indulgence is shown them the greater grows their arrogance.

Memorialists requested in a former memorial that the grand secretary, Jung Lu, should be specially trusted with the duty of methods of violence or of moral suasion, as required, but their request was not granted. Now, however, that the disorders have reached so critical a pitch, they are bound at the risk of their lives again to set forth in trembling their humble opinions for the information of the throne. They submit, according to the principles laid down in the "Spring and Autumn Annals" (Confucius), when two nations are at war [illegible] is not killed. By the international law of western powers a still greater importance attaches to envoys as the representatives of their nations. A slight to the envoy is a slight to his nation. If the Boxers are now allowed to attack and destroy the legations, and to succeed in killing the foreign ministers, the foreign powers will regard it as a gross insult, will unite their forces and will fight to the death to obtain reparation. Though the number of foreign troops in Peking be limited, there is no limit to the number of reinforcements that can be sent. For one nation to oppose all the nations is, in the humble opinion of memorialists, a matter not merely of victory or defeat, but of the existence or annihilation of the nation.

REFLECTION ON CONVERTS.

The government of China has now been in relations with foreign powers for nearly sixty years, during which time the latter have been allowed to propagate their religions throughout the country. The converts have been in the habit of relying on the influence and support of the foreign missionaries to oppress their fellow-citizens, and it has been inevitable that there have been some officials who have put pressure on the ordinary people in the hope of avoiding trouble, with the result that the people in their resentment have become at enmity with the converts. But all this is due to faulty administration on the part of the memorialists and other servants of the crown, faults which have led to their present disaster. The guilt they have incurred is indeed serious. How can memorialists venture to allege that the enmity between Christians and non-Christians is entirely the fault of the people? To allow both sides to take into their own hands the redressal of their grievances is to impair the prerogatives of the state. Suppose, for instance, that in a village there was a quarrel between two families, and the juniors and servants in fighting out their dispute set fire to a neighbor's house and killed his gate keeper, the heads of the families being unable to restrain them. In such a case the neighbor would certainly not address his complaints to the juniors and servants, but to the heads of the families. How could the latter reply that the matter did not concern them because the juniors and servants were beyond their control? This is taking a small matter to illustrate a great, but the principle involved in both is the same.

NO DISTINCTION IN FOREIGNERS.

Another consideration is this: Among the religious systems of the western nations one consists in the worship of "the Lord of Heaven" (Roman Catholicism) and one in the worship of "Jesus" (Protestantism.) The Roman Catholic missionaries are called shen-fu (spiritual fathers) and the Protestant missionaries are called mu-shih (pastors.) The Boxers make no distinctions between the religions, but call them both alike "the foreign religions." Again, Russia follows the religion of the Greek Church and Japan follows Buddhism. Neither of these nations have ever propagated their religions in the interior of China, but the Boxers are entirely ignorant as to which nations has missionaries and which has not, and speak of all who wear strange clothes and speak a strange language as mao-tzu ("Red-heads.") They take pleasure in hunting them all down without discrimination, no matter what considerations of policy make it inexpedient, what considerations of right and wrong make it unlawful.

Consider, moreover, the position of the Chinese ministers abroad. They are all stationed at their posts in pursuance of imperial commands. If the powers in uncontrollable anger, on account of our killing their ministers, were to begin killing our ministers, this would be nothing better than an exchange of swords for the slaughter of each others' representatives.

The throne has justly displayed its kindly feelings by sending vegetables, rice and flour to the envoys. But the aforesaid brigands, relying on the support of their braggart general, continue their lawless attacks and foreigners are led to suspect that the court is making a show of treating the legations with civility while secretly screening their assailants. If it is said that the latter are not acting under orders, but are indulging in an orgy of cruelty on their own account, who will believe this?

CLEAR REASONING.

Now, if the legations do not come to harm, when friendly relations are eventually resumed with the powers, the foreign ministers, having accepted the gracious kindness of the Empress dowager and the Emperor, will not fail to give expression to their natural feelings of gratitude, and will explain that the trouble was suddenly started by the Boxer brigands before precautions could be taken, and was not due to any leniency on the part of the throne. In this way they will be able to succeed in dispelling the suspicious fears of their governments; the difficulty being halved, the good results will be doubled, and it will be comparatively easy to restore the situation.

But if the legations fall and the envoys are killed, how will the outer world ever learn of the kindness and consideration displayed at this time by their Majesties, the Empress dowager and the Emperor? If we seek to explain matters ourselves to the powers, though we should speak with a hundred voices we should not succeed in excusing ourselves to their satisfaction. At the present time the powers are massing their troops on the pretext of acting for China in the suppression of the brigands. The suspicious say that they are surreptitiously taking advantage of this opportunity to aim at usurpation, while those who believe them declare that they have no ulterior motives. Memorialists do not profess to have sufficient ability to fathom their intentions. But, as for the Boxers, they are a lawless crew in every respect. They ought long ago to have been exterminated without waiting for the repeated requests of the foreigners, and still more without waiting for the foreigners to suppress them for us.

The humble requests of memorialists then are as follows: Complete protection should be afforded to the foreign legations in order to facilitate the future restoration of the status quo ante. Also, stringent commands should be given to General Tung Fu Hsiang to withdraw the whole of his Kan-Su army outside the city, and to forbid his troops again approaching Legation street or joining with their friends, [illegible] attacks upon the legations, on pain of immediate execution. If once the soldiers and the brigands were separated the power of the latter would be reduced and the task of suppressing them rendered comparatively easy.

Also, memorialists have again to beg that Grand Secretary Jung Lu be intrusted with the task of expelling all Boxers from the city within a prescribed limit of time, in order to rescue the country from an immediate peril, and that he should adopt measures for their complete extermination in order to prevent future calamities.

Memorialists are well aware that the heavens being now darkened by a flight of locusts, disaster to themselves will follow their words, but they are filled with the thought of the crisis of life or death to the nation which is momentarily impending. Their own opinions are simple and insignificant. They cannot bear to speak, and yet they cannot bear not to speak. They, therefore, regardless of their own lives, humbly submit this memorial for the perusal of their Majesties, the Empress dowager and the Emperor.

[Undated; evidently written between July 20 and 24, 1900.]

Memorial by Hsu Ching Ch'eng and Yuan Ch'ang.

Memorial submitting to the throne a secret statement of how certain high officials by encouraging magic arts have injured the country and brought calamity upon the people, and requesting that severe punishment may be inflicted upon the instigators of the trouble in order to check the evil at its sources and avert an impending peril. It is now just over one month since the Boxer brigands started the disturbances. The capital is shaken by earthquake and the four seas echo to the shock. Armies have collected, disaster is ripening, the whole world has been dragged into the strife, events unparalleled in history have inevitably brought about a calamity equally without parallel. In the reign of Hsien Feng (1861-62) the Fa Fei (Long-haired Rebels) and the Nien Fei (Mounted Banditti in the North) fought desperately for over eight years and overran more than ten provinces. Still longer ago, in the reign of Chia Ch'ing (1796-1821), the Chiao Fei (White Lily Society) seized three or four provinces and usurped control for three or four years; and reference to the military archives shows that at the time all the military forces of the empire had to be exerted to the utmost before conquest could be effected. But if we compare the troubles of the present day we see that all the former ones were diseases of the extremities and not like the Boxer brigands, a disease that saps the very vitals. For in the case of the Fa Fei, the Nien Fei and the Chiao Fei every one from the throne to the hamlet knew that they were rebels, but in the case of the Ch'uan Fei (Boxers) of to-day even high officials are deceived into looking upon them as patriotic subjects and refuse to call them rebels. Or there are some who know they are rebels but dare not treat them as rebels. Their folly is such that they have excited not only the enmity but the derision of foreign nations. When the Boxer brigands first set up their standard they had not the resources of guns and of rifles or of training in military operations. All they could do was to use the motto "Support the dynasty, exterminate foreigners" as a rallying cry for hordes of worthless vagabonds and to set disturbances on foot. Had there been a single magistrate or military officer of ability available they might have been suppressed with the utmost ease. But first the evil was fostered by Yu Hsien, ex-Governor of Shentung, and afterwards it was encouraged by Yu Lu, Governor General of Chi-Li, who supplied the Boxers with arms, thus, as it were, giving wings to a tiger.

What is the explanation of the motto, "Support the dynasty; exterminate foreigners?" If it means that men's minds are imbued with a sense of the abundant favors that have been showered upon them by our government for over two hundred years, and that therefore all who eat the produce or tread the soil of China are bent on exerting their energies and making speed to show gratitude for the imperial blessing, then the expression may pass. But if it means that at this juncture, when the state is troubled, when the times are critical and full of difficulties, the uncultured classes have the power to give support in danger and restore order, then we must remember that to support is the opposite of to upset, and that the power to support involves the power to upset. Thus the intention implied is only too evident and the expression of it still more deserves the punishment of death.

DISCRETION URGED.

Your memorialists, unworthy servants though they be, are well aware that the intrusion of foreigners into the interior is certainly not for the benefit of China. But it behooves us to reform the internal administration of the country and to attend to the consolidation of the external relations, to see that we have a cause of quarrel before taking action, and to choose among the nations one which it is within our powers to oppose, when at one stroke we can with dignity and composure avenge our accumulated wrongs.

If when a foreign oppressor was invading us there should arise any who are able to display enthusiastic patriotism and insist on the necessity of resisting to the death, no matter what the measure of their ability might be, memorialists could not venture but applaud their spirit. But at a time like the present, when the nation is actually in the enjoyment of friendly relations with the powers, to begin suddenly to speak of "exterminating foreigners," is to provoke a quarrel upon a false issue and to become the laughing stock of the world.

LEADERS FIERCELY CONDEMNED.

Moreover, does the expression "exterminate foreigners" apply to the foreigners who are in China, or does it include the foreigners of every nation in the five countries? If it is only the foreigners in China who are to be exterminated it is impossible to prevent others from coming in their place. And if it is all the nations of the world that are to be exterminated, then the foreigners are more than ten times as numerous as the Chinese, and it does not require much wisdom to know whether or not their extermination is possible.

Nevertheless, the wisdom of Yu Hsien and Yu Lu, both high provincial officers, did not reach as far as this. Yu Lu even invited the leaders of the Boxer brigands and treated them as honored guests. A rabble of hundreds of village ruffians and vagabonds had only to give themselves the style of I-ho-t'uan (the Militia of Patriotic Union) to be immediately allowed to come in person into his Yamen and to be treated by the governor general with every mark of consideration. Was not this a slight to the throne and an insult to all the scholars of the empire?

Chang Te Ch'eng, Tsac Fu T'ien and Han Ili, Boxers of Ching-Hai-Hsien, Wang-Te-Ch'eng and others of Wen-an and Pa-chou were all common local bullies, ruffians who defied authority and banded themselves together to make riots the plague of their districts. These men had been notorious for a long time; there was not a man in the country side who did not know their names—not even a resident in Peking who did not know them. The aforesaid governor general brought them all to the notice of the throne in a public memorial, speaking of them in laudatory terms and recommending them for employment.

THE GOVERNMENT DECEIVED.

Never was there so flagrant a case of deceiving the sovereign. Again Yu Lu stated in a memorial that one day, the twentieth day of the fifth moon (June 16), about 7 o'clock in the evening, the foreigners demanded the surrender of the Taku forts; that General Lo Jung Kuang refused to comply; that both sides remained firm until about midnight, when the foreigners opened the attack with artillery fire; that the general offered a valiant resistance and succeeded in sinking two of the foreign ships at anchor; that on the twenty-second (June 18) the foreign soldiers in the Tien-Tsin settlement advanced in different directions and offered battle; that the Chinese forces opposed them in every direction, and, supported by detachments of the I-ho-t'uan (Boxers) attacked them with the utmost vigor and burned a large number of houses in the settlement. Now the Memorialists have made inquiries of refugees who have arrived at Peking from Tien-Tsin, and these all declare that the sinking of foreign ships and the burning of foreign houses actually never occurred, but that the Chinese troops and Boxers were killed by the artillery of the foreign powers to the number of not less than several tens of thousands. Different voices all speak in the same sense; it is certainly not a mere lying rumor. There are even those who say that the attack of the Taku forts by the foreign forces on the 16th of June was subsequent to the opening of hostilities by Yu Lu, who gave orders to the Boxers to attack the Tien-Tsin settlement. This statement, however, may be merely the result of Yu Lu's unpopularity, and cannot be trusted implicitly. At all events, Yu Lu's lying report of military operations is exactly on a par with General Tung Fu Hsiang's false statement that the legations had been destroyed and the foreigners in them utterly wiped out.

TUNG WAS A ROBBER.

Now Tung Fu Hsiang was originally a local robber of Kansu, who was forced by the pressure of poverty to offer his allegiance and having rendered a certain amount of good service in his military career, was promoted from the ranks by the throne, and thus attained his present position. With what self-restraint and self-respect ought he humbly to seek to requite such generous and gracious kindness. Instead of which, this bandit and traitor consorts with thieves and robbers and continues to pursue his course of rebellious conduct. Not only does he thus show ingratitude for the imperial favors, but his savage, wolf-like disposition gives cause to fear that he may bring about still further calamity. Yu Lu has held several high territorial commands, and is not to be compared with a military officer like Tung Fu Hsiang. But, nevertheless, his folly and ignorance have reached a pitch which surpasses all expectation. The truth is that both tried to fall in with the wild views of the officials at court, which they wrongly considered to be inspired by their Majesties, the Empress dowager and the Emperor, and they were thus induced to turn around and relapse into sedition recklessly and unscrupulously. They were brought over, in fact, by the glozing deceits and hoodwinking devices of the present court officials. The grand secretary, Hsu T'ung, is, by nature, a fool, and has no knowledge of good and evil. The privy councilor and the assistant grand secretary, Kang Yi, associates with traitors and encourages rebels. He follows blindly and obstinately his natural disposition. The privy councilor and president of the Board of Ceremonies, Ch'i Hsiu, is obstinate and self-opinionated, ignorant and yet fond of using his own judgment. The privy councilor and president of the Board of War, Chao Shu Ch'iao, is bent on cunning and deceit, and skillful in playing the sycophant.

BOXERS ENCOURAGED.

At the time when the Boxers were entering the city the princes, dukes and other metropolitan and prominent officials were summoned to the imperial presence, and asked to pronounce for the policy of violent methods or of conciliation. Memorialists thereupon replied to the effect that the Boxers were not patriotic subjects, and could not be relied upon to defend their country, and that hostilities could not be lightly entered upon with foreign powers without due cause. Hsu T'ung, Kang Yi and others had the audacity, in the presence of the Empress dowager and the Emperor, to stigmatize this language as seditious. Ah, if China's ten thousand well-sharpened blades were but equal to the task of conquering her enemies, would not Memorialist's lifelong desire be to have the whole of them collected in one place and to give the signal for their destruction? But if they are not, if these critics are but deceiving themselves and thus deceiving the country, the "seditious language" it is to be feared is not on the part of your memorialists. In the month of June, Kang Yi and Chao Shu Ch'iao received imperial orders to proceed to Cho-Chou and disperse the Boxers. The latter forced them to kneel and offer incense, and used language full of slanders and falsehood. Chao Shu Ch'iao well knew that they were lying, but he only muttered his disgust to the members of his staff and afterwards, finding that Kang Yi believed the Boxers to be possessed of supernatural powers, he did not dare to disagree. All they did was to issue a few hundred proclamations by way of fulfilling their mission, whereupon they reported to the throne that the Boxers had been dispersed. But if that was so, how is it that the Boxers are now so numerous that they cannot be exterminated? Why does the throne not hold these ministers responsible for the reckless falsehood of this memorial?

SNEER AT SUPERSTITIONS.

At the present moment Tien-Tsin has fallen and the foreign troops are gaining one position after another. So far the Boxers have not succeeded in preventing their advance by magic arts, and there is every reason to fear that within a fortnight they will be actually striking at the capital. If by any chance the imperial temples should be alarmed by the shock or the people reduced to misery, what a terrible prospect! At the very thought of it the hearts of your memorialists are filled with distress, but Hsu T'ung, Kang Yi and the others talk and laugh on the sinking ship and possess their souls in peace as if they still relied upon the ability of the Boxers to form a wall of defense. The whole court, too, has been in a state of bewilderment, like drunken men or fools. Members of the imperial clan, the Emperor's kinsmen and scions of noble families, men of high position, imperial guardians and preceptors and privy councilors, almost all have worshiped the Boxers as supernatural beings. Even in the palaces of princes and dukes Boxer alters are said to have been erected. The folly of the Boxers affected Hsu T'ung and Kang Yi with folly, and the folly of Hsu T'ung and Kang Yi spread to the princes and dukes. Thus Hsu T'ung and Kang Yi are the pivots on which the whole of the present extremity turns. If the Empress dowager and the Emperor do not put the laws of the realm in force and publicly denounce and punish the high officials who were the ringleaders in encouraging the Boxers it is to be feared that the whole of the court will be led astray on account of the Boxers, and all the high provincial officials who think to conform to the views of the court—not to Yu Hsien and Yu Lu alone—will be befooled along with the court. Alas, the ancestral altars which have blessed our land for three hundred years are to be staked on a single throw by mistaken statesmen in reckless belief in the Boxer cult. How shall the Emperor answer for it to the spirits of his sainted ancestors? Your memorialists submit that the crisis is at hand; not a moment is to be lost. If the Boxers are not immediately exterminated there is no excuse whereby to stop the foreign troops. And if the leaders who screen the Boxers are not put to death it will not be possible to exterminate the Boxers. At the time when the Boxers began their operations they did not dare to disobey the commands of the throne, to insult officials, to destroy government property, to carry arms and bring fire and slaughter on peaceful citizens. But when Hsu T'ung, Kang Yi and the others called them patriotic subjects the prestige of the Boxers increased, the common people were led still further astray, and the assemblies of worthless vagabonds became more numerous.

THEY OFFER THEIR HEADS.

If Yu Hsien last year had immediately suppressed these brigands they would never have been able to spread into Chih-Li. If Yu Lu this spring had done his duty in checking them the Boxers would never have been able to invade the capital. If Hsu Tung, Kan Yi and the others had not encouraged them with the title of "Patriotic Subjects" these brigands would never have dared to commit such wanton excesses in the way of arson, pillage and murder. Thus, if the calamity is traced to its source it becomes clear upon whose shoulders the responsbility must fall.

It is the duty, therefore, of memorialists to ask for a decree, in the first place, sentencing to severe punishment Hsu Tung, Kang Yi, Chi Hsin, Chao Shu-ch'iao, Yu Lu, Yu Hsien and Tung Fu Hsiang. The other high officials guilty of screening the Boxers, who held equally mistaken views with those of Hsu Tung and Kang Yi, should all be punished as their guilt deserves, and the customary slight remission in deference to considerations of rank and of relationship should be granted.

If this is done the Boxers, learning thus that the former latitude given to the Boxers in opening hostilities was due to the error of these high officials, and not the policy of the government, may, it is to be hoped, lay aside the quarrel and resume friendly relations, and the ancestral altars may escape disaster.

After this your memorialists beg that they may themselves be put to death, in order to appease the spirits of Hsu Tung, Kang Yi and the other high officials. So your memorialists will go joyfully to their doom.

This memorial is written with reluctance and many tears, under the stress of an indignation and consternation which cannot be contained. It is hereby humbly submitted for the perusal of their Majesties, the Empress dowager and the Emperor.

[Dated July 24, 1900.]

At Nature's Shrine.

On the house where I was born
Sadly smiles the autumn morn,
On the wheatfields lone and empty, on the ranks of tangled corn;
While the fading flowers wear
Their familiar, saddened air,
And the bees for their diminished sweets in droning chorus fare.

Now the robin high aloft
In the rifled orchard croft,
Ere he journeys south is singing in a measure low and soft;
Still the blue bird lingers near,
The last mourner at the bier,
And with him the sweet reflection of fair skies will disappear.

Crimson leaves are falling down
Like the laurel from the crown
Of the king who woke one morning just to find himself a clown;
And the autumn soon will lean
By his wrecked and gray demense,
While the winter in white cerements will enfold the saddened scene.

Though these old fields still contain
Stately castles built in Spain,
There are marks upon their beauty of the ravages of rain;
The fair trees in valleys sweet,
Where the naiads bathed their feet,
Are like ruined, roofless abbeys, where the storms unchallenged beat.

Other scenes around have changed
Since the olden ways I ranged,
But no templed court nor splendid dome my heart has yet estranged;
And when I come down to die,
'Tis my wish that I may lie
In this vale's calm mausoleum, with its canopy of sky.

I can wish no other knell
Than the winds I love so well
That into soothing symphonies at sunset sighing swell;
Let the memory of me live
In the flowers fugitive
That an earnest up to heaven every year so sweetly give.

Ray's Crossing, Ind. —Alonzo Rice.

A CHICAGO CELEBRITY.

How Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor Attained Prominence.

New York Telegraph.

"The story printed in the Morning Telegraph recently about Hobart Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor was rather roastful in quality," remarked a well-known Wall-street broker yesterday, "and was probably called for. Taylor has made a number of peculiar essays into literature and art in his day, and by many he is looked upon as a foolish young person with more money than brains. This may be all right so far as it goes, but you will never get a Cornell man to acknowledge it.

"Hobart Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor is highly regarded not only by the boys at Cornell, but by the Ithaca folk as well. Taylor was the first millionaire's son that was ever seen in Cornell, and he was certainly a prize in those days. He did more to give the institution tone and style than any twenty professors or fifty men. He was not a star man so far as his intellect went, but he did more to make the university known outside the State than any other man I have ever heard of.

"Taylor was in the class of '88. In those days there were not more than six or seven hundred students in the university, and they were nearly all of them the sons of farmers and well-to-do merchants of that section of New York. Taylor, when he came there, was a big, awkward, ungainly young cub, badly dressed and not at all easy or self-possessed in manner. In four years, however, he blossomed out into one of the best and most expensively dressed men in New York State and acquired an ease of manner and savoir faire that has distinguished him ever since. He went in for all sorts of things not included in the curriculum, and gave the university a swing while he was there that was remarkable. He built up the athletics of the institution and lavished his money on things connected with the outside enjoyments of the students.

"He had been there but a short time when he was admitted to the best of the college fraternities at Cornell, the Kappa Alpha. At that time the boys holding to this order met in a room over a store in Ithaca, but Taylor changed all that. He built a handsome brownstone fraternity building, one of the finest in this country, which cost him about $40,000. He gave the building unreservedly to the fraternity, and after that, as may be imagined, he was the favorite among the Kappa Alpha chaps.

"He also took charge of the Cornell baseball team and developed the best set of players ever turned out by any college or university. Of the men who played under him in 1888 four afterward became stars in the big League teams. One of these was Harry Taylor, who is now attorney of the Ball Players' League and who was captain of the Louisvilles for three years, during one season of which Louisville captured the pennant. George Keats, who was with the Baltimore team for a number of seasons; Charlie Hall, a star on the Detroit nine when it was in the League, and a man named Olsen, who made a record at second base for the Detroits, were all on the team he managed.

"It was while at Cornell that Taylor developed his first taste for theatricals. He organized an amateur theatrical company and put on a play written by himself and "Fatty" Lynch, a son of Judge Lynch, of Syracuse, and a great chum of his. He brought Mrs. James Brown Potter on to Ithaca to play the leading female part and made of the production a great success. He did not play a role himself, but acted as stage manager and treasurer. The affair cost much more than it realized, but he willingly put up for all the expenses.

"He was the first Cornell man to bring a coach and four to Ithaca, and the sensation he created was something phenomenal.

"He used to drive about the hill roads with Mrs. Potter on the box beside him, and the natives turned out as though to a Buffalo Bill show. He was certainly a wild scamp."

Bring Your Twenty-five-Dollar Dress Ideas To Us This Week and We Will Gratify Them With

Our Tailor-Made

Suit at $15.00

It's a Twenty-five-dollar Value

Designed and Made By the Leading Merchant Tailors of the Country.

Misfit Clothing Parlors TRADE MARK

36 East Washington Street...

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

Gowns and Hats and Other Fripperies That She Will Wear.

New York Evening Post.

Satin boleros in ivory or cream white are introduced this season in many charming and elegant forms. They are lined with mauve, ciel blue, peach blossom pink or pale sea green silk and worn over very elegant blouses of venise guipure and other rich laces. These jackets are variously decorated with costly designs in pale gold passementerie en applique or with deep ecru colored patterns in cluny, flemish or bruges lace laid over satin the color of the silk which lines the bolero, the tint of the satin gleaming delicately through the medallion-like designs of some of the elegant appliques used.

Shirring, fine lingerie tucking, box, side and accordion pleating, ruche edged flounces and frills set on in graceful undulations are among the leading decorations on both full and demi-dress toilets and costumes for next season. The pleating or shirred flounces are bordered with inset design in lace, with rows of insertion, puffing, satin ribbon, cluny beading or chiffon ruches. White linen bands piped or stitched with color look very neat and pretty on some of the simple French gowns for morning wear next season that are made of figured pique, Irish dimity, shepherd's check gingham, pink and white or mauve and white, linen duck or chambray. A very easy and effective way to freshen a partly worn gown of black lace is to purchase enough point d'esprit net to make from three to five narrow gathered ruches for the bottom of the skirt. Cut the sleeves off above or below the elbow, as preferred, finish the bell-shaped edge with a single row of black silk and lisse passementerie, remove a portion of the waist at the top, shape it in rounding form about the neck, add a band of the passementerie with a narrow ruching on each side and finish with a guimpe and undersleeves of the net.

The circular flounce, variously shaped and trimmed, is a notable feature of very many of the newest French gowns. On one of Paquin's models this flounce is tucked at the top, each tuck being spaced, made not more than a quarter of an inch wide, and trimmed with a narrow ruche of mousseline de soie, finished with a tiny edge of black lace. This makes a very effective decoration, with little ruches or frills covering two-thirds or the depth of the flounce.

A Paris-made gown of a beautiful shade of pale blue linen has a bolero with stole ends finished with embroidery. The blouse bodice is of soft ecru batiste, laid in fine lingerie tucks that alternate with bands of the linen embroidered in pale ciel blue, pink and stem-green tints. The skirt has side pleats meeting in front and stitched down to within a few inches of the hem, and the circular flounce begins at either side of these pleats, widening very much toward the back. The skirt of a fern-green dimity gown is elaborately trimmed with black lace insertion. It is laid in very small box pleats about the hips, and between the pleats are bands of the trimming. Three rows of the same lace border the hem of the flounce and band the puff sleeves from shoulder to shoulder.

Many of the new, beautifully tinted and mercerized summer fabrics are soft and fluffy enough to trim themselves most effectively, although prodigal use is made of every description of band trimming in ribbon, lace, embroidery, hemstitched silk, gold and silver braid and the like, on gowns of taffeta, foulard, crepe de chine, net, veiling, batiste, India mull and like delicate and beautiful stuffs.

Many of the new foulard silks or satins are this season trimmed very lavishly with white or cream guipure insertions, appliques, fichus, berthas, etc.; or, a foulard bolero opens over a blouse underbodice of lace, with matching stock collar and undersleeves banded with velvet ribbon dotted with small gilt or pearl buttons. The skirt around the front and sides at the top is arranged in clusters of five very narrow tucks, which are stitched one-third of the length of the skirt, and are let to flare below. There is a space of about four inches between each group of tucks, and at the back the skirt is adjusted by underfolded box pleats, or else two box pleats set very closely together.

High-class modistes are making great use of the most delicate and expensive of French batistes, in plain silky surfaces, of batiste "pointelle" of double width and exquisitely beautiful surface, and also of silk chambray, India mull, and the finest and sheerest weaves of French organdie and dimity, in the preparation of elegant wardrobes for the summer season, and miles of laces and insertions are used for garniture in every novel and attractive guise. French challi is another decided favorite, particularly in cream white and soft opal gray. Elegant lace bands and appliques are used to decorate gowns of this material, and often with as prodigal a hand as for the most expensive of the taffeta and Muscovite silks, creped satins and crepes de chine.

Very lustrous and flexible mohair fabrics are again presented as one of the materials that are to be favored this summer. Never out of fashion in strict sense, this useful and durable textile is to find favor among gowns for evening as well as day wear, in shades of old rose, fawn color, cream white, sage green, ivory, nun's gray, etc. A suit of gray-blue mohair has an Eton of the same, lined with cherry-red silk. A certain degree of elegance is imparted to the skirt by strappings of black silk passementerie laid over each seam. A white mohair costume is elaborately trimmed with bands of satin about three-eighths of a yard in length, cut into points at the end and made to lap each other on the front and sides of the skirt. The last straps at the top of each row are trimmed with small gold or cut-jet buttons. When the latter are used, the straps are very frequently finished at each edge with black satin pipings.

One of the handsomest of the great variety of elegant carriage and traveling cloaks for the spring and summer is in semi-empire style, with a very short bolero top formed of the soft fawn-colored cloth which composes the wrap, but entirely covered with cream-colored Cluny lace, matching exactly the cloth strappings, which, in graduated widths, reach from the lower edge of the bolero, both front and back, to the extreme edge of the skirt of the cloak. The sleeves are in small bishop form, and the deep cuffs and rather wide turn-down collar are overlaid with a wavy design of the Cluny lace. Waists of pale blue cashmere or peau de soie, trimmed with stitched bands of cream cloth and tiny gold buttons; black velvet ribbon dotted with jet and gold beads, and white or pink batiste dresses garnished with bands of batiste insertion edged with tiny frills of butter-colored lace, were among the pretty things visible in the display parlors of a fashionable uptown modiste this week. Black and white effects were carried out in every imaginable form for trimming. There were endless variations of the circular flounce; elbow sleeves predominated on all model gowns for dressy hot weather wear, and all the freshened gowns had the sleeves cut off to the elbows and the bodice cut down in the neck, with new dainty fabric added for the guimpe and undersleeves. A single trailing wreath of pink roses and buds, with a plentiful background of tender green foliage, is a favorite decoration for the spring hats of lightweight fancy straw. The broad end of the spray is set upon the top of the crown at the left side, and, gradually diminishing in width, it curves with charming grace across the entire front of the hat to the extreme edge of the brim on the right side. Another pretty and, to many youthful faces, most becoming and attractive style is a low-crowned plateau-hat, trimmed outside with a large Alsatian bow of rather wide black or moss green velvet ribbon, the brim, either on the under or upper side, being wholly covered with fragile looking, shaded pink rose petals, softly lapping each other from the extreme edge of the brim to the crown.

Wilke and Alaska

Refrigerators

All Tile and Porcelain Lined. $4.50 —AND UPWARD.— Hardwood and Zinc Lined

LAWN MOWERS—Pennsylvania and Mowers of same manufactor, the latest improved kind—all sizes, $1.95 and upward—GARDEN HOSE OF ALL KINDS—SCREENS AND SCREEN DOORS.

Lilly & Stalnaker NO. 114 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

SUCH IS FAME.

German Army Recruits Who Had Not Heard of Emperor William.

Philadelphia Record.

An inquiry made by a number of German officers with a view to test the intelligence of a new batch of conscripts brought forth some remarkable results. Out of seventy-eight recruits from various parts of Prussia twenty-one were unable to give any answer when asked who was the Emperor of Germany; twenty-two replied that "a great general" and nine of them thought "a renowned field marshal" was the wielder of the destinies of the empire; six imagined that "the minister of war" was their liege lord, while only fourteen gave approximately correct replies. If the fame of Wilhelm the vociferous, in spite of the tireless industry he has displayed in blowing his horn, has penetrated no deeper into the consciousness of the German masses than this inquiry seemed to indicate, the attainment of the glory-crowned heights might as well be given up as an impossibility.

If anybody has reached that pinnacle it might be supposed to have been the immortal William of Stratford upon Avon. Yet there appears to be a gentleman living in Norway possessed of sufficient intelligence to edit a newspaper, who knows nothing of the king of dramatic poets. The following criticism recently appeared in the Tidning, a journal published at Aalesund, in Norway:

"The traveling theatrical company at present visiting this town gave last night a representation of a play styled 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' by a person called Shakspeare. The play is said to be a comedy, but is terribly monotonous in its effect. An uncouth and besotted cavalier, who flirts and spoons with a bevy of medi-mondaines, but who becomes the victim of their absurd intrigues—such is the sum total of the plot. We can only say that such a play is poor fare to invite an educated public to. It was a relief when the curtain dropped and we had an opportunity to listen to a selection of humorous songs."

Shades of Queen Bess! Has it come to this? The wittiest rascal that ever trod the boards a "besotted cavalier" and the matrons of Windsor, instinct with wholesomeness and life and overflowing with honest mirth, "a bevy of demi-mondaines!" One might forgive the criticism of the play; it is not a masterpiece, and the mangling it received at the hands of a troupe of Norwegian barnstormers probably did not tend to improve it. But what can be said in justification of the description of its author as "a person called Shakspeare?" When "myriad-minded Shakspeare" is not sure of his glory, what chance have they who fret a brief moment in the glare of publicity? After all, the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives who thought he was "a bigger man than old Grant" may have had an adumbration of the truth. The memory of the really great is in the keeping of a rather small circle of the elect. The little great men have quite as large, if not a larger, but, nevertheless, a circumscribed following. Ninety-nine hundredths of the world know not how the other one-hundredth lives, and there is no such thing as universality in fame.

A THREE-HUNDRED DOLLAR TIP.

Newly Rich Man Who Demoralizes Pullman Service.

W. G. Nicholas, in New York Telegraph.

One of the few rich men who amassed more millions in recent steel and tin consolidation than he has fingers and toes is making life miserable for the Pullman palace car management. He travels a good deal, and has contracted the private car habit to an extent novel in the experience of the oldest official in the company. He cannot go from Jersey City to Newark without the employment of a private car, and in his travels back and forth from Chicago he wants a whole train.

It would be all right if his eccentricity ended there, for the Pullman Company has private cars to rent to all comers, but the officials complain he has demoralized the entire service of the corporation. It is his custom to lavish extravagant tips and fees on the attendants, sowing $100 bills with the prodigality displayed by seafaring men in scattering their dimes. The other day the porter who secured the run on the millionaire's car happened to mention that he owed $300 on his furniture.

"That's easy," remarked the gentleman from out of the West, and, extracting a wallet from his inside vest pocket, he handed the amazed porter three $100 notes, adding patronizingly, "Here, my man, take this and lift the mortgage."

The porter took the money, but history is silent as to the use he put it to. Since that occurrence of the $300 every man in the service of the sleeping-car company has been lying awake nights devising schemes to get on the cars hired by the open-handed Westerner. Every scheme that ingenuity can suggest is played to learn of the itinerary of the magnate, and when learned, to secure an assignment for the run.

Mr. Newrich has not discovered the use to which the crafty Pullman attendants are putting him, and takes as generous demonstrations of affection and tributes to greatness the drives at his purse through the medium of his vanity.

Not long since the Pullman officials thought they could have a valid excuse for refusing the magnate a private car. He disputed a mileage bill, claiming an overcharge of $100. The management really hoped he would hold out in his refusal to settle, for then it could secure the much-needed relief. He weakened, however, and has resumed the habit broken into for a few brief hours.

The Confession of an "Expert."

New York Press.

No more significant illustration of the objections to expert testimony has appeared for some time than the admission of Dr. J. J. Kindred, of the River Crest Sanitarium, on the witness stand, that he will get $500 contingent fee if the contestants of the will of Mrs. Eliza Jane Evans win their suit. Expert testimony is gradually coming to be regarded by the mass of litigants as a commodity, which may be as legitimately bought and sold as the services of a counselor and attorney. But it stands on an altogether different basis in fact. The witness is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. How, then, can an avowed agreement to pay to the witness a larger fee if the case goes one way than if it goes another way be regarded as anything else than prejudiced testimony?

Such an agreement ought to be under the ban of the law. It is all very well to say that it is of no consequence, because such expert testimony has already come to be regarded as of little value with a jury. But this very state of public opinion is a scandal, and all the worse as a scandal because the supposition at the base of it is so largely true. The fact that men attach little importance to expert testimony affects only the pecuniary or otherwise selfish results of the litigation in which it is called to the stand, so far as it has any good effect. But its bad effect contaminates all society; it undermines popular faith in the machinery of the law and undermines in an infinitely more subtle and more dangerous way the foundations of personal character. It is high time that there was a third class of testimony established in our courts and some witnesses permitted who shall not be the avowed partisans of either the prosecution or the defense. And it is equally high time that the expert who sells his views be kept off the witness stand.