ome what may, they can not take refuge that my heart has known made to be its secret own, of dream that shall not break.

From the harsh turmoil of the world No dogging step can follow me Where every shout fades silently (and every flag is dumbly furled.

There only does my unrest cease
Where struggling fear and hope recede
And leave me, in my sorest need,
The tender dusky tide of peace.

Then let them batter loud about,
These winds of hie, these waves of men
My soul has slipped the narrow pen
And left the strange confused rout;

from a noisy clamorous feast The master might unnoticed turn And watch the rising dawn-lights burn Their tender flushes up the cast;

Feeling himself borne far away
From shouts of mingling revelers.
For him alone the dawn-wind stirs,
For him alone is born the day.

His are the purple misty hills
And his the cloud-spires of the sky,
Where the undiscovered cities lie,
And his the light that through them thrills.

Let shout as will the noisy host,
He comes not back from those far gleams
Wherein his old unfinished dreams
Return hit, all that he bas lost.
—Arthur Davison Ficke, in Scribner's Mag-



HAT was a near thing. I quickly to the right just in time to avoid a collision.

It was the last night at Prince's, and the skating rink wes clowded with eager skaters, who flew along the ice to the enlivening strains of the Blue Hungarian Band. The bell had just rung in order to clear the rink of all except the waltzers, and the swish of the skates intermingled pleasantly with the soft hum of voices,

'Who's that girl?" asked a man who was watching this particular couple "Nobody seems to with keen interest. know much about her."

"Chetwynd Hartop brought her, I think; he's not generally over particular, but she must be somebody, or Preston wouldn't be seen with her every holiday like this!" replied his com-"He's not to be caught napping. By Jove! she is handsome though. Look, they are coming round!"

The couple flew past like a flash of lightning, and were lost among the crowd again.

"It's the last day!" she exclaimed. "Yes, it has been rippin' meeting you like this. I never thought we should become such pals, you know!" Percy Preston answered, letting his eyeglass Grop from his eye. "I say, I'd like to see more of you. How is it we never meet at the same houses?"

"I don't know the same people as you do," she replied, "and I'm always so much engaged."

"I get so beastly bored with them all," he continued; "you seem different,

"I suppose you don't associate with many people outside your own set?" she asked.

"No; one never knows what dreadful people may claim one's acquaintance, one isn't particular. Shall we re

"I think it's better to take people for what they are and not who they are." she exclaimed, and he did not see the sneer on her face. He was too busy

steering them safely along. "That's all very well in theory, but it doesn't work," he answered. "Soclety won't stand that sort of thing. A

fellow must think of appearances." The waltzing stopped, and the rink was again crowded with the usual

"Are you tired, or shall we go on?" he asked. "It's our last day," she murmured

"Let us go on." He took her hands in his and to gether they started off once more.

"It shan't be the last time we meet, be thought to himself, "if I can help it. I say," he exclaimed aloud, "you know these days have been my one relief from social boredom."

"You flatter me," she laughed. "But I am afraid this one must be our last." "You are going away?" he asked. looking at her keenly.

to-morrow?"

"You're very persistent," she ex-

Plaimed. He smiled in a sickly way.

'I am when I want to be, don't you how. And I've made up my mind about you. Are you going to the Wentworths' dance to-morrow evening?" "I don't know the Wentworths," she

answered. Some people object to them," he con-'say she's peculiar, and all that. I believe her father did make his money in give or something of the kind, but since she has married Wentworth, that has all been whitewashed

over. He's a rippin' good chap. Does the thing splendidly with her money." "Money seems to be your chief thought," she said, "I suppose you brouldn't be seen with any one if they were badly dressed, even though they

sight be above you in rank?" Well, it would make a fellow look small in the eyes of his friends. owadays we judge so much by ap-marances, don't we?"

"And the opinion of the world i

matter of such high importance, isn't

He did not detect the sarcasm in her tone. He was not endowed with too much wit.

"I am not really like that, though," he hastened to assure her. like a person I'd stick to them through thick or thin." "I'll remember that," she repeated,

significantly. "One doesn't meet that sort of a friend every day. But this must be our last round, for people are beginning to leave."

The band was playing one of Strauss' valses. Percy Preston felt almost ro-

"Where are you going to-morrow evening?" he asked engerly. She hest tated a moment, then gave a little laugh.

"Shopping," she said.
"So am I." She looked startled. "With my sister," he added, hurried, "I often do." They both laughed.

"Where shall it be, then?" he inquired again, as they stopped skating. "I really must go now," she cried, 'Well, if you insist, Gayford's at 12. Good-by."

"Good-by," he replied. "Don't for-And they parted.

It was some minutes past 12 the next morning when Percy Preston and his sister entered Gayford's, Bond street; he looked eagerly around. Hats of every description greeted him on all sides, but he saw no signs of the particular person for whom he was seeking. She had distinctly said 12 o'clock, and it was now only a few minutes past. Surely, she could not have come and gone again so soon. That would be too annoying. He had looked forward to seeing her so much, too, that it would be a morning sadly wasted if she did not come.

He watched the door eagerly each time it was opened to admit some new customer, but still she did not appear. only just escaped!" Percy Would she break her promise? Preston exclaimed, as he last, in despair, he turned impatiently and his partner swerved to his sister, who was busy trying on a large black hat.

"It suits madam beautifully, does it not?" exclaimed a voice at his side. He started violently. He would know that voice anywhere. But surely-no, it was impossible. He turned in amazement, and took one look at the tall, black-robed figure, who was now trying on the hat herself in order to show it off to its best advantage. For one instant they gazed at each other, he with horror, she with calm amusement. Then, without a moment's hesi-tation he leoked quickly away again and made a bolt for the door,

"Good heavens!" he muttered. "What an escape; Thank goodness no one saw. I could never have looked society in the face again. To think that she was a- By Jove! I've never been so taken in before."

"Thank goodness," she was thinking, though she felt a strange choking in her throat, "one doesn't meet friends like that every day." But aloud she said:

"To what address shall I send it. madam? The gentleman seems to have

This, by the way, was the first mistake of the kind he had ever made in his life.-Evelyn Vanderzee, in Madame,

Fish Cheap in Florida and Cuba. Commissioner George W. Bowers, of the Bureau of Fisheries, returned yesterday from Florida and Cuba, where

he went to study the culture of sponges and the marketing of fish in that community. "I have always held," said Mr. Bowers, "that the old woman who raised chickens and the Bureau of Fisheries were the greatest benefactors of man-

kind. As long as chickens and fish are to be had all the beef trusts in the world cannot run the meat market up unreasonably, because the masses of people will then eat chickens and fish." Mr. Bowers stated that the fish markets of Havana were a model of effic-

iency and thoroughness. This condition is probably due to the large number of Catholics, who are heavy consumers of fish. In Florida Mr. Bowers found that

fish were generally eaten, and were remarkaby cheap. The negro fishermen, bringing in shad and other fish from the St. John River and other streams, where they are plentiful, sell them to the dealers at three cents each, and the consumers can procure fish weighing from two to five pounds each for a nickel. This assures the poor people an abundance of cheap food.-Washington Post.

# Snake in Horse's Eye.

Dr. Murray, a veterinarian, of Perry, O. T., after examining the eyes of horse belonging to a reservation farmer named George Blair, cut into the eyeball and after fishing a short time brought out a wriggling, twisting snake of a white color and perfect-"Then can't we arrange something ly developed head, says the Cincinnati Commercial.

The doctor says he got there through the blood when young and would have continued growing until the horse was blind or dead. Such cases are mentioned in the horse doctor books, but are exceedingly rare. The horse's eyesight is apparently as good as ever since the operation.

Twentieth Century Proverbs. Time never hangs heavily on the hands of a clock.

When you want to bet, put up some thing stronger than a bluff. Live up to your good intentions and

put the devil out of business. A man is never too old to lcarn, but he may be too young to realize it.

Some people take flendish delight in always being on the wrong side. There is no fool like an old fool, unless it be a young fool with plenty of

the old fool's money. Some fellows worry because they can't meet their obligations; others, be ause they can't dodge them.-The Bo-

# OF INTEREST TO WOME

New York City.—Pointed yokes hake exceedingly attractive features of many of the most charming of the season's blouses. This one is combined with a shirred lower portion and is eminently graceful and well adapted to



fashionable soft and crushable fabries. As shown it is made of handkerchief linen with trimming of Valenciennes lace, but it can be utilized for Blouse or Shirt Waist.

A dainty blouse that is prettlly trimmed with lace or other banding fills so many needs that it may fairly be considered a necessity. This one is made of Persian lawn with trimming of German Valenciennes lace and is unlined. The model is an adaptable one, however, and would be effective in any of the thin, soft silks or light weight wools that are made in lingerie style, as well as washable materials, while in addition to the lawn are a great many other cotton and linen fabrics that will be found available. When silk or wool is used the lining, which is made soft in blouse style, will be found desirable. The German Valenciennes lace is one of the most fashionable as well as the most desirable of all trimmings, but there are a great many other bandings, and every sort of lace is fashionable this senson, so that there is every opportunity for the exercise of individual taste and prefer-

The blouse is made with the front and the backs. Fine tucks are laid at the shoulder edges and the trimming is arranged on indicated lines the closing being made invisibly at the back. The sieeves allow a choice of the popular elbow or full length, and the lining can be used or omitted as material renders desirable.

The quantity of material required for



Misses' Fancy Blouse,

Design by May Manton, Misses' Tucked Skirt,

such soft silks as radium, Adrea and the medium size is three yards twen the like, as well as for cotton and linen ty-one, two and three-fourth yards materials. A yoke of plain material, inset with medallions and insertion, as is this one, is always attractive, but it can be cut from any all-over material if better liked.

The waist consists of the yoke and the blouse portion, the blouse portion being shirred and joined to the yoke and the seam concealed by the trimming. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves can be either in elbow or full length, and the lining can be used or omitted, as material renders desirable.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twentyone, two and three-fourth yards twenty-seven or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with six yards of insertion to make as illustrated, five-eighth yard eighteen inches wide for the voke when cut from contrasting material, one and one-eighth yards if yoke and deep cuffs both are used.

A Popular Dress Goods.

Some new makes of crepe chiffon have appeared purposely adapted for making seasonable dresses; preference is given to rather light colors, particularly to raspberry pinks, pale shades of Parma violet, ash gray and rose shades.

Vogne of Jet.

Jet is increasing in vogue. It trims all parts of the costume, from the toe of the slipper to the hat or the colffure ernament. Black and white maline toques trimmed with jet are very

Jeweled Crosses.

Some medium-sized crosses of green tourmalines or of sapphires have the splay ends composed entirely of diamonds or of pearls set about with dia-

twenty-seven or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with five yards of insertion.



Gowns Easy to Make.

The dresses of summer show many very pretty designs and most of these are of a kind to recommend themselves to the woman who does her own dressmaking. They are easy to make and very pretty when done, two points For one thing, most of the flounces are from flying out.

Favorite Fancy Silks Among the fancy silks pean de crepe, milk. figured and brocaded, is a favorite.



GRADUALLY HARDEN HORSES. Work the horses a little each day, if possible. Where they have been standing in the stables the greater portion of the time they should be gradually hardened to full work.

ANGORA GOATS USEFUL.

Angora goats are used for clearing off underbrush from lands that could not easily be cleared without their aid. They prefer the bark and twigs of small trees and brush to the best

#### COUNTING THE EGGS.

We notice the wife of the farmer who is always complaining the "hens don't pay" is sure to count the eggs before she takes them to town, and who ever heard her complain that she had too many eggs? No, this never happens, for the complaint is generally that the eggs are too few. Think it ever.-New York Witness.

#### POULTRY ON PLOWED GROUND.

All kinds of poultry delight in working over newly-plowed ground for in ects. The number of insects destroyed in one day by a large flock of fowls cannot be easily estimated. Observation will show that each bird will fill its crop several times during the day, and will also keep busily at work until night. The turkey and guinea will for-age over a wide territory when on a grass plot and destroy thousands of noxious insects.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEEDS.

There are many different kinds of weeds, and some of them start off early in the spring, almost before the frost leaves the ground. It is the early weeds that give the farmer the most trouble. If the land was plowed last all, cross-plow it the coming spring, and then harrow or cultivate it as often as can be done until time to put in the seed. Every time the land is cultivated more weeds will germinate to be killed, and the more weeds that can be destroyed before the regular crop starts the fewer there will be to combat later on.

#### SPRAY FOR GRAINS.

Oats - Smut can be successfully treated by soaking the seed eight to ten minutes in hot water at 132-135 degrees, or sprinkling with formalin (one pint in fifty gallons of zater) thoroughly stirring during the process, leaving in piles for several hours, then spreading out to dry.

Corn-Smut in corn cannot be prevented by seed treatment. Use varieties of corn most exempt from attack and avoid use of fresh manure on land giving the most trouble.

Corn worms can be destroyed only

by hand picking.

FOR THE "FOOT-SORE" FARMER. Following the plow is sure to make a great many "foot weary" in the spring, and as a possible relief we sug gest the use of a powder furnished to the soldiers of the German army when they are on long marches and which is said to accomplish great results by "easing up" on their feet and legs. The powder is sifted into their shoes and stockings, and consists of three parts of sallcylic acid, ten parts of starch and eighty-seven parts of pulverized soapstone. It is surely simple enough and is at least worth a trial.-New York Witness.

# ENEMIES OF OAT PRODUCTION.

Rust and smut are two of the chief enemies of out production. Little can be done against the former except by selecting and breeding varieties resistant to its attacks, but there is no excuse for smut, says Farming. It is transmitted only by seed grain and can be entirely eradicated by treating the seed with a solution of one pound of formalin (forty per cent. formalde hyde) in forty-five gallons of water. Seed should be thoroughly wet with this solution, piled and covered with a few sacks or blankets for a few hours. If drilled soon after treatment, sow one-half bushel more to the acre to allow for swelling. If stored it should be thoroughly dried before being put in bins. Seed grain may easily be reinfected by coming in contact with smutty sacks or drill boxes.

A BUTTERMAKER'S SUGGESTION.

A practical creamery buttermaker sends the following advice to his patrons: If we are to have the best grade of butter that will sell at the highest price we must have only pure, sweet milk. It is for your interest that we make a fancy article, and with your co-operation this can be accomplished. Trusting that every patron will unite with us in this effort, we beg to offer the following suggestions: Thoroughly brush the cow's flank and udder before milking. Strain carefully through wire and cloth strainers. Don't allow cans to remain in stables. Don't mix night's and morning's milk before cooling. Keep milk in cold water. Leave covers up until the milk is cooled, then stir and close the cans. Don't leave skim which are very desirable in a gown. milk standing in cans. Use brush and warm water for washing cans, then weighted at the bottom to keep them rinse in scalding water and stand in sun. Don't use wooden milk pails, Don't violate any rule of common cleanliness in caring for and delivering

# FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

Conditions Improved-Settlement of Labor Troubles Has Marked Effect on Business Situation.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Domestic industrial conditions are greatly improved by the anthracite coal settlement and the resumption of traffic on the lakes, while the international situation is much brighter now that the French elections have passed without a serious outbreak. Foreign conditions are of unusual importance to business interests in the United States owing to the present close relations of the money mar-

Prices of securities have recovered part of the recent loss and heavy imports of gold have at least temporarily relieved the financial stringency. Manufacturing plants operate close to their full capacity, with orders in the steel industry already running well into 1907 and structural work was never more active. Wholesale trade in fall and winter goods is on a large scale, but unseasonable weather causes much complaint regarding retail distribution of merchandise and retards work on the farms in several important sections.

Dun's Index number of commodity prices on May 1 was \$106,059 against \$106,066 a month previous, the slight decline being supplied by dairy and garden products, but compared with the level of all quotations a year ago there is an advance of 8.7 per cent.

Railway earnings thus far available for April show a gain of 9.7 per cent over the previous year, and foreign commerce at New York for the last week exhibit a gain of \$4,526,277 in exports and \$428,538 in imports as compared with the same week in 1905. Mercantile collections are still somewhat irregular, but show a slight improvement on the whole. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 23.8 per cent larger than a year ago, partly because of the much heavier trading in securities. At other leading cities the gain averaged 9.5 per cent.

Conditions in the iron and steel industry have been greatly improved by three settlements of labor controversies that handlcapped progress to some extent. Failures this week some extent. Failures this week were 209 in the United States against 197 last week and 17 in Canada compared with 21 a year ago.

### MARKETS.

PITTSBURG. Grain, Flour and Feed

g	Wheat-No. 2 red	80	83
и	Hye-No. 2	7.0	73
d	Corn-No. 2 yellow, ear	60	61
3	No. 2 yellow, shelled	55	66
Ŋ	Mixed ear	56	58
и	Oats-No. 2 white	37	88
	No. 8 white	36	37
B	Flour-Winter patent	4 10	4 15
9	Fancy straight winters	4.00	7 10
٦	Hay-No, 1 Timothy	15 00	15 25
1	Clover No. 1	10.75	11 95
d		92.50	22 00
1	Brown middlings	19 50	20 00
ń		22 00	21 50
ď	Straw-Wheat	7.50	7 50
á	Oat	7 50	8.00
ú			
1	Dairy Products.		
	Butter-Eigin creamery	24	28
Ă	Oblo creamery	20	21
Υ	Fancy country roll	19	20
	Cheese-Ohio, new	19	-
ı	New York, new	12	
Ŋ,			
0	Poultry, Etc.		
ü	Hene-per 1b	14	16
S	Chickens-dressed	16	18
Ŋ	Eggs-Pa. and Ohio, fresh	17	18
é.		-0.71	- 200
	Fruits and Vegetables.		
,	Apples bbl	B 50	5 50
ď	Potatoes-Fancy white per bu	75	80

Flour—Winter Patent 5 Wheat—No. 2 red Corn—No. 2 mixed Oats—No. 2 white. Butter—Creamery Eggs—Pennsylvanta firsts	5 05 84 85 85 29 16	5 2 2 2 2 2 2
NEW YORK.		1

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour-Winter Patent ....

Corn-Mixed.
Eggs.
Butter-Onio creamery.....

Wheat

lour—Patents	5 00 89 67 36 28 16	5 I5 90 68 88 25 18
LIVE STOCK.		

## Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg. Cattle.

Exirs, 1,450 to 1,600 lbe...
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs...
Good, 1,500 to 1,300 lbs...
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs...
Pair, 800 to 1,100 lbs...
Common, 700 to 800 lbs...
Common to good fat oxen...
Common to good fat bulls...
Common to good fat ows...
Heifers, 700 to 1,00 lbs...
Fresh cows and springers... Sheep. Good mixed .... Fair mixed ewes and wethers... Culls and common. Culls to choice lambs. Hogs. Prime heavy hogs... Prime medium weights. Best heavy Yorkers... Good light Yorkers... Pigs, as to quality... mmon to good roughs. Calves. Veal Calves \$4 30 Beavy and thin calves 3 00

# Oil Markets

The following are the quotations for credit slances in the different fields: Pennsylvania, \$1.64; Tiona, \$1.74; Second Sand, \$1.84; North Lima, 88c; South Lima, 49c; Indiana, 90c; Somerset, 91c; Ragland, 62c; Can-ada, \$1.38.

Portugal had 2.483 kilometers of railroads at the end of 1904, of which 1,395 were operated by priv-ate corporations. The operating ex-penses were 48 per cent. of the receipts.

In 1904 there were 132,895 pounds of opium valued at \$529,007 imported into Nankin.