### THE OLD FARM.

The old farmhouse I see it again; In its low dark caves the twittering wren Is nested as long ago; And I breathe once more the south wind's

baim. And sit and watch, in the twilight's calm, The bat flit to and fro.

The white cows lie at the pasture bars And the dairy cool, with its tins and jars, Is stored with curds and cream; There's somebody putting the things to right, And through the window I see the light From the tallow candle gleam.

The garden is rich with its old-time bloom

And I eatch, in facey, the faint perfume Of blossome dank with dew; And over it all is the starilt dome, And round about it the peace of home-How it all comes hack to view!

The night wind stirs in elm and oak. And up from the milliond comes the croak Of the bulling's rich bassoon; And I eatch the gleam, as over the brink There peops with a tremulous, shivering

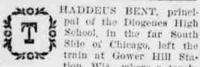
blink. The rim of a crescent moon.

It all comes back from the dusk of time, With the mournful eadence and swell

With the mouthful canend, still— That is half remembered, still— Like a measure from some forgotien strain, That hauntingly comes and dress again, And under a dusky twilight sky II, mingling, floats with the plaintive cry Of the desolate whip-poor will. —Hollis W. Field.

# **建設設設設設設設設設設設設** a Romance of the Schools.

#### RKANERENN'N'N



tion, Wis., where a teachers' summer school was in progress. Professor Bent-he had sat in a col-

lege chair in his day-was forty years old. His hair was a trifle gray, his eyes were kindly and his shoulders a bit stooped. He was going to the summer school to hear the natural history lectures of Audubon Burroughs Wood, and to get a bit of nature first hand from the fields.

At the big boarding house by the brook with the great trees at its back, Thaddeus Bent met half a dozen teachers whom he knew and half a hundred whom he didn't know. The assistant principal of the Diogenes was there, and had been there for a month. She felt bound to do her duty by her chief. She introduced him right and left. Then she put on her thinking cap.

"He won't care much for those frivolous creatures just out of the normal." she said to herself. "He'll want some one to pair off with. Now there's Theodosia Desmond, principal of the Plato School, way up on Chicago's North Side. She's just his opposite, but opposites get on well, so here goes." And the assistant principal introduced Principal Thaddeus Bent to Principal Desmond.

Professor Bont found himself in the company of Miss Desmond, on the veranda, the second morning after his arrival. Theodosia was a little creature, with a trim figure, a rather positive manner and a piquant nose on which rested a pair of glasses. Theo- demned by The Hague Convention on dosia was thirty-five and admitted it when it was necessary.

"What's your hobby, Professor Bent?" she asked. "Every one of us has a hobby, or we wouldn't be here."

"Well, I confess, Miss Desmond, to bugs and the rest.

"Seems to me I've heard that Locke once wrote a book on how to bring up children property."

Theodosia Desmond blushed furlously. "So he did, but I've not read it. I see how it is; we can't agree, and I would not read one of your authors if the reading would make me superintendent of schools. I'll stick to Locke and Kant, and you can keep on reading about the earthworms."

Nevertheless, they went walking to gether again, and when they separated for the summer there was just a suspicion of lingering over the farewell, Botter read White and Burroughs, Miss Desmond," said Professor Bent. "You couldn't hire me to, Suppose ou try Locke."

The professor shook his head and they parted.

Two weeks later Thaddens Bent walked into the Crerar Library and wrote an order for a book. He took the volume and started for a table. He turned out to avoid a pillar and ran plump into a little woman coming from the other side. She uttered a smothered exclamation and dropped a book. Thaddeus Bent stooped, picked the book up, looked deliberately at the title,

and, with a bow, handed it to Theodosia Desmond, who was standing with heightened color and flashing eyes looking at him. "How dare you look to see what I

m reading?" she said. "I thought I recognized the cover as that of an old friend," said the pro-

fessor, coolly. "They always bind Burroughs' works nicely. The book I'm about to read is snuff color. Do you know the author. Theodesia?" He turned the book back to her, and

the read, "Human Understanding, Locke."

"Don't you think, Theodosia, that we would better do the rest of our life's reading together?"

They put the books on the table and went out side by side, and the attendant at the desk noticed that the glasses which the little woman wore were limmed, though the face below was miling .- Edward B. Clarke, in Chicago Record-Hernid,

#### A Grim Humor of the Boer War.

Gilbert and Sullivan in their wildest flights of fancy never ventured to invent such things about the British Army as have been disclosed by the astonishing testimony before the Military Commission. Consider the artistic perfection of this incident, for example: Lord Roberts wrote to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, on March 11, 1900, complaining that explosive bullets had been found in Cronje's langer, "Such breaches of the recognized usages of war." he solemply proceeded, "and of the Geneva Convention are a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my Government with a request that it be communicated to the neutral powers."

Mr. Steyn explained that the bullets n question had been taken from British troops. Now it turns out that this ammunition with expanding bullets had been manufactured in England before the war to the extent of 66,000,000 rounds; that there was every intention of making it the standard outfit of the British Army all over the world, but that its production was stopped because it was found to be dangerous to the user in hot climates. It was congrounds of humanity, but it had to be supplied to the British troops in South Africa because at one time there were only two or three boxes of any other kind on hand.

All that is needed now to make the a weakness for natural history. I story complete is an apology from Lord like frogs, snakes, snails, turtles, water Roberts to Mr. Steyn, but the wire ems to be busy in that direction.-New York World.



HAUT MODE IN MILLINERY. Rolling-Brim Sallors Very Chie For After-

neon Wear. Rolling brim sailor hats, covered with taffeta, are to be among the smartest chapeaux designed for afternoon wear. These have tremendous chic. and the very smartest ones are in pale blue and violet. One in a pale violet color is plainly covered save nlong the edge, where it is beauti-fully shirred in little tucks. It has "Thi a low broad crown, which is of no importance whatever as compared with the splendid snake-curled plume of deep egg-plant purple that hovers

around the brim. This hat, for any one who can and does wear violet, is the hight of chic and simplicity. Another in pale blue is covered, all save a disc at the crown's centre, with accordioned blue taffeta. This hat is bound with blue velvet and the centre of the crown is of the violet. Two blue birds, their heads almost meeting forward, are placed flatly along each side of this very dainty hat. Peau de sole is used, too, for covering these

hats. So is Louisine. Sealskin Alpine-Very, very Frenchy is a lately imported model which is calculated to exploit the Frenchman's Idea of what an English walking hat might, could, would or should be like. The shape is as old as most of us-if not older-and it is covered with richest sealskin. The dented crown is banked high all around with a wreath of velvet nasturtiums in their splendid shadings of orange and gold and yellow, and at the back those blossoms run over onto the coiffure.

A la Militaire-With all sorts of milliary effects to the fore it is little won. der that le dernier cri in the shape of a .mall hat is a la militaire. This bit of millinery is in what is known as ermine felt, a lovely soft white felt that looks like its namesake fur minus

the black tails. The only trimming is the real epaulette, life size, which is made of white silk cord, the fringe side of it just touching the hair. It is as novel as it is catchy. Twisted Plumes-It seemed that the

final twist had been given the ostrich plume when it was curled backward in snake effect. Now a dainty light velvet toque shows a short though very full plume in cascade effect, and instead of being curled each dainty strand of the feather has been twisted. Each and all hang like so many feath ery shavings en miniature. Conventional souls may not like it any better If as well as the time-honored curl, but they must admit it is novel.

The Charms of Maturity.

When a woman has reached her thirty-fifth year the thought occasionally disturbs her that she has passed the period of youth, and is fast losing the charm which chiefly delights mankind. But there is no cause for despair. A woman of thirty-five is certainly beyond the romantic period of girlhood. but there is not any reason why she should not still be fascinating. The ordinary woman of that age is still far from the turning point of life, and if she only takes care of her figure she may remain attractive for some years onger. What she has to guard against s indifference to her appearance, either from indolence or a misplaced sort of honesty which makes her scorn to appear less than her age. It has been well said that a women is never older than she looked, and she need neither

This is the pointed question asked by Hughes Le Roux, a well-known French writer, who has been spending some months in the United States. The American girl has astounded and shocked him. She wears such magnificent jewels, he declares, as are only offered to a Frenchwoman on her mar riage. She gowns herself, too, in the heavy velvets and silks only known to

women of forty in France. But in the third and last proof of the complete absence of the "feune fille" element in the American girl which Mr. Le Roux cites is her indifference to marriage. Very often she believes in having a good time, he says, and refuses to consider the subject seriously

"This," observes Mr. Le Roux, "is not to be wondered at in a country where the mother and father neither advise nor hurry marriage, and where it is not preached from the pulpit on Sunday as a duty.

#### Woman Doctor's Verdict. Writes a woman physician of her

life experience in Everybody's Magazine: "In looking back over the struggle and effort of these long years, I cannot say that they were better than a sheltered life in a home of my own; but I know I would not make the change. It has certainly been a broader life, and though I have had to do without the pleasures and sorrows that are woman's own-the bringingup of a little flock that was mine-1 have had the satisfaction of mothering and saving many others, perhaps more fitted to that life than I. I long ago left the old rattle-trap and have passed through offices of varying grades -but all varying upward-to the big. pleasant apartment that is both office and home. I have now a fine practice, good health, an excellent income. I have lost a few illusions and all my sentimentality, but I still love and respect the work, I am satisfied with the issue."

### A Unique Society. An organization in Cleveland, com-

posed of about one hundred of the most aristocratic society women of the East End, has founded a unique society. It has for its prime object the dumping of garbage out in the middle of the streets in front of their handsome houses. The garbage contractor has been neglecting his work. The women complain that he does not call frequently chough. Their complaints to the city authorities have gone unheeded, and so they organized and agreed to take such action that the city will see the urgent need of prodding up the garbage collectors. The women who are thus banded together are to send their servants into the middle of the street and deposit their garbage there once a day until the service is improved. The meeting was held on the lawn of Mrs. John Elliot, on Hazel street. Mrs. Elliot is the wife of a wealthy manufacturer.

### Sleeve Ruffles.

Quite le dernier cri are sleeve ruffles. Though they were noted on imported models of a few months since, the average woman has not seen such a sleeve worn. One must admit this model is exaggerated, and that the most "wenrable" costumes offered boast instead two little frills, which peep out from beneath the broad cuffs, One who is seeking something not likely to blush unseen may well admira this costume in Scotch plaid, the deep blue and green tones being lightened by a narrow plaiding in apple green It is this apple green in taffeta that is used for the sleeves, the cuffs being of white cloth, as are also the surplice vests and the girdle. The sleeve top and shoulder are cut in one, and look nor feel old if she only takes care



New York City .- Kimonos appear to | twelve and one-fourth yards of bandtave taken as firm a hold on the West- ing. ern woman as upon her Oriental siser. This May Manton one shows one

A Fashion Fancy. The smart girl has a new use for heavy silk cord. She is again demonstrating her cleverness by converting it into a novel corsage decoration. The silk cord is thick and preferably black, and here and there she sews to it big black passementeric balls. These balls are sometimes of sllk, and sometimes are studded with jet beads. To look effective the cord should be at least five yards long. She winds it loosely about her neck, crossing it in the back, and keeping one end longer than the other; she does the same thing over and over again, until she has four loops arranged in festoon fashion over the front of her waist, with each loop longer than the last. After she has made four loops, she ties the two ends at the left side in a bow, the ends of which are either finished with black silk tassels or passementeric balls. This cord corsage decoration gives a touch of charm and newness to a plain waist, and is a happy variation from the head chains .- Woman's Home Com-

## A Belt Fad.

panion.

SHIRTED KIMONO.

garments of colder weather. The point-

ed sleeves are eminently becoming and

the round ones, shown in the back

view, can be substituted if preferred.

The kimono is made with fronts and

soft folds from that point to the floor.

The sleeves are cut in one piece each,

The quantity of material required

for the medium size is eight and three

fourths yards twenty-seven inches

wide, seven yards thirty-two inches

wide or four and a half yards forty-

four inches wide, with three and three-

Two Effective Garments.

Long coats with capes are exceed-

edges, are finished with bands,

eighth yards of sllk for bands.

Belts of old coins connected with of the latest variations and adaptalinks, with the coins arranged in pendtions and is charmingly graceful as ant fashion in front, will be a favorite well as comfortable. The model is with the smart girl this autumn. The made of figured Japanese crepe with old copper two-cent pieces, which used bands of plain colored Habutai silk. to be as common as the penny, are now out all the materials used for neglibeing collected and used for these coin gees are appropriate, Simple cotton belts. And a belt of two-cent pieces prepes, lawns and the like are always is really much more artistic than you pretty, while the many light weight would think. Just try it, and see .-French and Scotch flannels, cashmere Woman's Home Companion. and albatross are admirable for the

### Poke Bonnets For Little Girls.

Little girls will wear granny poke more delightful lines and folds, but onnets, elaborately trimmed with ribbon rosettes and ostrich tips. A ruby red bonnet is composed of folds of felt cloth, and is faced with shirred back that are shirred and arranged chiffon of the same color. The only over a foundation yoke, and falls in trimming is a wreath of natural holly and rosettes of velvet ribbon. Strings of the velvet are made to tie in a small and they, with the neck and front bow under the chin, allowing the long ends to fall beneath.

> Coats of Latest Make. Both the cloth and moleskin coats of latest make are modeled with short

basques. Make an Effective Hat. Doves' breasts combined with one

long, twisted fold of black velvet, held in place with buckles of cut steel, ingly smart for young girls as well as makes an effective hat. The breasts,

which is almost flat in shape, with a

wide, irregular brim, and the velvet

fold forms a sort of crown, which

would otherwise be missing on the hat.

Ideal Theatre Dress.

broadcloth is an ideal theatre dress.

Must Not Be Fussy.

SHIRBED TRIPLE SKIRT.

but it must not look fussy.

A good bit of trimming may be used,

A princess dress in a light tint of



### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

### General Trade Conditions

Bradstreet's "Weckly Review of rade" says: Mixed trade and crop Trade' conditions still present themselves, though some improvement in tone is noted where crop estimates as in the case of corn, show expansion. Lower prices for cereals point the way to fu-ture large business and induce a larger loreign interest in our farm products Trade reports vary with sections conidered, the best reports coming from the Southwest, the Northwest and the Pacific Coast. Spotted trade reports come from sections of the Middle West. From the South the reports are in the main favorable as to trade and collections, but crop deterioration is

tions, but crop deterioration is wide-spread, except from the lower Missis-sippi Valley. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 1, aggregate 1,082,681 bushels, against 3,050,430 last week, 6,870,578 this week last year, 6,-195.749 in 1901, and 4,450,167 in 1900. For thirteen weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 40,207,362 bushels, they aggregate 40,297,362 bushels, against 65,879,715 in 1902; 80,322,854 in 1907, and 43,193,835 in 1900. Corn ex-ports for the week aggregate 1.123,871 bushels, against 779,230 last week ; 141,-123 a year ago; 907,924 in 1901, and 13,364,240 in 1900. For thirteen weeks of the present cereal year they aggre-gate 12,729,122 bushels, against 1.133. 250 in 1902; 12,132,616 in 1907, and 40,-697,367 in 1900.

597,367 in 1900. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Review of Trade" says: Failures this week in the United States number 226, against 232 last week, 219 the preceding week and 207 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 10 against 19 last week, the base days and the track of the test week. 19 the preceding week and 23 last year.

LATEST MARKET OUOTATIONS.

'Flour-Spring clear, \$3.80@4.00; best Patent \$5.00; choice Family \$4.25. Wheat-New York No. 2, 84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c; Philadelphia No. 2, 78<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@79c; Balti-more No. 2 80c. Corn-New York, No. 2, 53c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@51c; Baltimore No. 2, 52c.

No. 2, 52c. Oats-New York No. 2, 415/2c; Phil-

adelphia No. 2, 421/2c; Baltimore No. 2 42%c.

Hay.—Receipts for today 386 tons, including 60 tons for export. There is rather better inquiry for hay, but de-mand is confined wholly to top grader of timothy and mixed, on which de-scriptions the market is firm. Medium and common grades of hay, however, are relatively plentiful and dull of sale. We quote: No. 1 timothy large bales, \$15.00@15.50; do do, small bales, \$15.00 @15.50; No. 2 timothy \$14.00@14.50; No. 3 timothy \$11.50@13.00; No. 1 clover mixed \$13.00@13.50; No. 2 clover mixed \$11.50@12.50; No. 1 clover \$11.00 @12.00; No. 2 clover \$9.50@10.50; no. Hay .- Receipts for today 386 tons, @12.00; No. 2 clover \$9.50@10.50; no-

grade hay (unsound, musty, stained etc.) \$6.00@ 10.00. etc.) \$0.00@10.00. Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Ap-ples—Maryland and Virginia, per brl, lancy —@\$1.00; do, fair to good, 75@ 90c; do, New York, assorted, per brl \$1.50@2.50. Beets—Native, per bunch 1½@2c. Cabbage—Native, per 100 \$3.00@3.50. Cauliflower—New York, per brl \$2.00@2.50. Calery—New York, astronomic and a statistic control of the state of the

tive, per 100 \$1.75@2.00. Grapes-Con-cords, per 5-lb basket 121/2@13c; do, Niagara, do, 15@16c; do, Delaware, do, 20@22c; do, New York, black, per bash-el box 30@40c. Lima beans-Native, per bushel box \$1.00@1.10. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 6g 270. Pears-Exstern Shore Duchese Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu be @70. Pears-Eastern Shore, Duchess, per basket, 20@30c; do, per box 30@ 40c; do, Kieffer, per basket 15@30c; do, New York, Bartlett, per bl \$3.50@5.00 Quinces-Eastern Shore, Maryland, per basket 60@70c. String beans-Anne Arundel, per bu, green 40@45c. Tomatoes-Anne Arundel, per measur-ed bushel 20@25c; do Eastern Shore ed bushel, 30@35c; do. Eastern Shore, Maryland, per peach box 25@30c. Turnips-Native, per bushel box 45@ 50c. Hides.-Heavy steers, association and

"Horrors, all of them. Encuse me

but I thought you were above creep ing things. I haven't a bit of sym pathy with you or with them. 'The proper study of mankind is man'and man's attributes, let me add. I study mental philosophy. It's the only thing worth studying. We won't get along at all well. Thank goodness, I am above the earth a bit, as high as man's head, at any rate. The brain and the understanding-these be noble themes. Snakes and toads, or, how Can you?

"Well, I trust I am a little above the creepers and the hoppers at times. There are the birds and the trees; they appeal to me."

"All of a kind; man's and woman's mentality is the thing for me. I've heard forty of Professor Searcher's lectures on 'Min'l' already, and I'm going to hear the other forty. Some of the other teachers have fallen away. They are not true blue, though they made much protense at the start. Can't I induce you to hear Professor Seacher? He'll convert you."

"Pray forgive me, but I've heard Searcher and I found him a bore, but I'll go if you'll take me."

Theodosia blushed a bit. She was past even such a remote hint of gallantry as this, she had thought.

"No, I won't take you," she said, "but you may come if you will. Go well up Lippincott's. to the front. Professor Searcher does not speak any too clearly and I sit up there-I mean you can hear better there."

There were excursions into the woods and fields arranged by the teachers assembled at Gower Hill, Professor Bent took the tramps, and through the urging assistant principal. Theodosia Desmond occasionally went along. This student of man amused Professor Beat, and despite her antagonism she attracted him a little.

On one of the excursions he found bimself alone with her in a woodland path. Each had books. "What have you there, Professor Bent?" asked Miss Desmond.

"I have P. H. Gosse, a man too little read now, and Burroughs, and White of Selborne. They are full of frogs and snakes and foxes and birds."

Theodosin Desmond tossed her head, and her piquant nose became as near pert as her thirty-five years would adilt. "Trash, every bit of it," she said, "There's nothing human about it."

"Surely there's human interest in the lives of the frogs and the loves of the

"Loves of the birds! I thought you were beyond sentiment, Professor Bent, Well, there, I did not mean to be rude Here I have John Locke's 'Human Unlerstanding.' Now that's the proper study for a student. He isn't read now, but he ought to be. He ald not touch sentiment with a

#### Difference in Bird Songs.

Much of the attractiveness of the voice of the wood-thrush is due to the excelient sounding-board furnished by the foliage by which his songs are backed. In an open field the tones would be deadened and their ringing quality lost. It would perhaps be going too far to credit him with knowledge of the value of his chosen environment, but he certainly shows no disposition to abandon the advantages he thus secures, in this respect differing from several of his usual associates. The cardinal, wood pewce, Carolina wren, and many other woodland birds frequently nour their songs into the larger spaces of the open meadow, and the wood-thrush, through chance or choice, thus gains a distinct advantage over these less consistent performers. There is a marked difference in the light notes of the Carolina wren that come from fence post or isolated tree and those that ring out in the echoing forest. The cardinal's rich portamentos, too are far less striking in the pasture than in the deep wood. And much of the sad sentiment of the melancholy plant of the wood pewee is lost when it rises from a bush in the open instead of stealing out of the

heart of the wood .- Henry Oldys, in Danger in Green Paper

The general public, we fear, is not acquainted with the dangers arising from arsenic coloring matter in wall paper. A recent death in Palmer. Mass., is directly attributed by the medical authorities to this cause. The trouble which resulted so disastrously made its appearance a year and a half ago in what seemed to be nervous dys. pepsia. Two months of travel abroad seemed to greatly improve the patient. but on returning home he soon grew worse again. On account of certain conflicting symptoms which could not be readily accounted for a specialist was called in and gave it as his opinion that there was arsenic polsoning in the system. An investigation was then made which resulted in the discovery

of arsenic colors in the wall paper of the sitting room. This room had been papered shortly previous to the appear. ance of the first symptoms. The wall paper was at once removed, but the disease had by this time progressed so far that it was impossible to save the life of the unfortunate victim .- Scientific American.

Wealthy New York Churches A New York church that keeps, al. ence respecting its wealth is the Dutch Collegiate, which is reputed to have an income from investments of \$400,000 a year. Trinity Church has an income from its investments of over \$1,000,000 ADDISING ROLLING

of herself. First of all, she must keep her mind bright and interested in other people, and in the events and literature of to-day; then she will feel young, and feeling young she will take care to look it. She will patronize a good corset maker, and a good dress-

can be made to appear as trim as ever. Rowdiness is outte the reverse of fascinating, and the woman of thirty- blue broadcloth, with angel sleeves five who wants to be attractive must adorned with French folds. At the take special care that her attire is always fresh and dainty looking, and plique held together with Renaissance that she presents what is called a "well-groomed" appearance; then she may be sure that she will be almost at the back it takes the form of gradas attractive as she was in her early twenties.

maker, and though she may have lost

It is a curious fact that all the women famous for their power over the hearts of men in old times, from Cleopatra down to Helen, were nearer forty than twenty when their fascinations were greatest. It has been just the same in modern days. As a literary salon in Paris, Balzac was once asked by a pretty girl in her teens why he liked women whom she considered to be passee. "Why, monsieur," she pro- with an extremely long, tight fitting tested, "even when they are as old as forty you seem to enjoy their society!" For a moment or two Balzac regarded her earnestly, and then he laughed narrow belt with a steel buckle, the

heartily. Next he explained the mat-ter. "Perhaps," said he, "the secret brocaded satin. There are no less than lies in the fact that the woman of four applied pockets on the coat, all twenty must be pleased, while the bound with satin, and there are two woman of forty tries to please, and the older woman's power consists, not as ings of the satin. The cuffs and stock has been so often said, in understand- collar are trimmed with the same ing and making the most of her own charms, but in comprehending, and with happy tact, calling out and making the most of the good qualities of the man whose favor she seeks." There is no doubt that a man admires a clever woman, but he likes her best when she has the wit to make him feel that he is clever. Man is naturally vain, and though he onjoys being entertained for a time by a clever woman it makes him really happy to feel that he has the power to entertain her., If she has the tact to make him feel this. she is sure to be charming to him. Indeed, it is not always the eleverest or the prettiest woman whom a man likes best. A sympathetic manner, a pleasing voice, and a happy knack of dis-covering what a man is really inter-ested in, and the art of being a good

listener, often fascinate when clever-ness and beauty alone would be powerless. The woman who is well on in the thirties will do well to take note of this, and then, if she has been incking in attractiveness hitherto, she need be to no longer.-New York Weekly.

Astounded by American filrts. "How can married women he dis-inguished from single outs in Amer-

i strapping of dark blue cloth accentuates this long shoulder effect. The inevitable gilt buttons serve as an 🥩 fective finish.

### \* High Priestess Cloak.

uated, overlapping battlements.

each side of the battlemented back-

Handsome Velveteen Costumes.

Many of the fall street suits are de-

veloped in printed velveteens. A dark

blue model dotted with white is made

coat fastened to the waist line with cut

steel buttons in groups of three. Be-

low the waist, which is confined by a

brocaded satin. There are no less than

small shoulder capes with narrow pip-

Miss Margaret E. Maltby, Ph. D.

who was appointed professor of chem-

istry at the Barnard School by the trus

tees of the Columbia University, it

the first woman to be appointed a pro-

fessor in Columbia College. She if

about six feet tall, and a brunette. She

spent three years in Germany at Goet

Either Long or Short.

they are very short. One sees hasque

like jackets, boleros of several kinds

and modified Etons, the latter very

Used on Smart Fur Carments. Silk passementerie, fringes, tassels.

and lace are to be employed for the

decorative finish of the smartest fur

are being used by Paris couturieres.

There is a growing demand for three-place suits, consisting of skirt, jacket and blouss,

Three. Place Su

Look Vell on Evening Dr

Coats are now either very long or

tingen University.

much trimmed.

garments.

Columbia's First Woman Profe

really does suggest Masonry.

A sumptuous evening cloak, which strikingly illustrates the tendency to pile on adornment, is to be called the the graceful lines of youth, her figure High Priestess. It really does suggest certain vestments, and is almost barbarie in splendor. The cloak proper HANDKERCHIEF KIMONO. MISSES' COAT WITH CAPE. is of sun-ray accordioned turquoise

the large picture is cut in the latest and white, form the body of the hat lines and includes one of the new front the collar, which is of cloth appointed capes with full sleeves. The model, designed by May Manton, ince made of gold threads and fine which makes part of a costume, is braid, is continued in stole effect, while made of mixed tan colored cheviot. with the band collar of pale green cloth embroidered with wools of rich A strapping of the cloth finishes all warm colors, and is finished with this adornment of face and applique. stitching in corticelli silk; but the A cascade-like ruffle of cream Point do design suits .he general wrap equally Lierre finishes the stoles, and is down well, Cloths of all sorts, cheviot. homespun and all cloak and suit materials are appropriate.

Shirred Triple Skirt. The coat is made with a blouse por-Triple skirts are exceedingly effection, that is fitted by means of shoultive worn by the women o whom they der and underarm seams, the cape, are suited and can be relied upon as sleeves and skirt. The cape is seamcorrect both for the present and for the coming season. This one, designed less and falls in a deep point at the back and over each sleeve. The sleeves by May Manton, is made of chamare full and ampie and are finished pagne colored volle with trimming of with pointed flare cuffs. At the neck lace, and is exceedingly handsome, but is a band collar that is extended to finvarious trimmings can be used with ish the front edge. The skirt is laid equally good effect and all the pliable in inverted pleats at the centre back materials suited to shirrings are apand is seamed to the blouse beneath propriate. the belt. The skirt consists of the foundation

The quantity of material required cut in five gores, the two flounces and for the medium size is three yards the skirt. The foundation is carefully forty-four inches wide or two and shaped and is fitted snugly about the three-fourth yards fifty-two inches hips, but flares freely below the knees. wide The flounces are gathered at their up-

Handkerchiefs as material from per edges and the skirt is shirred to which garments of various sorts can form a yoke and is closed invisibly at be made are only now fairly appreciat- the back. d. The charming negligee illustrated

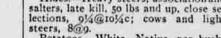
The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenin the large picture shows one of their latest developments, but it is so ty-one inches wide, or six and one planned that it can be made from ma- fourth yards forty-four inches wide,

gained by judicious use of trimming The model, designed by Manton is made of figured silk handkerchiefs with striped borders, the points being turned over to give the finish at the neck, but lawn, cotton crepe, India silk and all of the light weight materials used for negligees are appropriate, the trimming being banding of any

kerchiefs which are joined at indicat ed lines and is held at the front by over these lines and over the edges, sa giving much the same effect.

For at home or evening dresses the new "chiffon" velvet and soft louisines The quantity of material

for the medium size is five handker-thiefs twenty inches square or three and one-fourth yards of twenty-one, with six and three-fourth yards twen ty-one inches wide, or four and one-balf yards thirty-six inches wide for twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide er two yards fourteen inches wide, with



satters, late kin, 50 los and up, close se-lections, 9/4@10/4c; cows and light steers, 8@9. Potatoes.-White-Native, per bush-el box 50@55c; do, Maryland and Penn-sylvania, prime per bu 55@60c; do, New York prime, per bu 55@60c. Sweets-Maryland and Virginia, per br! \$1.40@ 1.50. Yams-Virginia, per br! \$1.40@ 1.50. Yams-Virginia, per br! -@ \$1.25; do, Potomac, Maryland, per br! -@\$1.25. @\$1.25.

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk clear rib sides, 10c; bulk clear sides, 1014; bulk shoulders, 9; clear sides, 11; bacon shoulders, 934; sugar-cured shoulders, blade-cut, 10; sugar-cured California hams, 8; canvased and uncanvased hams, 12 lbs and over, 15; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 10; refined lard,

lard, second-hand tubs, 10; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 10. Live Poultry.—Chickens—Hens, per lb—@151/2c; do, old roosters, each 25/0 30; do, young, large, per lb—@145/2; do, young, small, fat, per lb—@145/2; Ducks—Puddle, per lb 11@12c; do, Muscovy and mongrel, per lb 10@11. Eggs.—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen loss off @2acc Virginia

per dozen, loss off. —@24c; Virginia, per dozen 23@24; West Virginia, per dozen, loss off, 22@23; Butter—Separator, 22@23; Gathered Cream, 20@21; Imitations, —@19.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime tteers \$5.50@6.10; poor to medium \$3.90@5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.40 @4.20; cows and heifers \$1.40@5.00; canners \$1.40@2.57; bulls \$2.00@4.60; calves \$3.50@3.75; Texas steers \$2.85@ 4.25; Western steers \$3.00@4.40. Hogs —Receipts today 18,000 head; tomor-tow 18,000. Choice steady; others low-ir; mixed and butchers' \$5.65@6.35; good to choice, heavy, \$5.85@6.36; igood to choice, heavy, \$5.85@6.30; rough, heavy, \$5.40@5.80; light \$4.75@, 5.37½; bulk of sales \$5.75@6.05. Sheep —Receipts 22,000 head. Market steady to toc lower; good to choice wethers \$3.40@4.35; fair to choice mixed \$2.25 @3.40; native lambs \$3.50@5.65. Chicago .- Cattle-Good to prime

### INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An atom of matter is probably a rystal of electricity.

Japanese and Germans have the same sverage brain weight. The total commerce of Abyssinia is

The total commerce of Abyssinia is ibout \$0,500,000 a year. National banknotes are one-sixth of the money in circulation. In Boston there are one and a half electric lights for each person. New Orleans and Galveston now ex-port more wheat than New York. The birth-rate in Berlin declined from 46 per 1000 in 1876 to 27 in 1902.

The banking capital of New York City has been doubled within five

years. The convicts in the Ohio penitentiary now number 1456, against 2566 in hard times.

Seven hundred automobiles, worth \$20,000,000, are licensed in the State of New York.

Nearly one-third of the 381,000 inhab-tants of Cleveland, Ohio, were born in

Europe. The United States ranks sixteenth as a wine producing country. Our an-must output is but a fiftieth part that of France.

terial by the yard, the effect being

The kimono is made of five handribbon ties. When material by the yard is used the trimming is applied