ANGUS THE LOVER.

BY STRNA CARBERT. I follow the silver spears flung from the hands of dawn;
Through silence, through singing of stars,
I journey on and on:
The scattered fires of the sun, blown wide ere the day be done,
Soorch me hurrying after the swift white feet of my fawn.

My quest is by lonely ways—in the cairns
of the mighty dead.
On the high lorn peaks of snow—panting
to hear her tread,
At the edge of the rainbow well whose
whispering waters tell
Of a face bent over the rim, rose-pale, and
as reases red.

Thus she ever escapes me—a wisp of cloud in the air,
A streak of delicate moonshine, a glory from otherwhere;
Yet out in the vibrant space I shall kiss the rose in her face,
I shall bind her fast to my side with a strand of her flying hair.

—Harper's Magazine.

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Her Gallant Cavalier

By George Buchanan: WASHCHONON WON CHONON CHONON CHORONO WON CHORONO WON CHORONO C

66 THINK him the very embodiment of chivalry and gallantry," said Ethel Hunt, enthusiastically.

"Humph!" said Aunt Sara, "I've beard girls talk so before. And it generally ended in one thing."

"For shame, Aunt Sarah!" cried Ethel, coloring up to her eyelashes. "I only mean, of course, that he is a very agreeable companion."

Ethel was no spectacled spinster of an uncertain age, nor portly, pillowshaped widow, with the photograph of her dear departed husband worn, locket-shaped, upon her bosom-but a pretty young woman of four or five-andtwenty, with bright blue eyes and hair justified Aunt Sara's encomiums that all streaked with golden gleams, who Ethel really did like him. And Aunt twenty, with bright blue eyes and hair was engaged in the congenial occupation of making up her wedding clothes. fate.-New York News, "The disagreeable fellow," thought

'Aunt Sara, "He has somehow heard that Ethel bas money, and he is determined to win it. If she could only see him in his true light; but I know what a perverse thing a woman's heart is. Just as sure as I attempted to tell her what he really is, she'll make up her mind that he is the finest and least appeciated personage on the face of the earth. And I did so want her to keep her heart whole until Everard Grafton comes to be Charles' groomsman! Everard Grafton is worthy of a princess!

And Miss Sara Martell sat and sewed away in absorbed silence, without period of fifteen minutes.

"They say he is perfectly intolerable at home," she said to herself. "Clara Archbishops of Canterbury.

Waters was there once and heard him The chief clause in Magna Charta rating his sisters fearfully because the beefsteak for his late breakfast was a little overdone. If L could only manage it that Ethel could see him in his true

She sat and thought a while longerher check, the dimples into her chin. She started up.

"Ethel." she sald. "I'm sure you must stitching. I've got to go over to Susy Morand's to borrow a pattern; it will be just a pleasant walk for us."

"To Miss Morand's?" Ethel was vexed with herself, but she could not help the telltale blood that surged into plays. Macbeth, Mikado, Quo Vadis, her cheeks. "Isn't it rather early? San Toy, Sign of the Cross. Only 9 o'clock!"

"Early? Not a bit! Susy and I are so intimate, we don't mind curl papers and calleo wrappers. Get your hat and come along quick!" But in spite of her exhortations to

speed Sara Martell smiled to herself to perceive that Ethel Hunt lingered long enough in her own room to put a finishing touch to her costume. "She thinks we shall see Julian Mo-

rand," she thought to herself, "Well, perhaps we shall. I am putting myself entirely into the hands of luck

But when they reached the Morand mansion, instead of ringing formally at the front door, Miss Martell went around to the back porch, a pretty little entrance, all shaded with honeysuckles and trumpet vines.

"I always go in here," said she, nonchalantly, in reply to Ethel's remonare just like sisters." Sue Morand, a blooming girl of eigh-

teen, was in the kitchen, making pies. ute until I get it."

"I'll go with you," said Sara, "Ethel, you'll not mind waiting for us here?" "Not in the least," said Ethel. And she sat down by the window, where engine brought into use, and the ativies, trained in bottles of water, were

crystal panes of glass. 'Sue! Sue!" She started as the voice of her preux chevalier of the evening before came roaring down the back stairs, "Confound you all down there, why aren't my boots blacked? Sue! Mother! Nell! What's become of my breakfast? You must think a man has

nothing to do but to lie here and wait all day for you lazy folks to stir arounds' There was no reply as he paused, apparently expecting some one, "Mothwas down in the garden under a big green sunbonnet, gathering scarlet-cheeked tomatoes for dinner; "Nell" was in the front yard picking red-

ures of precious stones upon the grass. Sue was shut up among the myste ries of "patterns" lunumerable, with Miss Sara Martell. Ethel Hunt sat coloring and half frightened, the sole auditress of Mr. Morand's objurga-

and russet drifts that lay like treas-

ed autumn leaves out of the gold

there!" he shouted. "I can hear you | HISTORY OF JOURNALISM breathe and your dress rustle. Julike your ugliness not to answer a fellow! Do you hear, Sue? Black my boots, quick! I'm waiting for them!" And "bang! bang!" came the usefu articles of wear in question down the winding stairway that led into the

kitchen. I am Angus the Lover, I who haste in the track of the wind,
The tameless tempest before, the dusk of quiet behind;
From the heart of a blue gulf hurled, I rise on the waves of the world, Seeking the love that allures, woful until I find.

More Than Two Thousand Pages of Print-Growth of American Periodical Ralph M. McKenzie, of the periodical department of the Library of Congress, hesitated, with color varying like the red and white of the American flag in a high wind, the door at the foot of the stairs flew open and in stalked Mr.

Seeking the love that allures, woful until The blossom of beauty is she, glad, bright as a shaft of flame.

A burning arrow of life winging me joy and shame;

The hollow deeps of the sky are dumb to my searching cry.

Rending the peace of the gods with the melody of her name.

Julian Morand, sallow and disheveled, with unkempt hair and beard, frightfully curved mouth and a most unbecoming costume of a solled Turkish dressing gown, faded nether garments and stockinged feet, thrust into dirty red morocco alippers. Julian Morand, sallow and disheveled,

"I say you!" he snarled out; "why don't you-

And then, perceiving to whom he was actually addressing himself, be started back, turning flery red. "Miss Hunt!"

And with a downward glance at his tollet he fairly turned and fled, the skirts of his Turkish dressing gown floating like red and orange meteors behind him. And, mortified and terrified though she was, Ethel Hunt could not resist the temptation to break into discussing American journalism and a peal of hearty laughter.

This, then, was her ideal among men her gallant cavalier, her "Sir Launcelot" of fancled perfection, snarling at his mother and sister like an ill-conditioned bear, flinging old boots down the stairs at them, tumbling out of bed at 9 o'clock in the morning, while his mother split kindlings and picked tomatoes out in the vegetable garden! Like some Chinese idol, so fell Mr. Julian Morand off his high pedestat in the estimation of Miss Ethel Hunt.

She told it all to Sara Martell when they were safe at home.

"Aunt Sara," said she, "I am thoroughly disenchanted." Miss Martell shrugged her shoulders

and mentally thanked her lucky stars. "I could have told you as much be fore," said she. "These Adonises are Now this Aunt Sara of our little like cheap callee-they will neither wash nor wear! Wait until Everard Grafton comes."

"And who is Everard Grafton?"

"The nicest young fellow in the world-after my betrothed husband." When Mr. Grafton came he so far Sara was willing to leave the rest to

British Schoolboy Blunders.

The historical and other "facts" given here are taken from schoolboys' examination papers:

Of whom was it said, "He never smiled again?" William Rufus did this after he was shot by the arrow. My favorite character in English

history is Henry VIII., because he had eight wives and killed them all. Edward III. would have been King of France if his mother had been a

Alexander the Great was born in absence of his parents.

What followed the murder of Becket? speaking a word for the unprecedented Henry II, received whacks with a

The principal products of Kent are

was that no free nun should be put to death or Imprisoned without his own

Where were the Kings of England erowned? On their heads.

What were the three most important and suddenly the color bloomed into Feudal dues? Friendship, courtship,

be tired of sitting over that everlasting ham were at first friends, but soon became contemporaries. What is Milton's chief work? Mil-

ton wrote a sensible poem called the "Canterbury Tails." Give the names of five Shakesperean

An optimist is a man who looks after

your eyes, and a pessimist is a man who looks after your feet. A man who looks on the bright side of things is called an optionist and the one who looks on the dull side is

called a planist .- St. James' Gazette-A French Prison Ship.

As interesting a steamship as ever visited this port left at the end of the week, loaded with conl. for Bordeaux. She was the French prison boat Caledonie, and she had come to Philadelphia from Cayenne, where she had landed 600 convicts

The cells of the Caledonie are in tiers on her main deck, quite comfortable apartments, twelve by fifteen feet in size, and each containing a cot, a washstand and a chair. Each also contains a coil of steam pipe , so arranged that at the first sign of any refractoristrating glance. "Sue Morand and I ness steam may be sprayed into every nook and cranny, and the inmates instantly scalded into submission. There has never been among the Caledonie's "The pattern? Of course, you shall prisoners any occasion for the use of have it!" she cried. "Just wait a min- this dreadful weapon, but once, some years ago, the ship was attacked on her arrival at Cayenne by the convicts quartered there. Forthwith a hose was attached to the main boller, a donkey tacking party was saluted with great creeping like green jewels across the streams of water which was not boiling (for the captain was a merciful man), but which was nevertheless uncomfortably warm. A few drops apiece were enough, and with yells of pain | them.' the band of criminals fled in all didirections.-Philadelphia Record.

Wore Elizabeth's Cast-Off Garments. It is not often that a woman of today can array herself in any fabric that once formed part of the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth. The Countess of Pembroke has, however, this privilege, and at the recent drawing room she attended, she wore a white and silver gown, the peach-colored train of which was trimmed with old Point de Flandre, which not only had been owned, but also worn, by the famous Tudor queen.

!Color of Bucs Horses. Winning race horses are generally bays, chestauts or browns; and for every hundred bays among them there are fifty chestnuts and thirty browns. down race being won by a plebald.

VALUABLE WORK COMPILED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The Newspapers Treated Are Arranged by States - The Entire Work Pills was established, the first newspaper in More Than Two Thousand Pages of that State. The press and material

Ralph M. McKenzie, of the periodical by ox-team, and John Goodhue used department of the Library of Congress. them in getting out the first issue of dead as well as the living. In every instance the name of the founder is given, and such other facts as will of the Dakotas. The press was burned answer the questions which naturally suggest themselves concerning a news paper's history. The entire work, it is estimated, will fill more than 2000 pages of print. It has taken about three years to prepare, and another six months will probably be consumed in putting it through the press. The compilation was a huge task, involving a search through State histories, county histories, biographies, gazetteers, directories, occasional addresses, pamphlets of all sorts, and the files of newspapers, from the earliest American date down to the present time, Mr. McKenzle will introduce the book with a chapter periodical literature in a general way.

"When it is remembered," said he to a visitor the other day, "that a thousand periodicals become extinct in this country every year, and that nearly 22,000 were issued in the year 1900, you will understand something of the task which I have just finished. The first newspaper was printed in Amerien in 1704, and I have gone over the field for the whole three centuries since that date."

"What fact impressed you most as the result of your investigation?" he was asked.

"I suppose I was most struck by a comparative study of the circulation of the periodicals in this country and in Europe. As early as 1830 the United States with a population of less than 13,000,000, published more periodicals than Europe, with a population of 185,-000,000. In this comparison, you understand, I am including newspapers under the general head of periodicals. Fifty years later America published 600 more periodicals than Europe, and ning from 5781 to 11,314.

1840," continued Mr. McKenzie, 'may James Gordon Bennett Introduced regthe news columns of the New York Herald, and collected the local news, sensational and otherwise, to place side by side with the foreign budget, which till then had filled the choicest giving a complete history of the events Purchase" has proved a pretty good b

marked at the large publication centres like New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. The greatest percentage of increase between decades belongs to the Northwestern States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois. Minnesota, for instance, doubled its output between 1860 and 1870, and in 1880 published nearly two and a half times as many as in 1870. It doubled its product again between 880 and 1890, and so did Illinois, while What do you know of Dryden and lows made nearly as good a record. Buckingham? Dryden and Bucking- All this was accomplished without letting the newcomers in the field destroy the circulation of those who had preceded them. In Minnesota, which shows the most rapid development of any State, the increase of circulation between 1880 and 1890 was more than 450 per cent., and there are many instances of 200 and 300 per cent. inreases in ten years in other States." Mr. McKenzie furnishes the follow

> ing table to illustrate the growth of American periodicals; 574 4,195 197 115 2,028 Monthly. 2,247 1,167 160 13 622

uarterly 271 392

116 78 Total......21,325 17,616 11,314 5,871 When asked what class of periodicals had made the most remarkable growth. Mr. McKenzle answered that no satisfactory answer could be given to that question because it was impossible to draw lines between groups which none could be sure of remaining for any length of time as drawn. "Classification," said he, "gets to be more difficult every year as the periodicals become more specialized. What is classified one year under the general term 'agri cultural' may the next year be placed under 'sports,' or 'borticultural,' or 'beeraising,' or 'turf,' or 'poultry-farming.' What in 1870 is covered by the general term 'sports,' in 1800 is specialized into 'held and track,' 'fishing and hunting.' 'football,' 'the ring,' 'bleyeling,' 'rae ing,' etc. The trade and technical journals of the country have in the last ten years become highly specialized. so that it requires a bundred or more 'headings' under which to arrange

In the preface already mentioned, Mr. McKenzie has given the history of the printing-press, of stereotyping. of the telegraph in its relation to the newspaper business, of lithography, of a list of the oldest newspapers in the country with the date of the establishment of each, and a list of periodicals published in foreign languages, from thirty-five, the Norweigans sixty-seven. the Poles thirty-nine, the Swedes sixtyfour, the Germans 651, and the French forty-nine. He also discusses agricultural, religious, college and educa-

west. The first newspaper in Iowa was the Visitor, established at Duuque on May 11, 1836, by John King. Its name was changed to the Iowa News, and the press which printed it was removed to Lancaster, Wis., in 1842, where the Grant County Herald that State. The press and material Print-Growth of American Periodicals | were moved again in 1849 to St. Paul the first newspaper published in Minnesota, the St. Paul Pioneer. In 1858 the old press was taken to Sloux City Falls, now Sloux Falls, where it was used for the printing of the Dacotah Democrat, the first newspaper in either

by the Indians in the uprising of 1862. Mr. McKenzle has thrown special enthusiasm into his work, due to the fact that he is himself a journalist. He served his apprenticeship in St. Paul, and afterward was employed as a special writer on some of the leading dailies of Chicago. Then he came East, and early in 1898 was appointed to his present position in the Library of Congress.-New York Post

COOD NATIONAL INVESTMENTS.

me of the Besults of a Fifteen Million Dollar (1/2+ ment 100 Years Age.

Something less than 100 years ago the United States paid \$15,000,000 to France for about 864,000 square miles lying west of the Mississippi River. which was somewhat in excess of the area of the territory embraced in the original United States of America, About 100,000 people were scattered about this area, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Out of this area there have been created, in whole or in part, sixteen States and Territories, viz.: Louisiana, Arkausas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Indian Territory. This is about

ne-third the area of the United States. Was the purchase a wise and profitable one? A few figures will answer the question. In 1900 the population had grown to over 14,700,000. The district produced that year 261,000,000 bushels of wheat. The corn product was nearly one-half that of the entire country and the oat crop about thirtyeight per cent. The leading agricultueach decennial census has found us ral products, including wheat, corn, still far in the lead. The most notable oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes and increase of periodicals in this country cotton were valued at \$755,000,000. came between 1870 and 1850, when The wool product alone was equal to the number was almost doubled, run- the entire first cost of the territory. The value of the farm animals was "The ten years between 1830 and over \$820,000,000. Included in mineral products were \$27,000,000 of gold, \$50,be distinguished in periodical history | 000,000 of silver and 22,000,000 tons of for its innovations. During that period coal. There were 5618 newspapers published there in 1900, and nearly ular market and financial letters into 60,000 miles of railway were in operation, The deposits in the national banks were nearly \$220,000,000. In Nebraska alone there are 427 banks, with deposits of about \$32,000,000.

Under the stimulus of American en

A revelation of the unter inadequacy of the feminine vocabulary to express deep emotion was given to a crowd waiting for cars at the bridge end the other night. As a Fulton street car came around the curve and halted the usual mad rush for seats followed. After the car was crowded to the rail-After the car was crowded to the railing an elderly woman, large of person and heavily laden with bundles, emerged from the crowd. She was good to choice, 14415c; do, hens and ing an elderly woman, large of person and heavily laden with bundles, car, waving her bundles vigorously to attract the attention of the conductor, and emitting short, sharp shricks intended to signify that she desired the car to wait for her.

But the conductor stolidly pulled the cord, and just as the weary woman reached the steps the car moved away, On the platform the conductor stood with folded arms and smiled calmly

back at her. For a moment she stood easning with rage. Then she waved all her bundles diciously in the direction of the rapidly retreating car, and shouted at the of-

ending conductor: "Oh, you! you! you! man, you!"-New York Tribune.

Enetish Royalties Read Newspapers.

If the newspaper-cutting agencies were not bound to secrecy they might give some interesting details about the supply of excerpts to the royal family. His Majesty, directly his children attained the age of ten, had everything concerning them which appeared in the newspapers pasted into albums, and these were handed over to them when they reached years of discretion. The Prince of Wales, however, began at the beginning, and each of his children has a volume of newspaper cuttings dating from the date of birth. It need scarcely be said, however, that they are not yet allowed read these extracts. During the royal tour it was the work of one secretary to preserve every article which appeared in the colonles about the Prince's journeys, and these make quite a small library.-London Chron-

A Poor Man's Charity.

August Koetling is a tailor's assistant. He makes \$15 a week by toll so continuous and confining that his chest has become hollow and his cheeks sunken. It cost him \$8 a week to live. The remaining \$7 be spends in sugar, coffee and condensed milk. On Saturday nights he borrows a horse and wagon, and loads the wagon with a big can of steaming bot cohee. If the paper-mills, and of copyright. He gives | night is cold he stops for a while at Astor Place and Broadway, so that the conductors and motormen of the Madison and Second avenue cars may have a hot drink. Where a crowd which it appears that the Italians have has gathered or idlers loiter, he goes, giving coffee to any one who wishes it. If you ask him why he does this he will reply: "I have only a little. With coffee I can show good will to so many."-New York Post.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: Little of a novel nature has developed in the business or financial situation during the past week. Condi-tions of the preceding week were ac-centuated as a rule, active manufacturing plants becoming still more busily engaged, while the downward tenden-cy of prices was not checked. Retail trade is of immense volume and job bers have immense Spring orders to fill.

Conditions in the iron and steel in dustry are shown by record-breaking production at many plants and rapid merease of facilities at others.

Failures for the week numbered 301, in the United States, against 305 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 46 last year.

"Bradstreet's" says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,639,679 bushels, as against 4,690,202 last week and 4,838,678 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1001, to date (30 weeks) aggregate 161,644,152 bushels, as against 111,002,372 last cason. Corn exports aggregate 170,820 season. Corn exports aggregate 179,520 bushels, as against 298,093 last week and 3,072,152 last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 21,435,237 bushels, against 111,702,912 last season.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 8754c; Philadelphia No. 2, 84284½c; Baltimore No. 2, 85½c, Corn—New York No. 2, 6756c; Phil-

delphia No. 2, 641/2a65c; Baltimore No. Oats-New York No. 2, 500; Philadelphia No. 2, 53½c; Baltimore No. 2,

Hay.-No. 1 timothy, large bales 16.00; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50a15.00; No.

timothy, \$13.00a14.00.
Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples—Vestern Maryland and Pennsylvania, acked, per brl, \$3.00a3.75; do. New fork, assorted, per brl, \$3.50a4.50. Cabage.—New York State, per ton, domestic to the contract of the period of the contract of th ic,\$10 00a12.00; do. Danish, per ton, 513.00a14.00. Carrots - Native, per \$13,00a14.00. Carrots — Native, per bushel box, 35a490; do, per bunch, 1a 11/5c. Celery—Native, per bunch, 1a 31/5c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl, \$7,00a7.50; do. Jerseys, per brl, \$6,50a 7.00; do. Cape and Jerseys, per box, \$2,00a2.25. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 15a20c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75c.a\$1.50; do, per full brl, \$2,50a3.00; do New Orleans, per brl, \$2,50a3.00; do, Florida, \$1.50a4.00; do. Florida, per basket, \$1.50a2.25. Onions— Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, \$1.151.25; do. Western, yellow, per bushel, \$1.151.25; Oranges—Florper bushel, \$1.15a1.25. Oranges—Flor-ida, per box, as to size, \$2.00a2.25. Oys-terplants—Native, per bushel box, toa 75c. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, \$2.50a3.00. Turnips—Native, per bushel box, 20a25c. Potatoes—White, Maryland and Penn-sylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 80a85c.; do. do. do. do., seconds, 65a70c; do. New York, do. best stock, 85a8c; do. de. do. seconds, 65a70c; do. Western, do. prime.

seconds, 65a7oc; do. Western, do. prime 85a87c. Sweets, Eastern Shore, Vir-ginia, kiln-dried, per brl, \$2.25a2.40; do. do. do., per flour brl, \$2.00a2.50; do. do. Maryland, per bri, fancy, \$2,2582,50; do. Richmond, do. No. 1, \$2,000225; do. North Carolina, do. fancy, \$2,2582,50. Yams, North Carolina, per brl, No. 1,

Provisions and Hog Products-Bulk space in the American newspaper. It was Bennett who evolved the idea of giving a complete history of the events of each day throughout the world in the press of this country.

"The increase in periodicals is most marked at the brees in periodicals is most."

Her Language Wholly Inadequate.

A revelation of the unter madequacy.

A revelation of the unter madequacy. tured breasts, 12 lbs and over, 10 //cc sugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 9/40 sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 0½c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 0½c; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 3¾c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 12c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, to lbs and over, 1214c; hams,

red in the face and puffing with her young toms, mixed, good to choice, 132 exertions as she instened toward the 14c; do young toms, good to choice, —a tic; do. old do. do. do. do., oaroe; ducks, good to choice, trarge; chickens, young, good to choice, toatic; chickens, mixed, old and young, gatoc; do. poor o medium, 8ag. Geese, good to choice

> Butter-Separator, 25a26c; gathered ream, 23a24c; imitation, 19a2o; prints lb, 27a28; rolls, 2 lb, 26a27c; dairy rints, Md., Pa. and Va., 25a26. Eggs-Western Maryland and Penn-ylvania, per dozen, 25a26c; Eastern hore, Maryland and Virginia, —a26c; Virginia, 26c; West Virginia, 25a26c Western, 26c; Southern, 23a24c; coldtorage, choice, at mark, 20a21c; do. do.,

Cheese.-New Cheese, large, 60 lbs, 11 o 1134e; do, flats, 37 lbs, 11a1134e; pie nes, 23 lbs, 1134e to 1134e. Hides-Heavy steers, association and alters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close seections, 11/5a12/5c; cows and light teers, oldaroc.

Live Stock.

ss off, 22a23.

Chicago. - Cattle - Good to prime 6.50a7.25; poor to medium, \$4.00a6.00 stockers and feeders, \$2.25a4.75; cow stockers and feeders, \$2.25a5.55; bull \$1,5044.75; heifers, \$2,253.55; bulls, \$2,254.60; calves, \$2,5060.25; Texns fed atters, \$4,0060.25. Hogs—Mixed and \$2.2544.00; caives, \$2.5045.25; fexas feu atcers, \$4.0046.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.0045.40; good to choice, heavy, \$6.3045.50; rough, heavy, \$6.0045.25; light, \$5.6045.00; bulk of sales, \$5.0045.35. Sheep—Steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.3045.00; er; good to choice wethers, \$4,30a5.00 Western sheep, \$4.25a5.75; native lamb \$3.20a6.10; Western lambs, \$5.00a6.00. East Liberty.-Cattle-Choice, East Liberty.—Cattle—Choice, \$6.40a 6.60; prime, \$5.85a6.00; good, \$5.35a5.65. Hogs slow; prime heavies, \$6.40a6.45; best mediums, \$6.25a\$6.30; heavy Yorkers, \$6.15a6.20; light Yorkers, \$5.00a.605; pigs, \$5:50a5.60; roughs, \$5.00a5.00. Sheep higher; best wethers, \$4.50a4.65; culls and common, \$1.50a2.25; yearlings \$3.0004.85; veal calves, \$7.00a7.50.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Cincinnati is organizing a \$150,000 o-operative wagon factory. A London syndicate is after the en-tire tobacco industry of Cuba. Union machinists will renew their demands for an eight-hour

Leadville has twenty-two labor un-Two years ago one organiza-Toledo's union of coffee, spice, and baking powder workers is the first of its kind.

Brooklyn labor unions are erecting

\$150,000 home.

Minneapolis city council approved the eight-hour workday for team owners ond drivers.

Ohio has 26,020 working women.

Their average weekly wages are \$4.83 and savings 14 cents.

The Broom-makers' Union issues a round million of labels each month for the process.

One most entertaining bit of history in the body of the work is told under the beading "lowa," and describes the wanderings of the old press on which ware printed the first newspapers ever issued in sundry States in the North-



like, but in the original is of silk cham- vices. bray in pale blue, stitched with white

and is held by white pearl buttons. The fitted lining extends to the waist fronts and back of the waist proper are free and adjusted to the figure as pre-



ferred, but the pleated back is smooth and without fulness. When the plain back is substituted it is drawn down in gathers at the waist line, Ornamental stitching, simulating pointed texture, in order to obtain new effects. bands, is shown on the fronts. The sleeves are in shirt style, but with deep pointed cuffs that lap over and are but toned at the outside. At the neck is a novel pointed stock that matches the cuffs.

medium size four yards of material several colors in deep shades. The twenty-one inches wide, three and sev- effect is of stripes of two or two and

New York City.-The novelty of the | embroidery, and a gray tulle with season is undoubtedly the shirt waist white wool in which are interspersed with pleats that run to or over the medallions of white panne is one of shoulders. The smart May Manton the prettiest modes of the season. Butexample illustrated combines that tons form an important item in both feature with the new deep pointed the trimming of both wraps and cuffs and stock and is suited to all the gowns. Buttons covered with silkseason's waistings, madras, Oxfords, velvet and lace, both plain and empique, chambrays, linen, batistes, silks, broidered, are the smartest of these light weight flannels, albatross and the ornamental and sometimes useful de-

Tiny Jets For Lattice Centres.

The evening gown of black lace or line only, but forms the foundation on dotted Brussels net is treated with which the waist is arranged. The paneling of embroidery. The panels are of white satin veiled with Chanlaid in two pleats at each side, which tilly lace medallions. Although the meet at the shoulder seams. The medallions are not large in size they, fronts include the regulation box pleat are enhanced by edges of buby veland are gathered at the belt or left vet ribbon applied in three rows. At intervals here and there the ribbons are joined with small jet ornaments, "paillettes," which make lattices of the delicate structure. This adds to the beauty of the lace ovals used in paneling the skirt.

A Stylish Waist.

A stylish waist in light blue pressed velvet relies on its button fastening for a smart effect. The buttons are tiny round affairs of light pink, each studded with a small brilliant. They are set on either side of the opening so close together that they almost touch, and are fastened one over the other with small loops of white silk cord.

Lace as Hat Trimming.

The almost universal adoption of lace for at least a part of the hat trimming has led milliners to buttonhole the design in gulpure lace with gold thread, and apply medallions of decorated muslin or flower petals to Chantilly and other laces of a thinner

A Handsome Petticont. An attractive petticoat in a plain color has a deep flounce in plaid silk and lace. There are perpendicular stripes alternating, lace and silk, the lace of To cut this waist for a woman of a deep cream and the plaid showing



wide or two and one-eighth yards for- skirt, ty-four inches wide will be required.

Woman's Bolero Waist. The bolero walst is a marked favor ite of fashion, and is shown in many of the advance styles. The smart May drawing is admirable in many ways, and is adapted to a variety of materials. The bolero, having no collar makes it peculiarly desirable for wear beneath a wrap, while at the same time it gives sufficient of the lacket suggestion to be suited to street costumes designed for spring. As shown it makes part of a costume of satinfaced cloth in sage green, with the full waist of Liberty satin in a lighter shade of the same color, the trimming being folds of the satin, cross-stitched on with black corticelli silk, and at the

ends by jeweled buttons. The fitted lining closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the waist and the bolero, so that both are made in one. The full front and back of the waist are tucked to yoke depth then left free to take soft folds, the closing being effected at the left front where au opening is cut from the shoulder to waist line. The jacket is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams only, and is cut away at the neck to reveal the chemisette, sleeves are novel, while in bishop at the upper edge which render then shape they include deep cuffs, pointed exceptionally becoming. At the neck is a regulation stock that closes invisibly at the centre back.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size two and one-eighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, one and three-quarter yards twentyseven inches wide, or one and three eighth yards forty-four inches wide will be required for the waist; two and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, one and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide for the bolero.

Up-to-Date Trimmings. Nothing in the season's modes of decoration impresses one mere than the variety in embroldery. The newest caprice, according to The Delineator, is wool embroidery mixed with silk The blending of colors which can be produced with wool, chenille and slik is delightful, and one of the special arts in applying it is the use of a thin material like chiffon for the founda-Tuile gowns are adorned with

SMART BOLERO WAIST. en-eighth yards twenty-seven inches a half inches of the plaid and the same wide, three yards thirty-two inches of the lace. It is a very attractive

Cut's on Lawn Shirt Waists.

Many of the white lawn shirt waists are finished with wide cuffs made of alternating rows of insertion and lace, with a narrow ruffle of lace at the end Manton model shown in the large and coming over one side of the opening. The cuffs fasten with three pearl buttons concealed by the lace ruffie.

Fancy Foliage on the Hats.

Gold and silver tissue is now used to make foliage of the most fancy variety, and if fruit effects, such as tiny berries, grapes and currants, form a part of the spray, pearls are employed for the latter. Girls' Four-Gored Petticoni. Little girls as well as their elders have need of well fitted underwear if the pretty frocks are to appear at their best. This carefully shaped petticoat

was designed by May Manton with that fact in view and can be relied upon to give entire satisfaction. As shown it is of white cambric with frill of needlework, but taffets, Sicilian and gloria are all correct as well as the various white fabrics. When made from allk or wool a plisse flounce makes the best substitute for the embroidered one, although a bias ruffle, gathered, is correct. The skirt is cut in four gores so providing a straight back that can be

the lower edge is joined a deep gathered flounce that, in turn, is edged with a frill. The upper side is finished with a painted yoke-band, applied over the material that can be drawn up to the required size by means of tapes or

trusted to launder satisfactorily. To

ribbons To cut this petticont for a girl of eight years of age three and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a



half yards thirty-six inches wi one and a half yards forty-four include will be required, with five ya this seemingly heavy and incongruous of needlework for frill.