week that has made for conservatism in many directions, but throughout the country jobbing and retail lines are busy and are handling goods at prices which yield fair profits. There is a reflex of this activity in the continued improvement in the textile There is a reflex of this activity in the continued improvement in the fextile markets in the East, and the uneasiness markets in the East, and the uneasiness over the money market does not extend beyond the ranks of speculators in stocks. Crop reports continue gratifying, much good having been done by rains in the Middle West. Harvesting of winter wheat progresses favorably.

"Commercial failures during the first half of 1901 numbered 5759, with liabilities of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half of \$55.50 for account rate law to the first half rate law to

half of 1901 numbered 5759, with liabilities of \$55,804,690, against 5,332 last year for \$74,747,452. In manufacturing lines there were 1265 defaults, with \$21,601.048 liabilities, while 4189 traders failed for \$24,804,207. The improvement over the preceding year was most striking in brokerage and banking insolvencies, which were \$9,249,435 and \$15,839,554, respectively, against \$22,124,340 and against \$25,822,682 last year. This is the more noteworthy because the viothe more noteworthy because the vio-lent agitation in Wall street during May was calculated to cause serious disturb

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, \$4,5004,85; High Grade Extra, \$4,1004,35; Minnesota

bakers, \$2,003,10. Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, 703 710; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 6934a6934c;

Baltimore, 67%a71%c. Corn.—New York, No. 2, 47%c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 47%a47%c; Balti-

more, No. 2, 48449¢. Oats.—New York, No. 2, 32¢; Phila-delphia, No. 2 white, 33½¢; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 33a34c, Rye.—New York, No. 2, 58c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 58c; Baltimore, No. 2,

Hay .- No. 1 timothy, \$16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15,00a15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$13,50a14.00.
Green Fruits and Vegetables.-Ap-

ples-Early June, per bbl, choice, \$1.25 Eastern Shore Md., per bunch, 1at 1/4c; Eastern Shore Md., per bunch, 1c. Blackberries, Eastern Shore, per qt. Rochelle, 4a5c; do do do, Wilson's, 4a 6c. Cabbage, native, per 100, Wakefield, \$2.002, 50; do do, Flat Dutch, \$3.003, 50; Cantaloupes, Georgia, per crate, \$1.00a 2.00. Carrots, native, per bunch, 11/2a 2c. Corn, Rappahannock, per doz. 9a 12c; Eastern Shore Md., per doz. 10a 14c; native, per doz, 10a14c. Cucum-bers, Norfolk, per bus basket, 6oc. Egg plants, Florida, per crate, \$2,00a2.25. Gooseberries, Maryland and Virginia, per lb, 2c. Huckleberries, Eastern Shore Md., per qt, 5a7c. Lettuce, na-Rappahannock, per 1/2-bbl basket, foa-rier, \$1.50a2.00; do, Georgia, per 6-basket carrier, \$1.50a2.00; do, Georgia, per 6-basket carrier, 75ca1.50. Pineapples, Florida, per crate, as to size, \$2.50a3.00.

ida, per crate, as to size, \$2,50a3.00. Plums, Florida, per carrier, \$1.00a1.50. Raspberries, Eastern Shore, red, per pint, 2½a4c; black, per qt, 6a8c. String beaus per bus, green, 25a30c. Watermelons, Florida, per 100, \$25.00a30.00. Potatoes.—Old. Md. and Pa. prime, per bus, 60a65c; New York prime, per bus, 65a70c. White, Norfolk, per bbl, No. 1, \$1.50a1.75; do, No. 2, \$1.00a1.25; do, culls, 73ca1.00; York River, per bil, No. 1, \$1.40a1.60; do, culls and seconds No. 1, \$1.40a1.60; do, culls and seconds 75ca1.00; Rappahannock, per bbl \$1.00 at.40; do, seconds, per bbl, 50a75c; Eastern Shore Md., per bbl, \$1.25a1.50; do, Virginia, per bbl, \$1.40a1.60.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk

rib sides, 91/5c; clear do, 91/5c; shoulders, 81/5c; do fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do, 18 lbs and under, 8½c; do, bellies, 10½c; do, mess strips, 8½c; do, ham butts, 8½c; bacon clear sides, 101/4c: do, clear, 101/4c: do, shoulders, 1/20 sugar cured breasts, small, 121/20; do, do, 12 lbs and over, 1254c; do, do, shoulders, bladecuts, 954c; do, rows, 91/4c; do do, extra broad, 101/4; do do California hams, 91/4c.

Live Poultry.-We quote as follows: Chickens, hens, 10½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; springs, 1¾to 2 lbs, 17a lb and under, 14a15c. Ducks, spring, 3 lbs and over, 13c; do do, poor and sma'l gatte; fancy, large, old, 8½c; do, small, 7a71/2c; muscovy and mongrels, 71/2a8c. Geese, each, 25a35c. Guinea fowl, each, 15a2oc. Pigeons, old, strong flyers, per

Pair, 25c; do young do, 20a25c.

Eggs.—Western Md. and Pa., per doz, 13c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va., do, 13c; Virginia, 13c; Western and West Virginia do, 13c; Southern 12a 121/4c; guinea, 7c. Dairy Products.-Butter-Elgin, 210;

separator extras, 20a21c; do firsts, 19a soc: do gathered cream, 18a2oc; do imitation, 17a18c; ladle extra, 15a17c; ladle first, 14a15c; choice Western rolls, 14a 15c; fair to good, 13a14c; half-pound creamery, Md., Va. and Pa., 21a22c; do, rolls, 2-lb, do, 20c. Live Stock.

- Cattle - Good to prime

steers, \$5,25a6.40; poor to medium, \$4.10 a5.15; stockers and feeders, weak, \$2.50 a 4.60; cows, \$2.50a4.50; heifers, \$2.50a a 4.60; cows, \$2.50a4.50; heilers, \$2.50a 5.00; canners, \$2.00a2.40; bulls slow, \$2.40a4.40. Hogs—Tops, \$6.12½; mix-ed and butchers, \$5.70a6.07½; good to choice heavy, \$5.85a6.12½; rough heavy, \$5.70a5.80; light, \$5.70a6.00; bulk of sales \$5.85a6.00. Sheep—Sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.40a4.00; fair to choice mixed, \$3.00a Western sheep, \$3,30a4.10; yearlings, \$3.65a4.25; native lambs, \$3.00a 5.00; Western lambs, \$3.25a5.00.

East Liberty, Pa.-Cattle steady; ex tra \$5,90a6.00; prime, \$5,65a5.75; good, \$5,35a5.55. Hogs active and higher; prime, heavy, \$6,10a6.15; mediums and Yorkers, \$6,10a6.12/2; light Yorkers and pigs, \$6:05a6.10; common to fair Yorkers, \$6.00a6.05; skips, \$4.75a5.75; roughs, \$4.25a5.60. Sheep low; best wethers, \$3.70a3.80; culls and common, \$1.50a 2 50; yearlings, \$2.30a4.50; veal calves, \$6.00a6.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

A ton of gold is worth \$627,015. London has 100,000 night workers. The French Alps now possess 58 fac-

Great Britain's coal fields cover 9000 square miles. Americans are the greatest coffee top-

ers in the world. Nearly all the tram conductors in Valparaiso are women.

The strikes that occurred in the United States last year cost the country, it is said, between \$400,000,000 and \$500,-

One-half of the world's production of

coffee berries comes to the United States.

The length of life of a tradesman is two-thirds that of a farmer.

Philadelphia department stores close at 5 p. m. daily; Saturady, I p. m.

Every week more than a hillion dollars is sent out of the United States in payment for coffee.

Last year Germany and France together only consumed half as much coffee as the United States.

In Norway guis are required by law to become proficient in knitting, baking and spinning before the are eligible for matrimons.

remain a bachelor."

old eyes. Under this ironical and even in-

ten! Is there nothing else in the world but my ten? Now, you must find an excuse to bring me into the room and I'll show that young shrew whether all men are fools. Oh, she need have no fear, I shall not try to marry her, for I still have all my hair, a little Mrs. Hurmon could not restrain a or else is unite at the young man's vexation, and York Pre-

five minutes later Andrew entered the

drawing room. But contrary to all expectations, the conversation did not become a war of words; on the contrary, the girl's fresh gayety disarmed Andrew's anger at His preconception fled before her dimpled smiles and her gentle voice, and he soon fell under charm, forgetting his anger in his admiration of her graceful movements, the penetrating timbre of her voice, the

The hour for the tea had long passed and Andrew was still there. He had lost all desire to run after Mrs. Laton. that faded doll whom Rosamond-as he was forced to admit to himself-

And esconced once more in the lepths of her arm-chair, Mrs. Harmon miled a kindly smile, and silently re garded the young people, who for their part, looked at one another with looks that do not deceive and in which the old aunt read with Joy the hope of a happy union .- Waverley Magazine.

statement of the case.

whys and wherefores.

Soon after, at a public dinner at Pre-

to war he would hang him. A day or two later a tall, bearded

The secretary admitted the advisathat the general was busy and could

two. Erasmus felt that he had discharged his share of the obligation and

How Women Met an Emergency.