O turn again, fair Inis,
Before the fall of night,
For fear the moon should shine alone,
And stars unrivated bright;
And blessed will the lover be
That walks beneath their light,
And breathes the love against thy check
I dare not even write!

Would I had been, fair Inea, That gallant cavalier, Who rode so gayly by thy side, And whispered thee so near! Were there no bonny dames at home, Or no true lovers here. That he should cross the seas to win The dearest of the dear?

Alas, alas, fair Incs.
She went away with song.
With music waiting on her steps,
And shoutings of the throng;
But some were sad and felt no mirth,
But only music's wrong,
In sounds that sang farewell, farewell,
To her you've loved so long. Farewell, farewell, fair Ines,
That vessel never bore
So fair a lady on its deck,
Nor danced so light before;
Alas for pleasure on the sea,
And sorrow on the shore!
The smile that blessed one lover's heart
Has broken many more!

If it had been no more!

-Thomas Hood (1708-1845).



LOK MON relic, however, for the hand of a pains- | window, nor did one appear while taking florist and gardener was in evi- Miss Phoche watched, although it was dence in the little yard on which the

house fronted. In spite of the flowers, however, there was such an atmosphere of sacred quiet about the house that except for the presence of a tabby cat on the step, it would have seemed to be uninhabited. But any urchin along the street could have told you who lived there; it was "Miss Phoebe," while the question, "How long has she lived alone." there?" would invariably have brought the answer. "She's always lived there, Just across the road from Miss Phoe-

be's residence stood a plain, grim, old two-story building, whose front doorstep abutted on the pavement. As of the other house across the way, any one in the neighborhood could have told you who the occupant was, and the anxiety of Miss Phoebe's charitof him, too, would have said that he had always lived there.

Certainly every morning for more ber window Miss Phoebe had watched his departure each morning, and noted his return at evening, by the faint glow of a light through the chinks of the ever-closed blinds.

Thus had passed twenty-five years, when one morning there occurred an street, unprecedented break in the chain forged by long habit; the old 'bus passed down on its 7 o'clock trip, and Mr. Lorton failed to make his appear-Naturally, Miss Phoche was ance. moved from her wonted placellity, as one planet in a system is disturbed by the least erratic movement of another

In Its orbit. All through the long hours of the morning she watched the door of the house across the street for the appearance of its owner, but at last she was forced to conclude that some important engagement must have called him forth before the fixed hour of his ris-

Late in the afternoon she went about the garden attending the flowers with her usual car . There was a small square hole in the side of one of the gateposts, where a pair of the prettiest of the blue-coated songsters had nested every year, feeling secure from molestation under Miss Phoebe's kindty protection.

From time to time Miss Phoebe glanced at the closed house over the way. It was silent and still. It was not yet time for the return of Mr. Loring, if he had gone away that morning.

While Miss Phoebe was leaning against the little gate, her spirit drift ing with the gentle current of happy memories, she was suddenly startled from her dreamland voyage by strange noise in the post at her side.

Quickly she glanced around, just in time to see a rat leap from the little square hole in the post, dragging with It to the ground the debris of a bluebird's nest of the season past. The agile rodent scampered away among the ground clinging vines, and Miss Phoebe stooped down to pick up the nest. It seemed the first time that the little square hole had ever been emp ty; and as she rose she stopped to peer into the long-inhabited shelter of the nesting birds, now cleared of its little specimen of bird architecture. As she glanced into the cavity, her eye caught sight of some white object far back in its depths. After trying in vain to make out what it was, she picked up a little stick, and thrusting it into the hole, encountered-what? It seemed only a piece of waste paper. yet at the sight of it Miss Phoebs straightened up and leaned forward with one ciliow placed on top of the old fence post, while her breath came and went in little culck gasps,

and tiris time drigged the little paper from the hole. Perhaps the bluebirds had carried it in, and, finding it unavailable for their use, had pushed it to the rear out of their way. At any rate, it had evidently lain there for many years, as the curves of the wafor marks were brown with age. Half eagerly, balf fearfully, she unfolded the little sheet, and, although the twilight was deepening, and Miss Phoebe's eyes were not as strong as they once were, she read on till the last fuded letter was deciphered. Then, without a sound, she sank down and buried her face in her hands. It was almost dark when Miss Phoe

With an effort she roused herself,

be finally drugged herself from the camp grass and entered the house. tince inside the stately old drawingroom, she drew the folded paper from bosom, and again read it over. while tears coursed slowly down her

She approached an old brown cablnet which stood in a corner of the room, and, taking therefrom a little of casket laid the scrap of pa-

HE big, square, weather- | Then she turned out the light and worn house looked in its crept to the window, where she sat silence and isolation like looking out across the way. Evidently the relic of a long dead she was still uneasy about her neigh past. Not the abandoned bor, for there was no light from his

> late when she retired. The following morning she again ook her place by the window. But the 'bus passed and Mr. Lorton had not

appeared. During the day Miss Phoebe called Dinah to her room.

"Dinah," she said, "I believe something has happened to Mr. Lorton, or he is ill over there in that house all

"I spec' you said it 'bout right, Miss Phoebe, 'cause I ain' seen 'im to-day, nor yistiddy, neither."

"Oh, Dinah, it would be awful if he should die there all alone," and Miss Phoebe turned away her head.

The afternoon wore away. At length the shadows began to grow long and able heart overcame her patience.

"Dinah," she said, as she passed through the hall, "I am going to Mr. than twenty-five years Mr. Lorton had | Lorton's. I feel that it is my duty, for been seen to issue from his front door I am sure he must be ill; and think, punctually at 7 o'clock, in order to Dinah, if he should die there with no ride to the station in the old 'bus one"-surely the sweet voice tremwhich passed at that hour. And from | bled-"with no one to hear his last words."

Out in the yard she sought among the late flowers until she found a single white rose ready to scatter its petals. This she plucked; then, passing through the gateway, crossed the

The Lorton house was an old-fashloned one, with a street door at the and of an open entrance. Through this doorway Miss Phoebe entered and advanced along the passage, made dark and gloomy by the dense, untrimmed growth of shrubbery in the little side

vard. Approaching the door of what was probably Mr. Lorton's sleeping room, she tapped gently upon the panel.

After a moment a weak voice from within said, "Come in." Miss Phoebe hesitated a moment,

while she felt the blood rush to her temples: then she firmly turned the knob and entered. At the sound of her step the figure

turned, revealing the dazed, feeverbrightened eyes of Mr. Lorton; then a hand wandered toward a table that stood at the head of the bed, and on which rested a pitcher of water, a goblet-and, yes, Miss Phoebe drew n long breath as she saw that the hand was reaching for a little box in which lay the long-secred petals of a once

With a swift impulse Miss Phoche placed the white rose over the withred petals of the red one. Then laying her cool hand on the hot fingers of the sick man, she said gently:

"You are III. Why didn't you send or some one-for-for me?" The eyes of the sick man met hers with a half-dazed expression. Then

s turned to the wall. "I know you," he muttered. "You seem real, but you're not-you with our white rose-

"Listen," she said. "I'm going to end for a doctor now-at once-and then I will come back and take care

Again the fevered eyes turned to

iers, and again they sought the wall "No use," murmured the hoarse volce, "no use to live; no future-no one who cares-only red roses-red But his visitor, her soft gray eyes

misted with tears, was already hurrying across the road; and although it was dark, Dinah was dispatched at once for a doctor, while Miss Phoebe. hastily gathering from her stores such remedies as she thought might relieve

For more than a fortright Mr. Lor ng loy in the grip of the fever, attend. known. ed daily by the physician, and hourly by a gray-haired little woman, who always wore in the folds of her dark gown a single white rose,

Three weeks from the night that hi neighbor made he, first call he had improved so rapidly that Miss Phoebensed from her visits, though each lay she sent Diuch with little delienes and cordial inquiries. Finally. ne golden animan evening, Mr. Lorng took his first walk down the road: an occasion long remembered by the neighbors, who remarked with delight the old kindly smile and his woated pleasant though short bow of greet-

Miss Phoebe had no thought of his return until she looked up and saw him pausing before the gate. As his eyes net hers she flushed ever so slightly, stammered some little phrase of pleasure for his recovery and then turned toward the house.

"Phoebe," said Mr. Lortou. "Well, John?"

"Phoebe, it's twenty-five years since avaraged, better set up, handler, more since we used to stand and talk here trurnlent looking body of sea buildogs together at sunset; but-is the little I have never seen."

postoffice still open in the old gate-

I saw thee, lovely Ines,
Descend along the shore,
With bands of noble gentlemen,
And banners wavel before;
And gentle youth and maidens gay,
And snowy plumes they wore;
It would have been a beauteous dream—
If it had been no march. "It is open now: but, oh, John!" exclaimed Miss Phoebe, burying her face in her hands, "I did not get your last letter until the day before I found you

"Phoebe! Phoebe!" cried Mr. Lorton, gently drawing her hands away from her face. The tears stood in her eyes, and John thought them a gentle shower that freshened the springtime beau-

ty of her life. "Have you got the letter now? Let me see It?"

He drew open the gate and went in side, while Miss Phoebe took the little scrap of paper from her bosom and gave it to him.

The letter was undated and read: "My Dear Phoebe-You tell me you are going away in the morning to be gone a whole month, a length of time that to me will seem a whole year. I feel that I cannot let you go away without some taken. I have tried to express, not only in words, but in a thousand other ways, my consuming love i for you. Now, O Phoebe, blest angel of my dreams! send me a simple token efore you go. Will you be my wife? May I hope? If I may, then send me pure white rose; if I must no longer hope, then send me the blood-red rose, that I may see in it my own poor bleeding heart. Your ever devoted

"JOHN." Mr. Lorton's hand which held the let-

er dropped to his knee. "And, Phoebe, you sent me a red

ose that evening." "Oh, John, how could I know? It was by chance that I sent it as a token of remembrance. Then for some reason we went away that night instend of the next day, so that I never thought to look in the letter box. When I came back a month later the binebirds had settled there, and it was only by accident that I ever received your letter, twenty-five years after it was written?"

Then, in a few broken phrases, she told of how the long concealed bit of caner had been discovered and of how. on the afternoon she found him ill, she had covered the withered petals of the red rose on his table with a fresh

But before she could finish Mr. Lorton was close at her side, his hand outstretched.

"Phoebe," he said hoarsely, "if-if it was for mere common charity you brought me that rose, then give megive me now the answer I've missed all these years."

Without a word Miss Phoebe reached out a trembling hand to a nearby rosebush. Plucking the flower slowly, carefully, she held it out-still without word. Quite as silently the man losed his fingers about that symbollic lossom and about the hand that gave And straightway in the face of oth there dawned the look of those for whom the world had suddenly urned back through twenty-five years, nd for whom the bluebirds sang with ill the eestasy of long past springs .-New York News.

Advertising Not Advertising.

There is advertising and advertis-That is to say, there is so-called exploitation and exploitation that is enuine. Business firms get out pamphlets, booklets, circulars, etc., and these may or may not bring good re-

turns. Then there are church, charity, club and other programs, year books, etc., which are filled with advertisements in name, but not in fact. The houses which advertise in these do not expect any returns; they give their ads because they fear to lose custom if they withhold them. It is a process of sandbagging which individuals submit to from lack of courage to resist

But business men in the several comnunities of the country are getting very tired of the imposition. In some places they are combining to resist it. and declare they will advertise only in gitimate newspapers, whose business it is to advertise, which seek advertisements, which protect the advertiser and which see that the would-be buyer gets the advertisement.

Newspapers make a study of the art of advertising. It constitutes the major portion of their receipts. It is to helr interest to study it; it is their inerest to see that the advertisement oes the advertiser good. Newspaper advertising is the one sure and certain way of getting results from advertis-

It is estimated that about twenty per, ent, of the young men who recent'y applied to enter the Naval Academy save failed in the physical test, and the failure was largely due to the use of tobacco, resulting in the irregular beating of the heart. Nowadays physilans speak of the "tobacco heart," a rouble caused by the excessive use of the weed. When the smoker de velops into a "cigarette fiend" the services of a physician are necessary, but before this point is reached the heart may be permanently injured. The trouble is often of gradual growth, the sick man, hastened back to his and it is only when the young man is subjected to a physical examination that the extent of the disorder becomes An observent Englishman, receptly

on a visit to the United States, said in no country in the world had he seen smoking carried to such excess as n America.-Baltimore Herald.

A Religious Enthusiast, Brother Karl of the Benedictine

Order, who was recently buried at Prague, was of noble blood and had a emarkable career. As Prince Edward Schoenberg, he was handsome, dashing, and of rare promise. But at therty-five a change came over his spirit. and one day he rode straight to the bbey from the parade ground, and a full uniform, asked the prior for admission. The head of the order at first refused, but the prince broke bis sword, threw away his epaulets and decorations and begged for a monk's hablt. He afterward went to Rome. studied theology, and was ordained.

Bennet Purleigh, writing in the London Telegraph, says: "A day or two He put out his hand, in which she ago I saw a parade of a biz battation allowed her own to rest for a moment of Japanese bluejackets. A higher

tain extent, but there are several other conditions to be met before this industry can be made profitable to farmers generally. As a matter of fact, the farm and its adaptability has everything to do with success. There are many farms, even in dairying sections not at all suited to dairying, but eminently fitted to raising cattle for beef. and with such a farm and a proper knowledge of the work the results would probably be successful. question is but one of many which should be decided entirely on local conditions and by each man for himself. It is folly to generalize on some things, and this is one of them.

Look Out For This.

In several sections of the country agents are offering what they claim to be trees budded on four-year-old seedlings. If they deliver what they claim, the trees are likely to be nearly worthless, declares the Indianapolis News, for a seedling four years old is too old to bud and make a good tree. It could be grafted, of course, but even then would not be superior in any way to the regulation root-grafted trees generally sold by nurserymen. There are so many reliable nurserymen in the country that it seems incredible any one should be victimized by any such absurd claims, much less a farmer who is more or less familiar with fruit growing. Be on the safe side, and if an agent comes to you with an offer of trees grown in some manner out of the ordinary, refer the offer to your State experiment station before closing it. Nine times out of ten you will find you have saved money by do-



The above illustration, taken from the l'eather, shows a proud and precocious puliet of the true egg produc ing type of conformation.

Poultry Notes. An elevated site is desirable for a

poultry house. See that the poultry house is well ventilated.

Leg weakness comes from high feeding and forced growth. Sprinkle the places most frequented

by the fowls with slaked lime. A sole diet of corn produces too much fat, when given to laying hens. Mix a little powdered charcoal with

the soft feed and it will assist diges-It is a safe rule to market as soon as

rendy. The turkey is one of the best pay

ing fowls the farmer can keep, when the surroundings are favorable The egg shell is porous and any filth on it soon affects the meat.

should be cleaned as soon as gathered. The breed of fowls to select from is the one you like the best. This has a great deal to do with which is the best

Fresh eggs are more transparent at the centre, old ones at the top. Very old ones are not transparent in either

The Bee Colony. It should be as far away from public highways as possible, and, if convenient, in a quiet place, sheltered from high winds, where the bees are not likely to be interfered with by men or animals. The hives must be securely fenced off, if situated on land where cattle are accustomed to feed. They should also be not so far away as to prevent those engaged about the dwelling house from seeing when swarms are in the air. If the hives can be so placed as to afford a free bee flight toward the open country, while the beekeeper has room to work at the side or in rear of them without interfering with the flight of the bees, it is mutually advantageous to them and to the beekeeper.

One of the most reliable arguments in favor of combining agriculture with small farming lies in the fact that the beekeeper can time his work so as not to interfere unduly with the attention needed for harvesting his ordinary agricultural produce. Moreover, much valuable help can be rendered by a farmer's wife who is so disposed, and many instances are recorded in which women make most successful beekeepers.-Massachusetts Ploughman.

One Farmer's Method. One of the best farmers we ever knew kept a slate hanging up in the barn and on this slate made entries something like these: Weak place in the west field fence; Joe repair it at once.

Take cultivator shovels to shop next Repair Jack's burness and Bob's bridle first wet day.

bring log chain home. Two sows due to farrow May 16: keep sharp lookout.

Frank, see Smith and tell him to

Wood pile must be watched; haul When any job like the one noted imself, his son and the hired man in

Many of the agricultural papers are some work of his own to be done, inurging farmers to raise beef for mar- stead of telling his wife "to tell the ket, claiming that the demand exceeds boy," a simple entry was made coverthe supply. This may be so to a cer- ing the work to be done and all went well.

Forcing Fowls to Mon! Many poultrymen have tried the socalled Van Dresser plan of forcing fowls to moult early and have met with varying degrees of success. The plan consists of placing the fowls in a run of rather limited dimensions and giving them as little food as possible. and yet sustaining life for two weeks. The writer tried the plan for the second season last year and with satisfactory results in the case of Leghorns. but only fair results with Plymouth Rocks. The plan of feeding was to scatter in the runs some small grain like wheat, mixing it with a small quantity of oil meal. The quantity was sufficient to give each fowl about the equivalent of a teaspoonful of

grain, provided she got her share. At the end of two weeks the hens were again fed liberally and on the usual variety of rations. The experiment was made in August and in four weeks most of the Leghorns had their new stock of feathers and were beginning to lay. The Plymouth Rocks dragged along for from six to ten weeks before all of them were laying again. There is enough in the plan to warrant trying it, and if the results obtained with the Leghorns could be generally brought about it would give poultrymen eggs much earlier in the fall than now.

Good Milking.

Tests at the Storr's Experiment Station show conclusively that the amount of milk given by the cows and the purity of the product both depend greatly upon the method adopted by the milker. One young man, who said he could milk, was given charge of the milking of six cows. At the end of a week the quantity given showed a shrinkage of twelve per cent. In another experiment, in which five boys, previously taught as to proper methods, were tested as milkers, four increased the flow seven, ten and five per cent., respectively. The following instructions in regard to milking are in use at the station.

The milker should milk regularly, thoroughly and quietly. He should wear clean clothes, wash his hands before beginning to milk, and never wet them while milking. The cow should be brushed before being milked. and her flank and udder wiped with a damp cloth in order to minimize, as far as possible, the number of bacteria floating about in the vicinity of the pail, and likely to get into the milk. To the same end the foremilk should be rejected, and the milking done into covered palls, with strainers arranged for the milk to pass through. Rejecting the first few spurts of milk from the test removes the milk containing objectionable germs. The cleaner the milking is done, the fewer the germs .-American Cultivator.

Care of the Horse. Our farm horses should have the very best of care that the farmer can give them. They are faithful animals and deserve to be kept right. They should have plenty of good hay, corn, oats, bran, etc., the year around. We should strive to give them a variety of food, as they like it better and will thrive better upon it. In beginning the spring work do not work the team too much at the start. Their muscles are soft and will blister easily, for they have been idle much of the time during the winter. Go a trifle slow at the start, and then, after getting used to it gradually, the farmer will have a team with tough, hard shoulders, capable of standing the heavy work of the entire season. The team should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned every day. This will help in keeping them in the proper condition. Give them a good dry stable in the winter and do not be afraid of turning them out at night during the summer when the pasture is good.

Our driving horses should be treated with the same consideration as the work team. Give him good care and do not overwork him by driving him too fast. Be kind to all the animals, and quiet when working with them. Make their duties as light as possible, never requiring them to do more than their strength will admit. Horses well cared for and treated in a humane manner will prove themselves the best servants a man can have about the farm.-Cor. Farmers' Guide.

A recent observation of importance to the agriculturist would seem to indicate that the enrichment of soil which is observed in forest-covered lands is not altogether due to a con servation of the moisture and the addition to the soil of needed elements

by the decomposition of the fallen leaves. Of probable greater importance is the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by dead forest leaves when these rest on a moist substratum of soil. In effect this phenomenon is similar to that which is produced by the tubercle growths on the roots of the legumes and allied plant families. A similar observation has been made

in regard to the mountain pine, which, if verified, will account for the hardiness of this tree and the ease with which it maintains itself in soils that contain comparatively few nutrients. It has been found by the Danish Heather Improvement Society, which is interested in planting trees on barren sandy stretches on the western coast of Jutland, that spruce and mountain pine, when planted together in pairs, mutually belp each other to thrive, the valuable nitrogen-fixing Bunch of red sorrel in south field functions of the pine serving to pro near shade; for self. has been repeatedly observed that where such trees are planted in proximity on barren lands, if the pine was done, the rule was to erase the cut down while the spruce is still memorandum about it, and the man young the latter will die, or else make who kept the slate told us that there a sickly growth. On the contrary, cuwas always a friendly rivalry between | riously enough; if the pine is not cut down until after the spruce gets a the way of keeping the state clean. good start, the latter will make better The rule was to scan the state when-The rule was to scan the siste when-aver any one came to the barn, and lowed to live.—Indianapolis News.

That the first quarter of the twen tieth century will be a great era of road building in this country now seems probable. All persons who have given serious thought to the question are agreed on the following propositions: That road building in the United States has been greatly neglected; that we are far behind other civilized nations in this respect; that the gen eral improvement of the highways throughout the country would do more to promote the welfare and happiness of the people than any other work which could be undertaken, and that the present is an auspicious time for maugurating a national good roads campaign.

The last of these propositions is in some respects the most important because on it rests the hope that something is actually going to be done. The last quarter of the nineteenth century was the great era of railroad building. but that has now passed into history. Of course, we are still building rail-roads, and will continue to build them for ages, but never again on the enormous scale of the past thirty years. The necessity and the opportunity no longer exist. The energy, the enthuslasm, and the capital heretofore directed to the building of railroads is now seeking other channels, one of which is the building of improved highways.

Another reason for believing that the time is ripe for a great popular uprising for good roads arises from the extension of the rural free mail delivery. This is rightly looked upon as one of the most beneficent developments of modern civilization. In fact, the people have scarcely begun to realize the extent of its benefits.

Proper Construction of Reads. Broken stone roads may 'e convenlently divided into two classes-macadam and telford. The principal difference between these two constructions is as to the propriety or necessity of a paved foundation beneath the coating of broken stone. Macadam denied the advantage of this, while Telford supported and ; racticed it This point will not be argued here, but it is suggested that good judgment should be used in the selection of one or the other of these systems. The macadam system is the best under some conditions, while the telford is more advantageous under others. The latter system seems to have the advantage in swampy, wet places, or where the soil is in strata varying in hardness, or where the foundation is lia ble to get soft in spots. Under most other circumstances experienced road builders prefer the macadam construction.

The earth four for either system is identical. Y should have the same slopes from centre to sides as the finished road, with sufficient shoul dering to hold the stone in place at the sides.

The Ways and Means. Thoughtful, progressive people are earnestly discussing the ways and means by which the highways of the country may be improved. The est obstacle to progress along this line appears to be that, under existing laws and conditions, no general movement is possible. Everything depends or local effort and local initiative. What is needed is National legislation which will stimulate action in all sections and co-ordinate local effort. At pres ent those who have given the matter most thought are in favor of a Nationa' aid law similar to the State aid laws now in force in several States. Just what will be the solution of the prob lem cannot now be foreseen, but this much appears certain that the era of road building on a large scale is dawn ing, and something of importance is going to be done in the immediate fu

The Weakest Link. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, just so the greatest load which can be hauled over a road is the load which can be hauled up the steepest hill on that road. The cost of haulage is, therefore, necessarily increased in proportion to the grade, as it costs one and one-half times at much to haul over a road having s five per cent. grade, and three times as much over one having a ten per cent, grade as on a level road. As a perfectly level road can seldom be had. it is well to know the steepest allowable grade. If the hill be one of great length, it is best to have the lowest part steepest, upon which the horse is capable of exerting his full strength and to make the slope more gentle toward the summit to correspond with the continually Cocreasing strength of the fatigued animal.

Good roads should wind around hills instead of running over them; and is many cases this would not increase their length, as it is no further around some hills than over them. Moreover as a general rule, the horizontal length of a road may be advantageously in creased, to avoid an ascent, by at least twenty times the perpendicular beight thus saved: for instance, to escape a hill 100 feet high it would be better for the road to make such a circuit as would increase its length 2000 The reasons for this are manifold, the principal one being that a horse car pull only four-fifths as much on a grade of two feet in 100, and gradualless as the grade increases until with a grade of ten feet in 100 he can draw but one-fourth as much as he

It has been calculated that 8000 tons tobacco ash is annually wasted in England. It would make an invaluable fertilizer for poor soil, considering that seventy-five per cent. consists of calnium and potassium saits, and fifteen per cent. of magnesium and a saits, including nearly five per cent of the essential constituent to all plants -phosphoric seid.

COMPLE F. G. Dun & Co.'s .

trade says: Confidence in continu ment of trade has been son settled by sensational even wheat market and the lack of ... between labor and capital. In coming evident that estimates wheat crop must be reduced, althou other agricultural news is much better than usual. In so far as the purchasing power of the farmer is concerned, prices have risen so sharply that any loss in quantity promises to be made up, but this obvious fact is not appreciated by those dealers who are making less preparation for future trade Some disappointment is also felt by those who counted upon an early re-sumption of activity in building oper-ations and other industries hampered by labor controversies. Otherwise news of the week has contained much

of an encouraging nature. In several manufacturing lines there is less idle machinery, and visiting re-tail buyers have stimulated jobbing trade especially in dry goods and kin-dred lines. Railway earnings thus far reported for the first week of August show a small gain of 1.4 per cent., as compared with last year's figures, whereas recent preceding weeks showed more or less loss in comparison

with 1903. Bradstreet's reports as follows: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending August 18 aggregate 1, 703,047 bushels, against 1,281,399 last week, 3,372,789 this week last year, 5,954,759 in 1902, and 6,606,989 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 9,549,818 bushels, against 21,-833,233 last year, 31,340,767 in 1902, and 48,153,895 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 520,362 bushels, 522,909 last week, 51,649 in 1902, and 523,883 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 3.-799,473 bushels, against 7,458,975 in 1903, 639,409 bushels in 1902, and 8,-

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

257,103 in 1901.

New York-FLOUR-Receipts, 12, 825 barrels; exports, 14,526 barrels. Dull in view of high prices; winter patents, 5.20@5.50; winter straights, 4.90@5.25; Minnesota patents, 6.00@

NYE FLOUR—Strong; fair to good 4.25@4.50. BEEF-Steady; beefhams, 24.00@

25.50. COTTONSEED OIL - Barely steady; prime yellow, 2814@2814.
POTATOES—Easy; Long Island,
1.50@1.62; Jersey and Southern, 1.37@

1.50; Southern sweets, 200@2.75. PEANUTS - Steady; fancy hand picked, 6¼; other domestic, 3@6½. CABBAGES—Quiet; Long Island and New Jersey, per 100, 1.80@2.50;

and New Jersey, per 100, 1.80@2.50; per barrel, 25@50.

Baltimore—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,746 bushels; exports, 7,308 bushels.

WHEAT — Strong; spot contract, 1.07½@1.07¼; spot No. 2 red Western, 1.09½@1.09¼; August, 107½@1.07¾; September, 1.07½@1.08; October, 1.09½@1.09½; December, 1.11½; steamer No. 2 red, 1.00½@1.00½; receipts, 25.683 bushels; exports, 16.040 ceipts, 25,683 bushels; exports, 16,040 bushels; Southern, by sample, 70@1.00;

Southern, on grade, 94@105. CORN—Dull; spot, 571/2@5714; August 571/2@5714; September, 58; year, 53@531/4; steamer mixed, 541/2@541/4; receipts, 643 bushels; Southern white corn, 63@66; Southern yellow corn, 63

@6614. OATS-Steady; new No. 2 white, 38@381/2; new No. 2 mixed, 361/2; receipts, 19,826 bushels.

RYE - Firmer (uptown); No. 2 Western, 78; receipts, 2,492. BUTTER-Strong and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy cream ery, 19@20; fancy ladle, 14@15; store

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; 20 CHEESE—Strong and unchanged; large, 9@9¼; medium, 9¼@9¾, small,

New York - BEEVES - Good and medium steers slow to 15c. lower; common steers 25c. lower; bulls and cows easy; common to choice steers, 4.05@5.90; oxen, 4.55@4.75; bulls, 2.70 @4.25; cows, 1.60@3.40. Cables steady Live cattle 101/2012 per pound, dress ed weight; refrigerated beef, 1014@11 CALVES-Steady; veals, 5.00@7.25; tops, 8.00; culls, 4.50; buttermilks, 3.75; no Westerns. Dressed calves strong city dressed veals, 8@12 per pound;

country dressed, 71/2@101/2; dresse grassers and buttermilks, 5@7. SHEEP AND LAMBS - Receipts, 2,209 head. Sheep steady; prime lambs, 10@15c. higher; others steady; sheep, 2.50@4.00; lambs, 5.25@7.00;

ulls, 4.00@4.50. HOGS - Firm; heavy State hogs, Chicago-CATTLE-Good to prime steers, 5.25@6.10; poor to medium, 4.25@5.15; stockers and feeders, 2.00 @4 00; cows, 1.50@4.25; heifers, 2.00 25.00; canners, 1.50@2.60; bulls, 2.00 @ 4.00; calves, 3.00@4.25.

HOGS-Market 10c. higher. Mix

ed and butchers, 5.25@5.50; good to thoice heavy, 5.20@5.45; rough heavy, 5.00@5.20; light, 5.40@5.60; bulk of sales, 5.25@5.40. SHEEP—Good to choice wethers, 5.75@4.10; fair to choice mixed, 3.00

WORLD OF LABOR

The only cotton mill in the South that employed negro labor has failed. The average pay a month for men teachers last year in Kansas was \$43 and for women \$35.

France has waterfalls which would give between them 5,000,000 horsepower and save the country 20,000,000 tons of coal.

United States Labor Commissioner Wright is quoted as saying he does not expect a coal miners' strike. Charles M. Schwab is out with the opinion that steelmakers in the United States are the best in the world,

An amicable arrangement, it is said, will be affected between the locomotive works management in Kingston, Can., and the striking machinists, and the latter will be taken back.

An active campaign for the reorganization of job presents and feeders to be inauguated in Detroit, Mich. Union laborers at Birmingham, Ala, secure \$2.50 a day, while the non-union men get \$1.50 a day.

Mill Employers' Union, No. 68, of fackson, Mo., secured a raise of 15 cents a day for its members. The union demanded 25 cents, but compromised on the above rate.

There are 52 unions in New England affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Bartenders' International Union. and the total New England membership is 10,000.