IN REMEMBRANCE.

refuses to give a cent to

the new hospital, for all

his wealth, he is nothing

It was said in a New York car by a

lady dressed as only American ladies

can dress; she was so fine in her

summer magnificence that she quite

overshadowed a little nonentity of a

That little body was elderly and

old-maldish, just the sort of person

to be squeezed into corners on every

occasion. Her eyes-if any one had

taken the trouble to look at them-

were younger than the rest of her;

Elderly though she was, she had

not reached the dead level of resig-

nation that is like the Slough of

Despond. She had a little pride still

left, and such a longing to return to

her native land that the pain of it

kept her a living soul, and not a

"Why not try Mrs. Timothy?" sug-

"I doubt it." answered the other

The shabby little woman smiled to

herself, knowing that Tim Burt had

been gifted with a saving knowledge

from his youth up. Yet the fancy

seized her to try and win from him

that the others could not. The thing

Stopping the car she got out, and

made her way to a gay furniture store

where there were mirrors in the win-

dow, and gazed intently at her re-

flected face. She thought it looked

plainer than usual, so with an anxious

touch she preened herself, and the

passers-by saw more humor in her

"He will never know me again."

she decided; "never-after thirty

Arrived at his offices she boldly

asked to see the great man, and there

was something so determined about

her that the clerk did not notice her

shabby appearance, and showed her

This was merely official politeness.

for she was only a homely, quaint

body with eyes softer than her

tongue. At the moment of entering

she could see nothing but the money-

ily writing. She did not speak, and

presently he looked up. She was comforted to see only blank inquiry

I am come to know if you will

give a trifle towards the building of

the new hospital. More money is

Her speech was correct, but not

that of an educated person, and he

"I have already refused to con-tribute anything," he answered, curtly. "I look upon the place as a

nulsance, and much object to its being

His hardness made ber throw pru-

"Tim Burt! Tim Burt! Can't you

mind years agone, whou the harse

flinged at 'ec, breaking a lag; an

wasn't it Farmer Jarge's fat beast

as booked 'ee so turrible bad, that

you hollied out with the angulab for

weeks after? If anyone had told

'ee then that you would live to have

no pity for poor mortals in pain, you'd had toused them well for it

To his bewildered senses the ac-

customed room seemed to fade away

and become lost in pleasant aplands

with brilliant patches of bluebells

among the thin feathered grass. He

could hear the gentle munching of the sheep—the tinkle of their bells;

he could smell the salt breath of the

sen which made the breeze so health-

giving. Nay, more; there was a lad

he seemed to see, light of heart, go-

ing whistling to his work in the hope

and freshness of early morning. Such

a remembrance made him feel old

and weary, so he turned angrily upon

"And who may you be, I should like to know? There is no reason,

because you happen to come from the old place, that I---"

He broke off, scanning her uneasily

Trom head to foot.
"I have not the least recollection of you. It is not possible that you can be—"

you would."

dence to the winds. She went close

and looked him full in the face.

wanted to finish it, and if you-

ent her impatiently short.

and no recognition.

spinner's bald head, for he was bus

years. I would not risk it other

actions than she did herself.

would be a triumph, besides-

dryly; "there are two of one mind in

gested the friend of the aggrieved

lady, "perhaps she is almoner!"

mere mechanical drudge.

they were quick-moving and change

woman squeezed into the corner,

but a skinflint."

ful and soft.

that house."

straight by.

Mr. Timothy Burt | an old sweetheart could mean any-

thing but annoyance.

to be in these parts."

was none of his,

sumption two years ago."

comfortable years ago."

swered jauntily enough .-

Timothy, yet he resented it.

for you."

bright

years.

the onset."

Looey hadn't nothen."

"I see now you are Martha right

enough," he answered slowly; "you

were always harder-featured than

Loocy. Folks did say as you took

the skim and left the cream for her.

Yes, I see 'tis Martha right enough.'

nation, for she had surprised the ve-

neer of thirty years clean off him!

and they had both sprung from a

class which is given to speaking

"Sit down," he said a little more

"I came to keep house for Jack

in Maryland, but he died of con-

She auswered very briefly, and he

did not think fit to inquire as to her

present circumstances. If Martha Derriman had not prospered, the fault

"Dear, dear! and Jack the young-

est of you all! What about Loocy

now? I suppose she was married up

For all his hardness he was a lit-

tle ill at ease then, and his look avoid-

ed hers. If he had seen her eyes

then in their wistfulness, as she an-

"To be sure; married up comfortable to Jimmy Meech, six months

Although this was not true, it

should have been grateful hearing to

"What! a pretty piece like Loocy

married up to that girl, long-legged

Jimmy, a man as never thirds his

mangold? I always thought he was

after you; he'd have done well enough

Under the influence of her presence

the unaccustomed words belonging to

his youth came trooping back of their

own accord. No other way of speak-

ing to her would have been natural;

nor did she seem offended at his in-

sinuation that anything in the shape

of a man was good enough for her,

"They are married all right, and are

I was home, but they must be flue

man with a head, money-loving wife:

and just then he seemed to see Lucy

in the exquisite bloom and freshness

of young womanhood. How the sun

shone in her hair, just as it used to!

None of his gold was one tithe as

The woman leant eagerly forward.

"I 'lew as you really loved her at

"God knows! I was but a boy-

chap, with my way to make, and

But he knew regretfully that the

lad and the girl had even then been

rich with untold wealth-rich in youth

and hope-ay, and love, a treasure

that his coffers had not contained for

sparkled as she answered:

lads and maldens by now."

after you stopped writing to her."

cordially, "and tell me how you came

plainly about personal appearance.

He said it with thoughtful resig-

About the world men madly run,
By greed made blind.
There is so much that might be done
For humankind;
So much, O God, that I for one
My part would find.

(P) 62

-Denver News.

Forever sings, And like it bids you ever climb To higher things! This is the inner world I see
With light agleam;
And yet a pawn of destiny
I almost seem.
What means the impulse unto me?
I only dream.

so many of them dead. It was like turning over a full page to encounter a blank! "We be gettin' plong. Tim; gettin'

to comfort us. It do zim a pity, too if you'd a married Lu-He silenced her abruptly, and again

ncross his fancy.

without latent jealousy, "that Loocy's children favor her. That Meech was always a dumbledere of a man-not but what he'd a-done for you right enough.

He had no intention of being rude, but in the old days Martha had never mineed matters, and he saw no rea-

"They are knowledgeable," she auswered modestly, "and the eldest girl is like what Loocy used to be, so they tell me. The buoys wur a bit wild

Tim Burt assumed an almost pa-

"No management about the father." be said. "I'd have hided them proper. I never could bear bad idle buoys.

"And I was the only one caught. The bailiff hided me for the lot. But you are right about the Tom-fairmaids, they were worth a hiding." "Tim!" she said, and her voice grew more earnest: "Tim, do you

"I have no time for such fancies, or I might."

slonate speech.

"I couldn't bide quiet but for the hope of saving enough to carry me back. Oh! when I do think of all the miles-the weary miles, I 'zim as it can't be true. Sometimes in the work room I see the old home so plain as can be! I smell the gilly-flowers until I'm sick with longing. Your house was too backsunded to have them so early as we -turrible backsunded your garden was, but the sun would wake up mornings before even the wood-pigeons were calling in copse. Can't you hear them calling: 'Go to school, you fool, you fool?' And then we'd meet you down the knap, where the man lived who was hagrod. Don't you mind of the beautiful fresh smell of the earth, at the autumn plowing. and can't you see the hedges all a-fire

"You have changed," he said wonderingly. "I never thought you cared a trump for such idle fancies. Now,

"It's being away," she interrupted hurriedly, "and upon times it is like a hunger that nothing will stay. One day in the gardens I heard suddenlike the lapping of water, just as the sea would lap in summer, upon the pebble-ridge of the cove. The leaping of my heart nearly stopped it; but when I looked there was only

She was terribly in earnest then, and unsympathetic. Timothy Burt even felt a thrill of something like

two girls! 'Twas a pretty sight when to get home. Oh, to dle and be bur-His face darkened, being a childless ried there! I shall never bide quiet unless I am laid away in that loe corner with the dear wold folks. You mind the little loe corner down by the plow ground? Your poor wold mother is burried there, Tim; and 'tis but a shabby grave for such as her, but there is just space enough left for a little body like me.'

ing any help from him, and she came to herself trembling and ashamed. She rose to go, but he stayed her. She had touched him home at last, and his own vision was as clotted and blurred as bers; for once upon a time he had loved his mother dearly.

There was a long pause, and then he plunged his hand into his pocket, bringing out all the gold it con-

"You've changed," she said slowly. "What a sperrity tad you assed to be! Can't you mind dowsing Dan Legg "Stay, it is not enough, you shall have more. I will send for some." in the pumptro' because be served our kitten bad-an all-over white kit-

ten it was with a tabby tail?" The clerk opened the door. "Mr. Carl Rasch to see you, sir." "I cannot see him. I am particularly engaged." Then Timothy Burt turned to her

with a frown of anxious recollection on his lined forehead, "Not an all-over white kitten

surely; hadn't it a patch of tabby on the back? Ay, I can mind how Loocy hollied out; she was turrible fond of cats. A bell buoy that Dan Leggs! I'd do the same again." Then habitual caution asserted itself-"But he bld fair to make an awful big chas" She eyed his unathletic figure with

grave compassion: "You've plimmed since then. I do fancy you'd not stand much of a snock now. But you need not be hetting Dan Legg any more; he's been dead these many years."

The silence lay heavy between them, until he suddenly turned suspicious; "Where was you when I dowsed Dan? I can only mind of Loocy being

by. Where was you to?" "I was in the bakehouse, stripping feathers. "Tis so long ago you for-

This remark was providential suggesting a new train of thought.
"You and your feathers, Martha: I couldn't bide in house when you was bakin' of them. Tell about smitches! I zim I smell of 'em now." She laughed a softer laugh than Martha had ever been guilty of— Martha, the terrible tidy woman; so-

"near" and saving to pay her sister's

folly in mentioning names; but she read his unspoken fear custly, and the pride that was in her leapt to arals.
"So you think I'm Lucy Derriman!
As though she would demean herself
by intrading upon you here! Surely
you can mind of Martha?" called, more in exasperation than admiration, by the victims of her rabid cleanliness—Martha, who was too

There was defiance about her as looked her up and down, this time with obvious relief, being long past "near" and the time when the reappearance of fare across! to their subject, and both revelled in a quaint and homely speech that would have astonished the clerks out-

Timothy Burt required the minutest particulars of people whom until then he had totally forgotten, and he was marvelously surprised to find

woldish with never chick nor child

the golden-haired vision swept fresh This word from somewhere comes to me:
"Rail not at fate,
Those who obtain self-mastery
Alone are great;
For they shall master destiny,
Strive on and wait." "It is to be hoped." he said, not

son to mince them now.

as Inds."

rental displeasure.

"And yet I can mind of some bad buoys caught stealing apples in 'Squire Thorn's orchard. Tom-fairmalds, they were-beauties!" Tim Burt actually laughed.

never banker after the old place?"

His apathy stirred her into pas-

with red leaves and burries?"

a foolish little duck squawketing in a puddle."

but not for Lucy. Her eyes even as happy as can be! There's heaps pity, but she had almost forgotten of young stock on the farm, and you him, for the still waters running so should see 'em of a Sunday setting deep and so silently for years had it amid the universal burst of admiration church with their five boys and last tumultously overflowed. "I do fear sometimes that I may

be strook for death before I've time

She had not the least idea of ask-

"For the hospital," he said huskily.

And he did. She went away with her thin, little, shallow pocket weighted down with gold. But he did more, for he sent her home as his paid agent to personally superintend the erection of a suitable monument over -his mother's grave. Before accepting the commission, she owned to the innocent deception, and Tim Burt felt honestly glad that, through his

comfort to her native land. The joy of going home nearly killed Lucy, until she got used to it; but the grand memorial over poor, homely Mrs. Burt almost crowded Lucy herself out of the loe little corner .-Waverley Magazine.

means his old love might return in

Figures About Pressed Steel Cars. Carefully figured estimates of the earnings per year of wooden and steel count of its lighter weight and larger capacity, an advantage of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents. There being somewhere near 1,500,000 wooden cars n service in the country there would be an aggregate yearly saving of \$141,-750,000 if steel cars were used. Auother estimate, taking the capacity of the cars as a starting point, gives a result of \$147,000,000 saved. There are now about 50,000 pressed steel cars in use, and the first one was minds only four years ago.—The World's Work.

The Ameer's Magic Ring.

The Ameer of Afghanistan wears a beautiful gold ring, to which he ascribes the fact of his having survived so long the machinations of his onemies. He has been a good many times reported dead, but thanks to the magic of his golden ring he still lives to praise its protecting virtues.

CONCLUSION OF VIGNAUD ABOUT THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Columbus Went to Iceland and It Charged That He There Heard of the New Continent From the Scandinavians-Tarnishing His Fame.

For more than twenty years Mr. Vignaud, first Secretary to the United States Embassy in Paris, has been working on a book which is likely to convey the last word in the famous controversy as to the discovery of America, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. An account of its conclusion will be of interest now.

Mr. Vignaud, after minute and pains taking research, is of the opinion that all existing documentary evidence on the subject has now seen the light of day. The net result of modern investigation will materially alter many long-existing impressions about Columbus and his character. For one thing, almost conclusive evidence exists to show that the great discoverer was an arch-humbug and liar of the first degree. That America was known and vis-

ited by the Scandinavians has long been an accepted fact among scholars. and is very conclusively proved by that eminent writer, Rain, who has la boriously traced the voyages of the various vikings who successfully visited the Western Continent. He has even identified several of their settlements in a manner that leaves no possible doubt to any fair-minded unprejudiced reader.

But it is not equally well known that even in Columbus's lifetime, and before his own greatly trumpeted discov ery, the continent had been reached by European sailors driven out of their course by long continued bad weather. The finest sallors of the Spanish kingdom were then as now the gallant Basques, that marvelous people who, from being probably in distant ages the original inhabitants of Europe, are now confined to districts of France and Spain, near the Pyrenees, maintaining their own customs and, above all, their own language, that language which shows no connection with any of the other tongues of the world, unless it be slight traces with the Finnish languages of Northern Europe, and, curlously enough, with some of the red Indian dialects of the continent they were the first to discover in modern times.

It is known that Columbus himself made a voyage to Iceland on a Basque vessel, and there probably he heard of the early voyages of the Scandingvians, for it was from their Icelandic rome that they set out on their western expeditions to the coast of Greenland and America. But there is no reason to suppose it was these early exploits that fired his ambition to discover the western world. The true incentive came from voyages that had not become legendary.

Only a few years before his great voyage a Spanish vessel had reached the continent and had returned in safety as far as Maderia, but with only very few survivors of the crew aboard. Fome of these reached Spain, and good reason exists to believe that Christopher Columbus himself conversed with one of these old sea-dogs who was passing his declining days in the misery of the slums of Palos, When in his turn Columbus came back and (admirable self-trumpeter that he was) set the world talking about his great achievement, the gossips in these same slums and wharfs of Palos were heard to say that he had only done what others had done before him. But their mutterings were unnoticed more curious origin. The heat of the bold and intrepid Italian sallor, more especially as the court saw cause to encourage his popularity, the keenwitted Italian being a useful tool for

the aggrandizement of Spain. Columbus, however, had not falled to take note of the fact, and he realized how the gossip might in the future dim his renown unless steps were taken to put on a firm basis the record that it was he and he alone who was entitled to the fame of the discovery of the new continent. This end was accomplished by Columbus's son Diego, who made public a letter from the celebrated cosmographer Toscanelli, the learned geographer approved his plans for his westward voyage, declared that he had bimself long entertained similar views and that in 1474 he had sought to persuade Alfonso of Portugal of their correctness, addressing to that monarch a memorial, a copy of which he enclosed to Colum-

letter is nothing more than a forgery, both by internal cyldence and by the collection of a number of facts, which, though largely cirmstantial evidence, make, when taken together, a lleves that the actual forger was Columbus's brother, who was, like Co lumbus, a man of remarkable talent and equally free from inconvenient scruples

This letter has successfully kept objectors silent for centuries. Mr. Vignaud also shows that the family of Cqlumbus have at various times do stroyed documents relating to the life lands?- New Orleans Times-Demoof Columbus, the last occasion being crat. of recent date.

Although an Italian, it is remarkable that, while he was a voluminous writer in Spanish, only one small decument exists in which Columbus employs his native tongue. This example is merely a few words of indorsemen' in his hand on the back of a doc ument which has been quite lately discovered. He used Spanish, even when writing to Italians.

From all that can be found it apwhat we now call Japan, and the main land the land of Ind, famous in tales

of travel and the imagination.

Columbus was anxious in his life-time to hide the meanness of his ori-His descendants have since aided him in completing this task. Consequently very little is known about his youthful career, beyond that he was of poor pa-teninge and had been employed in very inferior positions. Living, as he did, smong Castilians, proud of their lineage, he tried to pose as their equal.

Thus, when appointed Admiral by the Court of Spain, he proudly exclaimed that he was not the first of his family to attain that dignity. Asked who was the other, he cited the French Admiral Coulomb, with whom he asserted his



Two hundred and sixty years ago the first Boston ferry-boat began to ply over the line that is now followed by the Chelsea ferry.

A gold weighing muchine in the

Bank of England is so sensitive that a postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches. During 200 years there have only been five rectors in the parish of St.

Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln, England. The present rector has just completed his fiftieth year of service. There is still in existence on unrepealed law in Switzerland which for bids the wearing of hats more than thirteen inches in diameter, artificial

The Romans always dressed for dinner, and the custom has been handed down to us. They put on light robes of light texture, and one was kept for the unexpected guest who might come upprovided.

flowers and foreign feathers, under a

heavy penalty.

In the numbering of the one-dollar silver certificates the number 100,000, 000 was reached by the Treasury recently. The numbers will not run any higher, as they would become unneces sarily awkward. A new series will now start again with 1.

The biggest popcorn crop in the world is being grown by A. H. Schneffer, in Edgar County, Ill. He has over 100 acres and expect 5000 bushels, He makes a specialty of popcorn and finds it a bonanza as few pay any attention to this frivolous crop.

Australian papers state that the experiment of the West Australian Government in turning domestic cats loose in the Southwestern districts of the colony, to check the invasion of rabbits from South Australia, has been a pronounced success

Demetrios Poliorketes, the "besieger of cities," King of Macedon, son of Alexander's General Antigonos, has just been dug out of his tomb in the Thessalian Valley of Velestino by the American School at Athens. In the tomb all the objects found were of gold or silver plated with gold,

A curious fact that has been noted In connection with rainfalls is that gauges placed on roofs usually gather less water than those placed on the ground. This is accounted for on the theory that the rain in falling absorbs some of the moisture of the air, and the greater distance it falls the larger will be the bulk of the individual drops.

The fire which cost Davenport, Iowa a million dollars recently was started by a cigarette which a freekle faced boy, smoked in a lumber yard. The \$80,000 fire at Sloux City, in the same State, on the same day, had a sun as it passed through the plate glass show window of a dry goods store was so intense that it ignited the goods displayed therein.

Ducks in the Sahara Desert. "The proverbial fondness of ducks for water would lead one to presuppose that of all the world the most destitute of ducks would be the Sahara Desert, and that if a stray "spring tall' happened to drift into that region he would either vamose or turn up his toes with briefest delay. Well, not at all," said a Frenchman now in the city who was formerly a resident of Tunis. "There are parts of the desaddressed to the navigator, wherein cet where ducks abound, flourish and multiply with every evidence of perfeet satisfaction. The fowl is slightly different from any of the varieties we know in this country, but it has the same flat bill, extensive breast and web feet, showing that it was ones a water bird, though now it scarcely finds enough to drink, and has become too provident to waste any of Now, Mr. Vignaud proves that this the precious duids in ablutions. Like the other good Mussulmans of the country, they take their prescribed bath in the cand, and their web feet come in very handy as enowshoes to walk upon the deep, yielding dust. It very atrong chain of proof. He he is claimed by an eminent French ornithologist that the Saharan ducks are the remains of a race of aquatic birds which frequented those seas when the present desert was a part of the Atlantle Ocean." While we are introducing foreign bugs, beetles and beasts into the United States for various purposes, why not try some of the descrit ducks in some of our arid Western Science Reveals the Past.

To construct a whole animal from

thigh bone or toe joint has been the achievement of archaeologists in many cases. But to learn the food and habits of stone-age gentlemen from the tartar on their teeth is comparatively a new feat of science. An English journal gives an interesting account of the experiments of the ex-president of the Royal Odontologpears Columbus never knew he had ical Society. Upon the teeth of andiscovered a new continent. He clent skulls he noticed a black contthought that Hayti was Ophir, Cuba ing of tartar, and, dissolving this in acid, he discovered minute cornhusk particles, vegetable substances, part icles of starch, the pole of a fish tooth, oval cells from fruit and portions of wool; also mineral fragments probably left by the rough stones used in gringing the corn. Thus the mode fo life and sustenance of people living some 4000 years ago were clearly laid bare to the investigator and arch neededy could achieve what not all the printed records of history could unfold to un-52. Louis Globe Demo-

GINSENG FIELD A FORT. Owner Protects It With Bristling Array

The queerest vigil in Pennsylvania is that kept by J. G. Osborne, a ginseng grower, whose garden is near Westfield. No gold mine claimant ever watched his treasure with greater care than does Mr. Osborne his precious ginseng beds. He was twice obbed of the best roots in the garden, and to prevent further thievery he has resorted to a most effective plan. Guns bristle about the edge of the patch, and in the centre of the little farm stands a watch-box that is a veritable arsenal. It is fitted with a burglar alarm, which is connected with hidden wires that encircle the field, and within the watch-box Mr. Osborne keeps nightly vigil, his company being a number of trusty rifles and shotguns. The guns that form n dendly cordon about the edge of the garden are connected with an almost invisible wire." The guns point inward, their range forming a terrible

Once cocked and primed, and the wire attached, the slightest jar against the latter would explode every gun in the circle. It is calculated, that thieves, be they ever so cautious, will step upon or stumble over the deadly wire, at some point in its circle, and if they miss the wire connected with the battery of guns they are quite sure to run afoul of the burglar alarm wire, and then Mr. Osborne, from his point of vantage, will do some peppering. Though his watchbox is the centre of the circle formed by the range of the bristling guns, yet it is high enough above the ground for the occupant to escape being hit.

network of angles from which the

thieves can hardly escape.

It is not Mr. Osborne's intention to kill anybody. He wants to criprfle thieves so badly that he will be able to overhaul and arrest them. Last season, on two different occasions, his ginseng beds were robbed of the oldest and best roots, and he does not propose to have his valuable crop again despoiled.

Mr. Osborne expects to make \$800 from his gipseng patch this fall, and this is the reason why he does not propose to have somebody else dig from his patch the choicest and most valuable roots. Next month the ginseng digging will commence, and then the professional "sheng" hunters, mostly old men and women, will go into the mountains for the season's digging. There they live in shacks, digging the mountain wild lands over and over for the precious roots. It takes three pounds of green roots to make one pound of dry or marketable stuff, but over and over again some of the diggers have days that they find as much as ten pounds of the root, and perhaps a quarter-pound of seed, the latter having, according to the Chinese, a special virtue.

The cultivation of ginseng is a recent experiment, and Mr. Osborne has been among the most successful of the experimenters. It is for this reason that his valuable crop has become the temptation of covetous and unprincipled "sheng" gatherers, and made necessary his vigorous methods of protection. It is calculated that it requires about eight years before the first crop of ginseng root can be dug. and during all that time the growing plants require careful and constant watching and a great deal of care. This fact also explains why Farmer Osborne protects his plants from thieves by bristling guns and startling burglar alarms.

Diving-Bell Spiders.

The diving-bell spiders, which do not often frequent the main Thames stream, though they are commonly air to use just as a soldler might draw water and dispose It about his person in water bottles. They do this in two ways, one of which is characteristic of many of the creatures which live both in and out of the water as the spider does. The tail of the spider is covered with black, velvety hair. Putting its tail out of the water, it collects much air in the interstices of the velvet. It then descends, when all this air, drawn down beneath the surface. collects into a single bubble, covering its tail and breathing holes like a coat of quicksilver. This supply the spider uses up when at work below, until it dwindles to a single speck, when it once more ascends and collects a fresh store. The writer has seen one of these spiders upin so many webs across the stems of water plants in a Limited space that not only the small water shrimps and larvae, but even a young fish, were entangled. The other and more artistic means of gathering air employed by the spider is to catch a bubble on the surface and swim be low with it. The bubble is then let go into a bell woven under some plant, into which many other bubbles have been drawn. In this diving bell the eggs are laid and the young hatched, under the constant watch of the old spider.-The Spectator.

It is cald that Edison despises mucle and that Nikola Tesla is peculiarly averse to its charms. That is a strange Many believe that a person who does not love riusic has no soul. But some of the acknowledged geniuses of history, among them true poets, could not bear the sound of the sweetest melody. Byron had no ear for music, and neither vocal nor instrumental afforded him the slightest pleasure. Edmund Burke, whose oratory was music to his nudtences, hated music. Charles James Fox, another great orator; Daniel O'Connell, still another; William Pitt, a third; Robert Peel, a fourth-all of these ran away from the sound of music. Hume, the historian, and Dr. Samuel Johnson were strangely affected by playing and singing. Pope could listen to a hand organ, but not to classic compositions. Rogers, the poet, was un-easy at the sound of music, and so also were Sir Walter Scott, Lord Tennyson and Southey.—New York

Risphant as a Farm Animal.

A West Virginia farmer is using an elephant to do bis plowing. A small circus was stranded in the neighborhood and the farmer bought the animal at a bargain. The elephant is much stronger than a horse team; is gentle and ents little, and his owner is well pleased with his purchase,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Condi

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Though there are some drawbacks, notably the labor troubles in the iron and steel industry, business is of wellsustained volume, to which fact payments through the country's clearing houses, railroad earnings and the strength of prices of staple and partly manufactured merchandise offer ample testimony. Except in certain branches of the textile markets, sellers of merchandise have an advantage over buyers, and distribution is as large as stocks will permit.

'Slightly better terms asked for staple woolen and worsted goods in no way diminished the volume of sales, and the light weight season promises to be one of activity.

"Grain quotations eased off somewhat during the week, though the net decline was small. Corn is still close to the highest price since 1892, even with a host of important influences militating against such inflated figures. Weather conditions steadily improve, making the outlook bright for late planted corn,

"Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States, against 171 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 29 last

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.60; High Grade Extra, \$4.10; Minnesota bakers, \$2,000,3.10.

Wheat—New York, No. 2 red, 7836c; Philadelphia, No. 2 red, 7434a7534c; Baltimore, 76c.
Corn—New York, No. 2, 611/2c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 601/26tc; Baltimore, No. 2, 666.

No. 2, 65c. Oats-New York, No. 2, 391/4e; Phil-

adelphia, No. 2 white, 43½444c; Balti-more, No. 2 white, 40½441c. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17.00; No. 2 timothy, \$16.00; No. 3 timothy, \$14.50a 15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables-Ap ples—Per brl, fancy, \$1.00a1.10; do fair to good, 90ca\$1.00. Beets—Native, per 100 bunches, 90ca\$1.00. Cabbage—Na-tive, per 100 Flat Dutch, \$3.00a5.00. tive, per 100 Flat Dusch, \$3.00a5.00. Cantaloupes—Gems, per basket green, 10a20c; do ripe, 25a40; native, large, per 100, \$3.00a4.00. Carrots—Native, per bunch, 1a11/2c. Corn—Native, per dozen, sugar, 4a6c. Cucumbers, per basket, 15a20c. Damsons—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, \$2.75a3.00. Eggplants—Per basket, 12½a15c. Grapes—10-lb basket, Concords, 10a15c; do Niagara, 15a18. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, vellow, per bu, 60a70c. String sylvania, yellow, per bu, 60a5c. String Beans-Native, per bu, 60a5c. Peach-es-Maryland and Virginia, per box, Bartletts, per basket, 30a35c. Plums— New York, per 8-lb basket, 15a20c; do Eastern Shore, Maryland, per quart, 3a 4. Squash—Per basket, 20a25c. Tomatoes-Per basket, 25a3oc; native, per measured bushel, -a7o. Watermelons -Per 100 selects, \$12.00a15.00; do

primes, \$6.00a8.00.

Potatoes—White, Rappahannock, per brl. Rose, \$2.75a3.00; do Chile Rose, per brl. \$2.75a3.00; Maryland and Pennsylvania, per brl. No. 1, 90ca\$1.00; do seconds, 50a60c. Sweets, new, North Carolina, per brl. yellows, \$2.50a3.00; do Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl. yellows, \$3.00a3.50; do reds, per brl. \$2.00a2.50. Yams—New, Virginia, per brl. No. 1, —a\$2.00.

Provision and Hog Products—Bulk primes, \$6.00a8.00.

Provision and Hog Products—Bulk rib sides, 94c; clear do, 10; shoulders, 84; do fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 84; to belies, 104; do mess strips, 84; do ham butts, 84; bacon clear sides, 104; do clear, 104; do ham butts, 84; do shoulders, 914; sugar-cured breasts, small, 1312; do do 12 lbs and over, 1314; smail, 13/2; do do 12 lbs and over, 13/2; do do shoulders, bladecuts, 9/2; do do narrows, 9/2; do do extra broad, 10/4; do do California hams, 9/4; hams, 10 lbs, 13 to 13/2; do 12 lbs and over, 123/4; mess pork, \$16.50; ham pork, \$16.00; lard refined, 50-lb cans, 9/2; do do half-based, and new table 10/2.

barrels and new tubs, 10c. Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill. 60 lbs and up, close selection, toattlic; cows and light steers, 9a91/2.

Dairy Products-Butter-Elgin, 23a -c; separator extras, 22a23; do firsts, 20asic; do gathered cream, 19a20; do imitation, 17219; ladle extra, 15217; la-dles, first 14215; choice Western rolls, 15a16; fair to good, 13a14; half-pound creamery. Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 21a22; do rolls, 2-lb, do

Eggs-Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, —a16½c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), —a 16½; Virginia, —a16; Western and West Virginia, —a16; Southern, —a15; guinea, —a2. Jobbing prices of canguinea. —a7. Jobbing prices of can-dled eggs ½ to 1c higher. Cheese—New cheese, large, 60-lbs.

10/4a10/sc; do flats, 37 lbs, 10/4a1034; pienies, 23 lbs, 11a11/s. Live Poultre-Hens, 10c; old roos-

ters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 131/2a14c. Ducks, 8age. Spring ducks,

Live Stock.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$5.25a6 30; poor to medium \$3.60 a5.20; stockers and feeders about steedy, \$2.25a4.25; cows \$2.50a4.25; heiters \$2.50 \$2.25a4.25; cows \$2.50a4.25; hetters \$2.50 a5.00; canners \$1.25a2.40; calves \$3.00a 5.40. Hog=—Top \$6.35; mixed and butchers \$5.65a0.25. Sheep—Good to choice wethers \$3.25a3.90; fair to choice mixed \$4.00a3.35; Western sheep \$3.10a 3.90; yearlings \$3.25a4.00; native lambs \$2.75a5.15; Western lambs \$3.75a5.00.

East Liberty-Cattle-Extra \$5.40a East Liberty—Cattle—Extra \$5.40a 5.65; prime \$5.20a5.40; good \$4.00a5.10. Hogs steady; prime heavies \$6.15a 6.22½; best mediums \$6.40a6.12½; heavy Yorkers \$6.07½6.10; good light Yorkers \$6.00a6.03; common to fair Yorkers and grassers \$5.00a3.05; pigs \$5.80a5.00; skips \$4.25a5.25; rongs \$4.00 \$5.80a5.00; skips \$4.25a5.25; rongs \$4.00 a5.50. Sheep dull, best wothers \$3.70a 3.80; culls and courson \$1.25a2.25; yearlings \$2.50a1.00; real calves \$0.50a

LABUR AND INDUSTRY

Mats are made of wire grass. Every trade in Sweden is organized. China exports 11,000,000 fans annu-

ally.

Coal is cheaper in China than anyshere in the world.

St. Louis carpenters are fighting the
ntroduction of machinery.

Texas planters have shipped 6000
younds of cotton to Manila. Louisville garment workers are run-ing a co-operative factory.

Two-thirds of the machinist firms taye conceded the nine-bour day.

Brooklyn Knights of Labor wunt the Laborers are scare in Hawaii follow-ing the introduction of United States laws.

A woman's auxiliary will be added to the International Longshoremen's Aa-San Francisco drug clerks have a nuized and started an early clerk

anized and transported to spend \$13.000 o unicance New York, Pinladelphia and intaburg.

New Or han street car employed are to receive 18 cents an bour and not bour day hereafter.