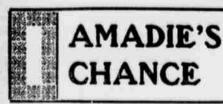
HAPPINESS.

f would not care to sit upon
A throne if none could share
The glory of my state with me
Or shout in thankinness to see
Ms wisely ruling there.

I would not care for millions if I me er might hear the praise Of others who accounted me Their grandest friend and happily frod newer, fairer ways.

I would not care to gaze upon Earth's grandest scene, to see Another fair day dawn if there ould be no others will be in others. It and be glad with me. —S. E. Kiser. Could be no others who might share



clear account of them.

been appointed for her.

ger necessaries of life.

coming out at the opening.

French girl must necessarily dance,

but Amadie was not a natural dancer.

One night she was going home at a

tate hour. The dancing had come on

enistake in a dance. With a small

bundle under her arm, she wearily

wound her way through the streets of

Of one thousand girls that might be

Shrinking behind the wall of the cor

the proceedings. She saw the man

view, and saw them turn the corner a

Tew blocks away, where a covered

wagon was waiting for them. They

at, as she had seen the stout boys do,

and to swing herself up in a very un-

If she had known what a journey it

was to be it must be confessed that she

would not have attempted it. More

than once, after it was begun, she

would have been glad enough to aban-

don it, but she could not. The wagon

was whirled through the streets at

such a rapid rate that she knew it

go was greater than that of holding

to the wood and iron, although she

was several times nearly flung off, and

although she was in terrible and con-

compelled her to exertion. Fortunate-

ly there was a narrow alley in sight.

ad she slipped down and ran to it

ust before the wagon came to a full

Crouching down on the bricks-for

and saw one of the men carry the bun-

stantly increasing pain.

and she clung us with a death grip

low the thieves.

drave rapidly away.

comfortable position.

Semper Eadem

O nearly all of us there other drove the wagon away slowly. comes, at some period of and all was quiet. life, what we call "a Annadic rested berself there a little chance." Many of us- while and then crawled out and no- Again the gong was rung and this probably more than the ticed the number of the house. Then time the Celestials broke into a run majority—let the chances pass us. We she started to go home. As she went and covered the ground like rabbits, do not recognize them, or are too timid she repeated the name of the street with lengthy pigtails streaming out or inert to grasp them, and they do and the number of the house until they straight behind them. not return; for the same chance never | were firmly fixed in her memory. It offers itself twice. Of those who seize was a long journey, and she was very followers of Confucius redoubled their them many are influenced merely by tired and sore, but she at last reached pace, running on in single file. They selfish motives, by the promise of personal profit they present. But a few lay hold of them simply from a sense piciously and scold her about the lateof duty, as knowing what is right and ness of the hour.

desiring to do it, and to such the results of their action are doubly blessed, Amadic Flessell was a French girl, she saw that she had no time to lose. promptly tumbled all over him, and in or of French descent, being the only daughter of French parents, but born where she hurriedly drank a cup of Chinamen, all making a grand effort in this country. She was an orphan, coffee and ate a roll, and then hastened to get up first. and was poor; consequently her lot in to the brownstone house where she life was a hard one. It would have had seen the burglary committed. She and impassively dusted their clothing. puzzled her to tell how she had man- told the servant that she wanted to not even smiling, despite the chuckles aged to get along since the death of see the proprietor of the house, saying of the crowd. The car by this time her parents. She remembered confus- that her business was important. There was about up to Eighth avenue. edly a long and unpleasant series of hard rubs, but could not have given a talking to the servant the gentleman. This one looked at his companions in At the age of sixteen-known as door and asked her what she wanted. | minute, and then far up on the James "aweet sixteen" by girls who are well "Did you lose something last night?"

cared for and happy-Amadle was a she asked. ballet dancer in a variety theatre. It "I should think I dld. Some silver was neither a proud nor a profitable plate and some valuable dresses, with Seattle Post Intelligencer. position. She was but a beginner, and other things." much of her small salary must be paid "They were stolen?"

for education, while a portion of it was "Yes; the house was entered by burabsorbed by fines for her ignorance and glars." awkwardness. It was supposed that a

things were taken to."

and did not take kindly to that branch of the theatrical profession. She bedown and rest." Heved that she would be able to sing, if she could get a chance to learn, but furnished room, where a pleasant lady no such opportunity came to her, and

she felt that she could only worry her easy chair. way along over the hard road that had "My dear," he said, "this seems to be an amateur detective, who has some

valuable news for us." The lady raised her eyebrows and smited.

near the close of the entertainment. and Amadie had been detained for re-They were both so kind to her that proof by the ballet master, who had informed her that a severe fine would be assessed upon her for an awkward possible, as she felt that the time might be precious, but the simple manvent her from receiving many expresthe city, and was quite sick at heart. sions of praise and pity. as she knew that the fines of the week

As soon as she had finished the gentleman hurriedly wrote a note and scientific theory of the formation of would not leave her money enough to called a boy.

pay her rent and procure her the mea-Just before she reached a neat house," he said, "where we were this commonly known as the Grand Banks rownstone house, the second door morning and tell them that I will be from a street corner, her attention was | there presently attracted by something unusual and "And now, little girl," he said to Am-

peculiar. The basement window was adie, "there is a good reward offered open, and a rough looking man was for the recovery of that property. That s to say, I intended to offer a reward There could be but one explanation in to-morrow morning's papers. If I of such a singular circumstance; the get the property through your inforhouse was being plundered by burgmation the reward will belong to you." You needn't think of any reward

placed in Amadie's position, all but "Why not?" one would run away, but Amadie was Because my mother said-" and

for me," she said.

the one who did not think of running. ie healtated: She saw a chance to make herself use Well, what does your mother say?' ful, and availed herself of it instinct "She doesn't say anything, sir. She

'Ah! It is something she once said. ner house she peeped out and watched

hen. Perhaps your father-" "He is dead, too, sir." who had emerged from the basement "Oh! Poor thing! Well, we won't orce anything upon you that you don't

window take some bundles that were banded to him from within. Then anwant, you may be sure of that. Can other came out, the window was you stay here a few hours with my closed, and the two men picked up the wife and get your dinner?" "No, sir; I have to go to rehearsal." "To be sure. Glad to see you pune

bundles and walked rapidly up the Amadie tooked around for a police tual in attending to business. And, of man, but of course without expecting course, you can't come to see us tonight, as you will be at the theatre. to see one, and at once resolved to fol-Can you call this afternoon at 4 or 5 Swiftly and silently she sped after o'clock?" them, near enough to keep them in "Yes, sir; If you wish it."

"I do wish it. I want you to know whether the property has been recovered, and I want to thank you and talk annriedly deposited their bundles in to you."

the wagon, climbed up in front and Amadie went to her rehearsal, where she did so badly-being still tired and This maneuvre did not change or ore-that the ballet master threatened prevent Amadie's purpose. She was to discharge her, and in consequence near enough to the wagon when it of that threat she scanted her bit of started to run after it-to catch hold of

dinner more severely than ever. In the afternoon she went to the prownstone house, because she had promised to, and because she considred it a part of her duty.

the gentieman and his wife; who hastened to inform her that the stolen property had all been recovered. The when the sea lions, with amazing police had made a descent upon the small house in the shabby street, and catches the fish before it strikes the had found, not only the proceeds of the would hurt her to alight and feared it burglary, but many other missing val- ton Zoo," in St. Nicholas. might kill her. The danger of letting uables.

"And now." said the gentleman, "a you have done so much for me at the risk of your life, and as you seem to be very good girl, I must see what I made of paper, the invention of one an do for you. Fortunately I am in Daiju. The Lettle is made of ordinary the theatrical line, and you may let me thin Japanese paper. It is filled with At last, when she had become noth- help you in that. Are you very fould water, and then water is poured over ing but a bundle of aches and exhaus- of dancing?"

tion, the vehicle stopped at a small touse in a shabby street. The girl felt Amadie confessed that she disliked minutes the water is boiling, The dancing, and was afraid she would kettle can be used eight or ten times, never be able to learn the art as it and the cost of it is about two cents. guite incapable of using her body or er brain, but the danger of discovery ought to be learned.

"All the better for that." said he. 'Do you think you could learn to act?" "I don't know, sir, but I think I

ould learn to sing if I had a chance." "Very well, you shall have a chance. You shall come to my theatre. I am she could not stand-she peered out Mr. Milward, manager of the —— Theatre, and my wife is Alice Milward. dies into the small house. Then the I will find employment for you there died,

by which you can earn a living, and you shall learn as much music as you want to. We will make either a singer or an actress of you, or both, I'll be bound.

Amadie tried to express her grati-

"You don't owe me any thanks." said "You will be sure to earn all you get from me, to say nothing of what you have already earned. Come to me when your week is up at the variety shop, and I will advance you a week's salary, and my wife will talk to you about wardrobe and other matters.

So Amadie Flessell, by improving a chance to make herself useful, gained a chance for herself, and she also improved that chance to very good purpose, indeed.-New York Weekly.

Three Chinamen were walking briskly down First avenue at Pioneer place vesterday afternoon. Their expressionless faces showed no sign that they were in a hurry to catch a car or do anything rash, but all three kept their eyes directed on a James street cable that stood opposite the Hotel Scattle, taking on passengers. Suddenly the gripman of the car rang his gong, and the trio quickened their pace a triffe.

All at once the car started and the her lodgings and let herself in, glad would probaly have caught the car, that nobody was up to look at her sus- nithough the vehicle was then going at a good rate of speed, were it not for the fact that right in the middle of She overslept herself in the morning. James street the foremost Celestialand it was so late when she rose that tripped and fell. The other two So she went to a cheap restaurant, a second there was a pile of writhing

At length the trio got to their feet

was a little demur, and, while she was | One of the Chinamen was very fat. whom she wished to see came to the an entirely impersonal manner for a street hill, where a car was gradually working down his way.

"Very blame mad," he said caimly-

When an Iceberg Turns Turtle,

Think of sections bigger than Rhode Island being torn from a glacier and "I saw it done and I know where the swept off into the ocean to be ferried 3000 miles on the bosom of the Labra-"Ah! You are the person I want to dor current until the heated waters see. Come in here, little girl, and sit of the Gulf Stream cause them to vanish from buman ken! Then can one Amadie followed him into a finely form the idea of the immensity of the ice area discharged from the Greenwas seated, and he placed her in an land seas each year. Thousands of miles of valley are constantly emptying their contents into the bays and flords of the north waters, whence the tides hurry the detachments southward to cumber the wide Atlantic.

The disposition of icebergs to turn turtle is one of their most dangerous Amadie was easily encouraged to tell propensities. It arises from several her story, and she did so as speedily as causes. When they start out from Greenland their bottoms are heavy with the detritus gathered in their ner in which it was told did not pre- glacial period, and this drops at intervals as they move south, causing their centre of gravity to change and the berg to assue new positions. The the vast submarine plateaus which ex-"Take this at once to the station tend from Labrador to Fundy and are of Newfoundland is that they are the products of the deposits of bergs during countless ages .- Leslie's Magazine.

Curious Contest For a Bride in Tibet. Among some of the wilder Tibetan tribes in the Koko-nor there is a curious marriage ceremonial function. This consists in placing the girl, on her wedding morning, in the upper part of a tree, while her male relatives remain on the lower limbs-or else in the back part of her father's tent or hut, while these same relatives guard the entrance-in each case the latter being armed with lolo thorn sticks.

The groom, when these preparations have been completed, rides up and announces his intention of seizing the bride. This requires fortitude, for the relatives beat him unmercifully when he attempts to reach the woman. If he manages to elude his assailants and touch the toes of the woman, she is his, he is welcomed into the family and complimented on his ardor. Should he fail, he suffers not only the inconvenience of being wifeless, but the loss of cattle and other presents given during the negotiations. By the sale of a girl to one man, however, the father does not relinquish his claims upon her, but may sell her to other suitors who come afterward, until she may have half a dozen husbands .- Booklovers' Magazine.

Sea Lions Smart Feeders. Those who are constantly associated with animals at a zoo see many comical and interesting sights, and keepers of such places have many stories to relate. The sea lions are very much 'smarter" than their appearance suggests, and while they are always interesting, their method of feeding is one of the most amusing things in the gardens. The keeper brings to the edge She was very warmly received by of the pond a pail of fish, which average perhaps a foot in length, and flings each one as far out as he can, rapidity, swim to get them. The lion water .- "Observations at the Washing-

> Japanese Kettles. In the Japanese army every soldier carries with him kettles which are it. It is hung over the fire, and in ten

M. Augustin Gamel, of Copenhaget a merchant and member of the State Council, who fitted out several Polar expeditions, including Dr. Fridthjof, Nansen's expedition through Green-land and Captain Houghard's Arctic exp-cition with the Dijmphns, has just

The Farm

of sugar and borax and sprinkle months, shelves and floors. They will eat so much of the sweet mixture that the borax will kill them.

To Kill Insects.

there is no necessity for buying expensive carbolic acid to be used as an insecticide. The ordinary crude carbolic acid is not only cheaper, but much better than the refined for the tion of hard soap.

Large Beets.

To grow large beets use lime on the Experiments made demonstrated that lime gave better results on beets than did some of the best pre pared fertilizers. This does not apply to sugar beets, but to those grown for stock and for the stable. As lime is cheap, farmers should give it a trial on beets.

Sowing the Crops. Four times as much can be grown on an acre of land by the use of wheel hoes and hand seed drills than when the land is cultivated by horse power, as both the rows and the plants can be closer together. Whether the hand system will pay depends upon the kinds of crops grown and the location of the farm to markets

Sweet Potatoes and Melous.

Such plants as sweet potatoes and meions can endure longer periods of dry weather than some others, but much depends on the work of the grower. No weeds must be allowed to grow near plants in the rows, as more moisture is taken from the soil by weeds than by some crops. Cabbage plants should be worked often. as they thrive all the better by frequent cultivation, and it should be the rule to kill every white butterfly, as they are the parents of the cabbage Much of the injury from drought could be reduced if the farmer would keep the surface soil always loose;

About Wood Ash.

Wood ashes not only contain potash. but serve to loosen stiff soils and perform valuable service as a chemical reagent. This is due to the large proportion of lime contained in ashesabout thirty-five per cent.-which is in the best form in which it can be used. About 120 pounds of potash is the proportion to a ton of wood ashes. while 700 pounds of lime accompanies it. These proportions may be more or less, according to the kind of wood from which the ashes are obtained. Ashes are worth only \$6 per ton, according to the above proportions, so far as the actual potash is concerned, though the lime and other substances contained possess value, the phosphoric acid ranging from two to five per

Age Worth of Seeds.

The seeds of some vegetables are worthless after they are two years old. while the seeds of other plants improve with age until a certain period, For instance, the seeds of artichokes are good until they are three years old. asparagus, four years; beans, two years; kidney beans, one year; beets, ten years; brocoll, four years; cabbage, four years; carrot, one year; caul flower, four years; celery, ten years; corn, three years; cucumber, ten years; egg plant, three years; endive, four years; kale, four years; leek, two years; lettuce, three years; melon, ten years; pea, two years; pumpkin, ten years; radish, four years; salsify, two years; spinach, four years; squash, ten years; tomato, two years, and turnips, four years.

Incubator Don'ts.

Don't use oil less than 150 test. Don't help the chick out of the shell. Don't fail to fill the lamps every evening.

Don't set the incubator near the window

Don't use the same wick for mor than one hatch. Don't worry with moisture gauges

or hygrometers. Don't turn nor cool the eggs after they are pipping.

Don't neglect cooling the eggs; le makes strong chicks. Don't try to hatch duck and hen eggs

in the same incubator. Don't trim the wick with seissors: scrape off the charred part with a match.

Don't think you are smarter than the manufacturer of the incubator, for you have a lot to learn.

Don't leave the large ends of the eggs pointing in different directions;

have them all pointing one way, Rye or Turnips After Corn.

I have been sowing rye now for two years. I sow it in the corn field in September as soon as I can get the corn in shock, cultivate, then follow with the grain drill, putting on about two bushels of rye to the acre. Last summer I sowed some cow horn turnips in the corn at last working in turnips July. They made a good growth. Sowed rye alongside of the ary to other pursuits without infringturnips in October. We hauled our fertilizer out on the turalps and rye last winter. The year before what oil, one ounce of sulphur and twenty land I had sowed in rye we manured drops of carbolic acid will cure scaly in the winter. It grew nicely in the legs on fowls. spring. We pastured it some, then plowed it down for corn again. It be ing a cold and wet summer, the corn was not a large crop. We had a heavy hallstorm a few days before it came out in tassel, which put it back. I did not use and fertilizer when sowing the rye, although I believe it would make a stronger growth in the fall. plowed it under, what stock did not eat, the last week in April and first of May for corn.-John F. Zook, in the American Cultivator.

Judging Ages of Animals.

At the Smithfield and Birmingham shows the following rules govern the judgment of the age of animals:

Cattle having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as

To get rid of ants, mix equal parts ered as exceeding one year and nine

Cattle having their second pair of permanent incisors fully up will be considered exceeding two years and three months.

Cattle having their third pair of per manent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding two years and eight

Cattle having their fourth pair (corner) permanent incisors fully up and purposes of the farmer. It will, like their anterior molars showing signs of kerosene, easily emulsify with a solu-wear will be considered as exceeding three years.

Sheep having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding ten months.

Sheep having their central perma nent incisors fully up will be considered as exceeding twelve months. Sheep having their third pair of per-

manent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding eighteen months. Sheep having their third pair of incisors fully up and the temporary molars shed will be considered as exceeding twenty-four months.

Sheep having their corner permanent ncisors well up, and showing marks of wear, will be considered as exceeding three years.

Lettuce For Fall Use.

Hot weather does not agree with lettuce. It is the easiest of vegetables to raise during the early part of summer, but the hot, dry days of July and August the seed germinates poorly and plants make an indifferent growth. unless given special care. But good lettuce can be grown for use in the fail, if one is willing to give it the necessary attention.

The following instructions, taken from the American Encyclopedia of Horticulture, are so apt that they are quoted for the benefit of those who desire lettuce in the fall:

"Lettuce planted as late as the time of the ripening of strawberries is not likely to do very well unless protected from the sun and heat. A supply of fine fall lettuce may be secured if in August or early September we remanure and spade the ground which was occupied by the first crop, and make a trench six or eight inches deep and fill with water. When this has soaked away, refill and repeat this from one to six times, according to the dryness of the soil. Fill this trench with fine, moist, not wet, soil, in which make a mark and sow the seed as in the spring. Cover the row with a foot wide board, and about three days later put some bricks under so as to hold the board about two inches above the soil. As soon as the plants are well up, turn the bricks so as to hold the board about four inches up, and take it off altogether about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving it off until 8 or 9 in the morning. On cloudy days give

with." A muslin shade should be as good as a board, or better. An excellent quality of leaf may be obtained by this method.-National Fruit Grower.

more exposure as the plants develop,

until the shade is entirely dispensed

Poultry Hints. Small flocks are most profitable. If you set duck eggs under hens, set them on the ground.

One fowl with scurvy legs is apt to impart the disease to others. Let the old and the young fowls have as large a range as possible. When a hen is fed in food she does

not require it is simply wasted. A hen likes to scratch, and she should be given the opportunity. The character of the food has much

to do with the quality of the egg. Tobacco stems covered with straw is in excellent preventive of insect breed-

Feeding broken oil cake to fowls twice a week will often promote lay-Clean the eggs as soon as gathered.

Shells are porous and if dirty taint the For layers, pullets hatched after the middle of May will not be so profi-

table. Avoid in and in breeding, that is breeding from stock too closely related.

Once well started, it is compara tively easy to keep the young chicks

Nothing is more conducive to the health of the fowls than plenty of pure alr.

Geese should have plenty of pasture and a pond, when they will cost but very little.

Good care at all times and under all circumstances is a prime necessity in breeding fowls.

Set the hens in a place by themselves. See that the nests are clean and free from lice. If large size and weight are desired

select large hens, but the male should be active and vigorous. Never grease a sitting hen, for if the

grease gets on the eggs it will close the pores and prevent hatching. Poultry keeping can be made auxili-

ing upon the time of the keepers. A mixture of three ounces of sweet

One of the best feeds to give fowly intended for exhibition is flaxseed meal with other grains. It makes them look sleek and glossy and clears the skin. Sunflower seed may also be given two or three times a week to an advantage.

From this time on especially sitting bens should not be fed while on the nest. They need all of the exercise they are likely to get. Too constan sitting makes them of bad disposition and difficult to manage when they

The German Government is endeavo ing to promote the health and happi ness of the laborer of that country by building suitable sanitary houses for



O difficulty of military onerations in the Far East is more conspicuous than that caused by the almost entire absence of roads fit for military use. With good military roads the Japanese could have reached the Yalu River in three weeks instead of three months, and a decisive battle with the Czar's forces along the railway could have been fought long be-

slow and difficult. The same difficulty was the most conspicuous feature at the time of the Boxer uprising. The whole civilized world was kept in suspense for many weeks by the lack of suitable roads for the advance of the allies on Pekin.

fore the commencement of the rainy

season. But without such roads, the

movements of an army are extremely

In Europe the building of roads occupies a high place in the minds of statesmen and military leaders. They would no more think of neglecting the preparation of roads for military use than the recruiting of men or the manufacture of guns. Nearly all the leading European Powers pay out large sums for roadbuilding and largely with a view to possible need in time of

In the early history of our own country the need of military roads occupied a large place in the public mind. Most of the statesmen of that period are on record as heartily favoring appropriations by Congress for building national highways, which in time of need could be used for military purposes. With this idea in view the National Pike was constructed, and a dozen other great roads were authorized by Congress, and millions of dollars were spent in their construction, Several of the roads planned, but never finished, were in the South. The badness of roads was one of the greatest obstacles with which the armies had to contend during the Civil War.

That the United States ought to be well supplied with the best of highways, which in case of need, can be used as military roads, seems too evident for question. Yet the construction of such highways appears for more than half a century to have occupied scarcely any place in the minds of statesmen. This apparently anomalous situation is, however, easy to explain. In this country we have become so accustomed to looking on the building of roads as the duty of the farmers that the whole matter is left to be worked out by local communities. The idea seems to be that the farmers should build the roads for the Government to use as it may have need.

State Aid to Road-Building.

The road improvement law in Massachusetts requires the State roads to be fairly apportioned among the different counties. This provision, together with the smallness of the sum annually appropriated, has made necessary what the State Highway Commission calls "a fragmentary distribution of State highways." The amount of road to be built in one locality was limited at first to the maximum of two miles. The present road map of the State, therefore, shows these roads only as spots apparently scattered over the State, although the intention is of course, to join them ultimately into systematic lines. The effect of this distribution has been to give the whole people of the State some knowledge of the value of improved highways, and this knowledge has manifested itself in annually increased appropria-The State Aid law of New Jersey allowed the application of the State's contribution to any section of road not

tions of State funds for this purpose. less than a mile in length where the local property owners were ready to contribute ten per cent, of the total cost. This law has had much the same effect as that of Massachusetts, and has so disseminated a knowledge of the value of road improvement throughout the State that the appropriations for State aid have steadily increased, and the people in many lo calities, who were formerly opposed to any State action, are clamoring for

the State's assistance. The State of Connecticut has followed the same plan as that of New Jersey, and the State of Rhode Island has limited its construction to halfmile samples, one in each of the different towns.

Road-Building Hin's.

If a road, goes over a hill when it night go around, the labor and expense put upon it are absolutely wasted, and the sooner its direction is changed the better. If a road is not rounded up and surface drained, it should be, not only for present use as an earth road, but as a preliminary to macadamizing. If it is not under drained in all wet spots, this should be the first work done. Nothing, indeed, will pay better for present use than putting in tile or stone drains.

In laying out a road, straightness should always be sacrificed to obtain a comparatively level surface. Although this is one of the most important principles connected with road building, it is one of the most frequently violated. There is no objection to an absolutely straight road, but graceful and natural curves conforming to the lay of the land add beau.y to the landscape, besides enhancing the value of property.

Buda-Pesth has lost one of its bestknown cranks, a man who always went barefoot and bareheaded. His favor

A Famous Crank.

ite occupation was to offer medical advice to famous persons who were ill. This being rejected, he wrote long diatribes against human folly and printed

German iron and steel exports for the first quarter of this year show a considerable diminution compared with the exports of the same period uring the two preceding years,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review

Trade" says: Labor controversities are the most serious drawbacks to recovery in bus-iness, most other important factors tending toward improvement. spite some reduction in the yield of wheat, crop prospects are most en-couraging, and the loss in quantity of wheat promises to be fully offset by higher prices, so that the agricul-tural communities will be in position

to purchase commodities freely.

Delayed orders for iron and steel products are being placed, and at woolen mills there is a notable increase in activity. Railway earnings in July were only 2.4 per cent. smaller than a year previous, and at many cities there is evidence of returning confidence, with a little improvement in mercantile collections. But several strikes in progress and others un der consideration mitigate against a resumption of normal resumptions of trade and manufacture.

Failures this week in the United States are 230, against 220 last week, 231 the preceding week and 178 the corresponding week last year. Fail-ures in Canada number 18, against 18 last week, 20 the preceding week and

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending August 4 agrageate 1,379,198 bushels, against 1,613,265 last week, 3,040,629 this week last year, 4,244,363 in 1902 and 8,831,199 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 6,565,372 bushels. bushels, against 15,047,253 last year, 20.704,203 in 1902 and 32,507,145 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 273,365 bushels, against 415,844 last week, 884,428 a year ago, 70,611 in 1902 and 990,714 in 1901. From Lily 1 to date the avenues of corn July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 2,583,900 bushels, against 6,242,003 in 1903, 494,337 in 1902 and

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

7,224,413 in 1901.

Baltimore, Md.-FLOUR-Firm and unchanged; recipts, 2,623 barrels; ex-

3.25; barrels. WHEAT-Easier; spot, contract, 9314@9314; spot No. 2 red Western, 9514@9514; August, 9314@9314; September, 9414@9414; October, 9514@96; December, 981/2; steamer No. 2 red,

861/2/8614. CORN—Dull; spot, 561/2/95614; August, 561/2/95614; September, 57/9571/4; year, 40; steamer mixed, 531/2/95314. OATS—Unsettled; old, No. 2 white, 48@481/2; old. No. 2 mixed, 431/2@44. RYE-Firm; No. 2 Western, 73@

74.
BUTTER—Steady, unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 181/2@19; fancy ladle, 14@15; store-EGGS—Steady, unchanged, 17½. CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; large, 8½@8½; medium, 8½@9; small,

New York-FLOUR-Receipts, 14.-995 barrels; exports, 2,526 barrels; firm but inactive; winter patents, 4.85@ 5.35; winter straights, 4.50@4.75; Min-

nesota patents, 5.25@5.65; winter extras, 3.35@3.90; Minnesota bakers, 3.85@4.30; winter low grades, 3.15@ RYE FLOUR-Firm; fair to good, 4.15@4.40; choice to fancy, 4.40@4.65. CORNMEAL—Steady; yellow Western, 1.10@1.12; city, 1.12@1.15; kiln dried, 3.00@3.10. HAY—Dull; shipping, 62½; good to

choice, 921/2. LARD-Weak; Western steamed, 7.15; refined, easy; continent, 7.25; South America, 7.80; compound, 5%@

POTATOES—Easy; Long Island, 1.50@2.00; Jersey and Southern, 1.50 @1.75; Southern sweets, 3.50@4.50. PEANUTS - Steady; fancy handpicked, 61/2; other domestics, 31/4/261/2. CABBAGES—Quiet; Long Island and Jersey, per barrel, 25@50.

Live Stock.

New York. - BEEVES - Dressed beef slow at 71/2010/ic. per pound for native sides; calves unchanged; ex-ports, 1,652 cattle and 2,000 quarters CALVES-Dressed calves steady;

tity dressed veals, 9@12½c. per pound; country dressed, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep lower, lambs 15@25c. off. Sheep, 2.75@ 4.50; lambs, 5.50@7.25; culls, 4.00.

HOGS-Nominally steady. Chicago-CATTLE-Good to prime steers, 5.25@6.25; poor to medium, 4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00@ 4.00; cows, 1.25@4.00; heifers, 2.00@ 25; canners, 1.50@2.50; bulls, 2.00@ 4.00; calves, 2.50@5.75; Texas-fe

steers, 3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Mixed and butchers, 5.25@
5.50; good to choice heavy, 5.25@5.50; rough heavy, 4.80@5.10; light, 5.25@
5.50; bulk of sales, 5.20@5.40.

SHEEP—Good to choice wethers, 1.75@4.20; fair to choice mixed, 3.00@

3.75; native lambs, 4.00@6.75. WORLD OF LABOR

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners now has 1,701 unions chartered. In the Government factories of Russia wages rarely exceed 26 shillings a month. A new departure is to be made at

the Pembroke dockyard by the employment of women as tracers.
Plumbers are perhaps the best paid of any mechanics in the City of Mex-ico. They get from \$2 to \$4 a day. More than 500 Japanese laborers have just landed in Mexico under con-

tract to work in the coal mines. Canadian manufacturers claim that places for 6,717 working men, women Recent reports from the Mendocino

(Cal.) lumber regions are to the effeet that all the camps are being rapdly unionized. The Chinese Government is to receive £300 per thousand for all the Chinese coolies shipped to the South Africa mines. San Francisco (Cal.) team drivers

receive \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 a day for driv-ing one, two and three horse teams, respectively.

The Northumberland (Eng.) Coal
Conciliation Board has decided to make no change in the rates of wages for the next three months.

Practically no interest or concern is shown in labor circles over the formation of the new organization of em-The first organization of coal min-

ers in this country was in 1861 by some miners who came from England and settled in the Bellevue district of IIlinois.

An attempt on the part of the so-cialistic faction in the Chicago (III.) Federation of Labor to control the femi-annual election resulted in ser-

Germany has devoted £750,000,000 to her standing army in 25 years a prodigious sum withdrawn from productive work in industry and com-